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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

BY

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OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

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PART I.

General Summary.

It has become customary to preface the report of the administration of the Province for the by-gone year with some remarks on the character of the seasons, the nature of the harvests, the price of food and the health of the people, so that a general idea may be formed of the condition of the country, and the prosperity of the various classes of the community. The custom has its advantages, and as the short preface does not interfere with the object of the general summary which is prefixed to the more detailed report, a few remarks will be made on the above-mentioned subjects.

The earlier months of the year 1875 were remarkable for a very low average temperature from the middle of January till the end of the last week in February, after which there was a sudden rise, and from that time till the end of March the weather was unusually warm; nor throughout the whole of March did rain fall in any district, except a shower at Sironcha in the extreme south. Early in April a few slight showers tempered the heat in some of the districts, but the temperature rose again and remained high till the middle of May, at which time the mean temperature was 4° above the average, but after that the air was cooled by frequent storms; still the rain-fall during the first 5 months of the calendar year was below the average, which from the 1st January to the 1st June is 2·10 inches, and is made up by thunder-showers pretty equally distributed over each month. In 1875 the average quantity measured during this period was only 1·25 inches, and a great part of this quantity fell in May. The absence of rain in March has already been alluded to; in April the mean fall was only 0·10 of an inch, and in many of the districts north of the Satpuras it may almost be said that no rain fell either in March, April or May. The monsoon rains commenced in the second week of June; in that week south-westerly winds with heavy falls of rain prevailed over the dis-

tricts south and east of the Satpuras, but it was not till the following week that heavy rain fell in the northern districts. The rain-fall was heavy and continuous during the latter part of June and the whole of July: in August it was not above the average, but heavy falls occurred in September, and the quantity measured was above the average for the month. The monsoon ceased and the wind changed to the north in the last week of September, but in the 3rd and 4th weeks of October rain fell generally over the Province, and in many of the districts south of the Satpuras the fall was heavy. On the 23rd October 5·25 inches were measured at Wardha,—a very unusual fall at that season of the year. In November there was no rain, in December only slight showers on the Satpura and Vindhyan hills, and in the early part of 1876 there was little or no rain. Taking the year 1875 the rain-fall much exceeded the average, the provincial mean being 56·74 inches, the average mean of 9 years giving only 48·23. At 3 stations only, viz., Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Bilaspur, was the quantity of rain registered during the monsoon below the average. At the other stations the excess ranged from 3 per cent at Damoh to 44 per cent at Narsinghpur. The distribution of the rain-fall was in fact remarkably unequal. For instance, at Narsinghpur the rain-fall was 44 per cent, and at Hoshangabad 40 per cent above the average; but at Jubbulpore, 50 miles to the east of Narsinghpur, and at Khandwa, the nearest station to the west of Hoshangabad, the rain-fall was 16 and 11 per cent respectively below the average.

The general effect of the rain-fall as described above may be said to have been unfavourable to the kharif crops, and advantageous to the rabi, yet in different districts the result was different. In the Nagpur Division, while the heavy and continuous rain in June and July materially injured the cotton and jawari in the Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda districts, the cotton in the Wardha district being moreover still further injured by the heavy rain in October; and while the cessation of rain in September and the succession of a long period of bright sunshine dried up the surface of the soil and baked it into a hard mass, causing apprehensions lest it should prove impossible to break up much land for the rabi; the heavy rain in October not only restored hope and enabled more land than usual to be got ready for the rabi, but it also stored up additional moisture in the soil, so that wheat and other spring crops turned out well, and the deficient kharif was compensated for by a good rabi.

In Bhandara and Balaghat the season was wholly good, and the rice crops were abundant, and the spring harvest equally good. In Bhandara, however, the jawari was a failure as elsewhere. In the Chhattisgarh Division, where as in Bhandara and Balaghat, rice is the main staple, the rains though not so copious as in the preceding year, were sufficient to produce a good harvest, and the wheat and oil seeds yielded a good outturn. The rice harvest in Sambalpur was an average one.

In the Nerbudda Division the districts on the Satpura range, viz. Betul, Chhindwara, had little to complain of. In the former, the kharif harvest, which consists mainly of jawari, kodu, kudki, was above the average, and the rabi was also fine. The upland part of Chhindwara fared equally well, but the low lands of Chhindwara which adjoin the Nagpur plain suffered, as far as their kharif crops were concerned, from the continuous rain in the early months of the monsoon ; but again, as was the case in the Nagpur country, the spring harvest was good. In Nimar both harvests were fair. In Hoshangabad the rains set in late, the rain-fall was continuous and excessive, and it ceased early, and consequently rice and kodu were the only crops that did not suffer. The yield of jawari and bajra was below the average, and the wheat harvest was somewhat deficient. In Narsinghpur, however, the adjoining district to the east, there was no complaint, and the heavy rain-fall there did not prevent two good harvests from being reaped. In the Jubbulpore Division, the district of Jubbulpore fared well, the rain-fall was below the average, but its distribution was favourable; and the autumn and spring harvests were alike excellent. In Seoni the continuous rain that fell early in the season injured the jawari and pulse, but rice, cotton and oil-seeds gave a good return. In Mandla both harvests were good. In Saugor the jawari and cotton suffered as in other districts, and from the same cause, but otherwise the harvests were abundant. In Damoh the rice turned out well, but jawari and other rain crops suffered from excessive moisture ; the continuousness of the rains in July and August prevented the thorough preparation of the land for the rabi, and the absence of rain in October and November prevented the rabi from being anywhere more than an average crop, while in parts it was an inferior one.

On the whole, it may be concluded that, taking both harvests together, the agriculturists have had no reason to complain of the seasons except where cotton is largely grown,

and for the last two or three years good harvests always, except cotton, have been reaped in almost all parts of the country. So far as low prices of agricultural produce and the cheapness of food grains are a sign of well-being, the people were undoubtedly well off, for prices on the whole ruled lower than in the preceding year; and even in the districts where the harvests are said to have fallen short of the average, the particular staple of which there was a short crop, has not always risen in price. Thus in the Nagpur district rice sold in June for 35 seers per rupee, in December 36, and in March at 36,—the prices being considerably lower than in the preceding year; and even where a rise of price has taken place, the price was much lower than it was a couple of years ago. The complaint indeed on the part of the agriculturists has been, that prices have been so low, they have not been able to dispose profitably of their produce, and there are some who have looked upon their good harvests as almost a misfortune.

While food has been cheap and plentiful, and there has been neither want nor scarcity anywhere, the health of the population has not been so good as in the previous year or as is ordinarily the case. Not only was fever—the great cause of mortality in these Provinces—slightly more prevalent than usual, owing it may be to the overabundant rain-fall; but cholera and small-pox, both in an epidemic form, have carried off many persons. The recorded death rate was 26·3 per *mille* during the calendar year 1875, compared with 23·49 during the year 1874; and though both these rates are probably considerably below the mark, yet, as the registration of vital statistics cannot beexpected to have made any great advance toward superior accuracy and completeness during the year, the rate will serve to show that there was more sickness abroad in the former than in the latter year. In the case of fever it was noticeable that the excess in 1875 over 1874 occurred chiefly in the first six months of the year, and that the mortality of the last six months, which constitute really the fever season, was on the whole less in 1875; but in both years the fever rate of mortality was high. In 1875 it was 16·26, in 1874 15·90 per *mille*. The Sanitary Commissioner hesitates to connect the fever death rate too closely with an excessive rain-fall, because in the year 1872, with an average rain-fall only, the fever death rate was higher still, and he is also convinced that violent epidemics influence the rates of mortality from the more permanent causes of deaths to a very great extent. In the year under report the district of Narsinghpur was an illustration of this, for there the fever

death rate was considerably below the rate for the previous year, notwithstanding a very excessive rain-fall; but then the difference is believed to be due, not to any diminution in the prevalence of the cause of fever, but to the fact that the population had suffered severely from small-pox in 1874 and 1875 before the fever season began.

The prevalence of cholera in an epidemic form has been already mentioned, and the disease appeared in every district of the Province except Damoh. During the year 14,643 deaths from this cause were registered. Early in the year there was a short outbreak in Sambalpur. Then pilgrims introduced the disease into Bilaspur in February; a little later cases occurred in the Native states adjoining the Jubbulpore district; but except cases coming from Satna, which is beyond the Jubbulpore district boundary, that district remained free. The Nerbudda valley was next invaded from the Bombay side, and the districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur attacked. From Hoshangabad and Nimar the disease passed into Betul. From Bilaspur again in the east, the cholera passed into Raipur and Bhandara; and in the rains it spread from Berar in the west, eastwards to Wardha, and from thence to Nagpur and Chhindwara; afterwards Chanda in the south and Saugor in the north were attacked. The setting in of the cold weather seemed to arrest the disease for a time, but with the commencement of the hot season of 1876 it again broke out, and spread over Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore; and in other districts cases more or less numerous occurred; nor has the disease yet died out, though it may be hoped that it has now run its course, and that it will enter upon a period of quiescence.

The other epidemic that widely prevailed was small-pox. Every district suffered, but some much more than others. In all 20,226 deaths from this cause were registered. In different districts the disease raged with different degrees of intensity, but it is very remarkable how easily the districts in which vaccination has long been practised escaped, and how great a scourge the disease was in districts not thus protected. In Sambalpur, Chhindwara, Betul and Seoni, the districts in which vaccination has long been practised, the death rates from small-pox were respectively 0·39, 0·88, 1·16 and 1·62 per 1,000 of the population. In the Narsinghpur district, which the disease found wholly unprotected, the death rate was 23·16, and in Damoh 15·64 per 1,000. It would appear from the history that the Sanitary Commissioner has

given of the rise and spread of the disease, that there can be distinguished three separate epidemics. The greatest arose in the extreme west of the Province in 1871, and has been moving further and further eastward every year since then along the Nerbudda valley, reaching its greatest height in different tracts at different times, according to their position from west to east. The same epidemic appears to have passed from west to east below the Satpuras through Berar to Nagpur and Bhandara, and then to have been met in 1873 by a separate epidemic spreading from the east, and which in the eastern part of the Province attained its maximum prevalence in Raipur in 1873, and in Bilaspur and Sambalpur in 1875. The third epidemic appears to have attacked the Saugor district from the north-west in 1874, and to have continued through 1875. Now the disease seems to have worn itself out.

Other causes of sickness and mortality were also more widely prevalent in 1875. In this, the returns from dispensaries showing the number of persons applying for relief bear out the vital statistics, and the returns of the Gaol and Police departments afford further corroboration of the fact; but after all, and making allowance for greater sickliness and severe epidemics, the people must be considered to have been well off and comfortable.

Relations with Feudatory States—Bastar.

The political relations of the Central Provinces to native states are confined to the group of feudatory chiefs whose estates lie in the east of the Province, some of them surrounded by our khalsa territory, others intervening between the khalsa and other British provinces, or the khalsa and similar protected chiefships attached to Madras or Bengal. So long as these chiefs preserve order and quiet in their dominions, so long as they act up to the conditions on which their titular sovereignty has been recognized, and the powers they exercise have been conferred, there is neither occasion nor disposition on the part of the Administration to interfere in the internal affairs of the chiefship. It is only when peace is menaced or actually disturbed, or when complaints of misgovernment and oppression become rife, that it behoves the Administration to take steps to preserve or restore tranquillity, or to satisfy itself that the chiefs are exercising their delegated powers with justice, and are governing and protecting their people in accordance with the compact they have entered into. The most noteworthy event that occurred in connexion with the chiefships, was the

disturbance in Bastar, just before the close of the year. Bastar is one of the most remote, as well as one of the most important of these feudatory states. Covering some 13,000 square miles, it has a population of only 78,000 or 79,000 inhabitants. The country is wild and only cultivated in parts; the inhabitants belong chiefly to the aboriginal races. The Raja boasts a long descent, and an ancient, still unsatisfied feud with the neighbouring chief of Jeypur, whose country is a dependency of the Madras Presidency, and under the political superintendence of the Governor's Agent at Vizagapatam. As a rule, nothing is heard of Bastar; its people are quiet, the Raja rarely leaves his capital, Jagdalpur; and since he may no longer fight with Jeypur, he must lead a quiet life.

On the last day of February, he left Jagdalpur and set out on a journey, the object of which was to obtain the honor of presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The arrangements he had made for the administration of affairs in his country did not meet with the approval of his people, for he had settled to leave behind him, vested with his own authority, one Gopinath, his Dewan, and a man Adit Prashad, who held an office in the criminal administration. Both of these men had for years past rendered themselves highly unpopular; they were accused of injustice and oppression, and the thought of being left at their mercy thoroughly alarmed the people around Jagdalpur. The Raja had proceeded not a couple of marches on his way, when the coolies who had been impressed to carry his baggage—for there is no other means of conveyance in the country—broke out into remonstrances with him for intending to leave Gopinath and Adit Prashad behind him, and threw down their loads, in order to impress the Raja with the strength of their apprehensions. Far from having the effect they intended, this conduct on the part of the coolies only roused the Raja's anger, and by his order, or that of Gopinath, 18 of the men were picked out, severely flogged, and sent off under a guard to Jagdalpur, to be kept in prison until the Raja should return. That same evening, these men were released by the villagers on the road by which they were being taken back to Jagdalpur, but no violence was offered to the guard. When the news reached the Raja, he himself turned back and was met by a large number of villagers, who demanded that Gopinath and Adit Prashad should be sent out of Bastar and taken before the Deputy Commissioner at Sironcha. The Raja now grew frightened, and in a panic an order was

given to his matchlock-men to fire on the villagers, which they did, while the Raja's sowars charged them, using their swords. The villagers who were unarmed fled in all directions, leaving 8 of their number dead and wounded, and then the Raja and his party made their way back to Jagdalpur with all speed. They suffered no molestation of any kind on their way, but within a few days after they had reached Jagdalpur, villagers came trooping in to the number of some thousands. They were armed with weapons of various kinds, bows and arrows, spears and axes, and they quietly sat down before the town and surrounded it on all sides. No one was indeed prevented from entering the town, but no one was permitted to pass out, nor did the besiegers allow any thing to be removed. It was with difficulty that the Raja managed to despatch messengers to the Governor's Agent at Vizagapatam, and to the Deputy Commissioner at Sironcha, to apprize them of his situation and to ask for help. Nothing but the surrender of Gopinath and Adit Prashad would satisfy the ryots, but they remained perfectly quiet, making no attack on the fort, preserving perfect order, and injuring no one. As soon as the Raja's situation became known, the Governor's Agent lost no time in despatching towards Jagdalpur 300 Jeypur Police and 250 Paiks of the Jeypur Raja under the command of European officers. When they arrived on the 20th March they found the ryots still encamped around the town, inactive, but determined to continue their blockade until they should obtain what they wanted. At first the ryots imagined that the European officers from Jeypur would enquire into their grievances and redress them, and they opened communication with them, but when they found that these officers were not prepared to do any thing, and were only going to keep the peace and prevent any collision between them and the Raja's party, the presence of the Jeypur men served rather to irritate than to appease them, for the ancient feud with Jeypur remains unforgotten, and as the Jeypur party could not act openly as friends they looked upon them almost as enemies. Indeed, but for the patience and caution exercised by the European officers, a collision between the ryots and the Jeypur Police and Paiks could hardly have been averted, and so threatening did the position become, that the Madras Government, on hearing from the Officer Commanding the Police and Paiks how matters stood, despatched a wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry from Vizagapatam and 3 Companies from Vizianagram towards Jagdalpur. Before however these troops

could appear on the scene, the Deputy Commissioner from Sironcha had arrived with 80 sepoys and the Military Officer in command at Sironcha, and his advent speedily put an end to all anxiety. Arriving on the 5th April he found Jagdalpur still closely invested by about 3,000 ryots, yet it needed but his assurance that an enquiry would be made into their grievances, and justice be done, to induce them to disperse. Before the day was out, they had already begun to return to their homes, and only a certain number remained at the Deputy Commissioner's desire to afford him information and to be afterwards the bearers of tidings to their villages of what had been done. On the 8th of April the Deputy Commissioner held a large assembly, at which were present the Raja and his officials and retainers, a number of the ryots, and the European officers; and addressing the people, he exhorted them to preserve order, to go quietly to their homes, to avoid all violence and resistance, and to believe that all their legitimate grievances would be inquired into ; he pointed out the folly of attempting to resist the Government troops or officers, announced his intention of marching round Jagdalpur in various directions, and hoped to find tranquillity everywhere re-established. The Deputy Commissioner kept Gopinath and Adit Prashad with him, and his speech and action seemed to satisfy the ryots entirely. When passing through the different villages in pursuance of his plan to see that every thing was quiet, the Deputy Commissioner found the people quite content, satisfied that at last they had obtained a fair hearing. There was no longer any necessity to remain in Bastar. The troops withdrew, and the Deputy Commissioner returned to Sironcha, after having endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the Raja and the leaders of the insurrection, and having impressed upon the former the expediency of governing with more regard to the rights and wishes of his people. A few Police under a native official were left behind as a precautionary measure, but they have since been withdrawn. The remarkable thing about this disturbance was, that it was practically confined to the Gond tribe of Mooreas, and that though the investment of Jagdalpur lasted nearly a month, the ryots committed no violence, hurt no one, robbed no one. They helped themselves to food out of the Raja's granary at Jagdalpur, but that they considered they were entitled to do, and otherwise they respected all property. When the Raja, after firing on the ryots, retreated hastily to Jagdalpur, a portion of his treasure fell into the hands of the Mooreas, and their headmen at once counted it, kept it under

a guard of their own men, and sent it back intact to the Raja, so that, in their words, no man should say they were robbers. In fact the moderation and discipline of these men were truly astonishing, considering the wild excitable race to which they belong ; and in view of this a complete amnesty has been granted, and no one, either leader or follower, has been punished for the part he has taken in the rising. Gopinath and Adit Prashad will not be permitted to return to Bastar, but from the tenacity which the Raja has shown in trying to obtain for them permission to return, it is clear that he does not appreciate the gravity of the situation in which he was placed. It will be necessary that he should be made to listen to advice so that any repetition of the past disturbance may be avoided.

Khairagarh.

Several of the feudatory states are temporarily under Government management, owing to the misconduct of the chiefs. The most important, as well as the first, that came under management, was the Zamindari of Khairagarh. It has now been five years under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, and a land revenue settlement of five years was effected. During the year 1875-76 the estate has continued to improve, and the people have been contented and prosperous. The financial condition of the zamindari is satisfactory : the whole of the Zamindar's debts, which were heavy, have now been paid off, and funds will in future be available for improving communications and opening up the estate. The amount of crime in the estate is small, the population is 122,000, and only 250 persons were brought before the Magistrate accused of offences,—the most common offences being theft, house-breaking and assault. Civil litigation is still quite unimportant. There can be little doubt that the present condition of Khairagarh is a flourshing one, and that it is increasing in wealth.

Patna.

In the Patna State too, which was in 1871 taken under direct management in consequence of the people having risen against their Chief, signs of improvement are everywhere visible. During the past year, the land revenue settlement, which had been made by the Deputy Commissioner when the country was first taken over, came to an end, and a new settlement has been made, which gives a revenue almost double of what the old one gave, and yet it has been fully agreed to by the Gaonthiyas. Cultivation it appears has greatly increased in Patna, and cultivators have flocked in from neighbouring Zamindaris. Numbers of these men had left Patna during the time of the

Raja's misrule, and are now returning to their old homes, and their return enriches the country. Here too the revenue, after deducting the allowances made to the Raja and the various members of his family and the cost of administration, leaves a surplus which can be spent on public works, to the great improvement of the estate. The people have been quiet and orderly. More offences were indeed reported than in the preceding year, but this is partly due to the larger population owing to immigration, partly to the people being more ready to report offences to the Police; but the type of offences is not serious. Petty thefts and other cognate offences and assaults are the most common. Civil litigation has slightly decreased.

One benefit that will attend our management of the estate, is the introduction of vaccination. The people here, like those in the Sambalpur district, are willing to be vaccinated, and it is hoped that a regular system of vaccination will in time be introduced. The Raja of Patna is now permitted to reside at Bolangir, the capital of the state. He is naturally anxious to be re-entrusted with the management of affairs, but it is impossible to agree to that. His disposition is too facile to permit of his keeping himself free from the influence of the evil counsellors, who even now seek to gain his ear, and he is altogether wanting in capacity. For the present, the best course is to allow the question of who shall be the next Raja of Patna to lie over.

Sakti.

Sakti is the third chiefship which has come under direct management, owing to the misgovernment and evil deeds of the Chief. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur has now held charge of the estate for about a year. He has enquired into the sources of revenue, made a land revenue settlement, and arranged for the proper administration of justice. Everything will be done in the same way as in Khairagarh and Patna. So far as is possible, the usual form of native administration will be followed, but the demands on the people are fixed, and are not capriciously made. The spirit of our laws, both criminal and civil, is acted on, but no elaborate forms are used, and the whole administration is in imitation of what a model native state is supposed to be. Nothing will be introduced which a native ruler, on the country being once more made over, would wish to change, as unsuited to the people or requiring too elaborate

a staff. Here also offences are by no means numerous, and are of a petty kind, and civil litigation is naturally most trifling in a country so poor and undeveloped.

Nandgaon.

One of the richest and most populous feudatory states, is Nandgaon, which lies in the Raipur district. There had been numerous complaints against the Chief in the matter of a new assessment of the land that he was making, and the allegations made were numerous enough and strong enough to require that some inquiry should be made, in order to ascertain whether there was any real foundation for the apprehensions which the Gaonthiyas professed to entertain of the intentions of the Chief. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur marched through the country during the last cold season, and found that the fears of the Gaonthiyas had been aroused by the Chief's having adopted a new mode of assessing the land revenue, based on the plan of settlement in the khalsa; there was naturally an endeavour made to raise the payments of the Gaonthiyas, and they, fearing that the Zamindar had ulterior objects in view, had at once cried out. The Chief met the Deputy Commissioner with much frankness, and explained fully his aims, and the Gaonthiyas had already come to see that no injury to them was intended. The Chief agreed to the abolition of certain unpopular taxes, and the whole matter was settled to the contentment of all parties. This result is in every way satisfactory, and the Deputy Commissioner's report would show that the Chief of Nandgaon maintains the character of being one of the most enlightened of our feudatories.

Raigarh.

Somewhat similar complaints were made against the Chief of Raigarh, which is attached to the Sambalpur district. It appeared from an enquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner, that on a renewal of the land revenue settlement, the Chief was demanding heavy nazerana from the Gaonthiyas, and that in some cases, at any rate, great individual hardship was experienced, as the Chief or his officers ignored all claims to continue to hold villages at fair rates after the making of tanks, or on the considerable improvement of the village by the expenditure of money, but were too ready to give the villages to the highest bidder. In some of the cases redress was given, and the Raja was advised of the impolicy of treating the Gaonthiyas with such scant justice, and that such proceedings must eventually prove injurious even to his own pecuniary interests.

Rairakhol.

In the chiefship of Rairakhol, also attached to Sambalpur, there has been an unfortunate disagreement between the Chief and his eldest son, which has proved injurious to the estate. Acting on bad advice, the Chief took to increasing his land revenue assessment, to such an extent that the cultivators began to leave their villages, and revenue could not be collected. The disagreements between father and son make it difficult to get things put on a proper footing, but the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur is endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between them, and once mutual confidence and harmony are restored, it may be hoped that things will mend.

Kawarda.

There is only one other chiefship, the affairs of which have come under consideration during the year, and that is Kawarda. When last year's report was written, Rajpal Singh had only been a few months before installed as Chief, after a minority protracted many years beyond the usual age, because of the hostility towards his adoptive mothers, which he took not the slightest pains to conceal, and because of his conduct which was not such as to inspire any confidence that he would turn out a good ruler. It was mentioned last year that one of his first acts, was to try to subvert the arrangements by which the Chief Commissioner had secured to his adoptive mothers, who had for many years administered the estate with much success and to the contentment of every one, a future of comfort and independence. After the warning he received on that occasion, he remained quiet for a time, but subsequent events led the Chief Commissioner to fear that the disposition towards evil which has always characterized him had been only slumbering for a time, and since the beginning of the current year complaints of his oppression and injustice have been very frequent. Some of these complaints have been proved to be well founded, and there is little doubt that the Chief allows his hostility towards his adoptive mothers largely to influence his proceedings. An inquiry into his proceedings is now in progress.

Administration of the land

Passing from the chapter devoted to the relations with Feudatory states to that on the administration of the land which comprises the subjects of survey and settlement, the sale of waste lands and the management of Government estates, it will be seen that there is very little to record as the work of the past year. The survey of the Central Provinces has been nearly completed ;

there are only certain small portions in Balaghat, and again in the extreme south where survey parties have been employed, and their work will soon be finished. The land revenue settlement of the whole Province has also been practically completed. In the Sambalpur district, the assessments of the Dakhantir Tahsil were announced and sanctioned, and some revision of the assessment on the Uttartir Tahsil was also made, but the work done has not been of an elaborate nature. The settlement is, as has been said in former reports, a summary one, and is to last for 12 years. The entire assessment of the district as finally approved is Rs. 1,23,602 and the Settlement Officer is now engaged in finally revising the village papers and finishing up his work.

In the Chanda and Nimar districts the orders of the Government of India modifying certain provisions of the settlement which had been effected in those districts but not finally sanctioned were executed, and the necessary revision of the settlement papers was made. The general effect of the change has been to secure all ryots in these districts against arbitrary ejection at the will of the Malguzars, to give them security of tenure so long as they pay a rent rate according to the quality of the soil or their holding, a maximum rent rate being fixed for each class of soil. The partition of villages has been forbidden, except under certain conditions, and every non-resident Malguzar is bound to have a resident agent or patel in the village who is required to perform the duties of the headman. The revenue assessment was, however, in no way interfered with. To those Malguzars who might prefer it, the offer of reverting to a Patelki tenure was made. The Patel would be the village headman, and he would be remunerated by a certain percentage on the revenue, for his trouble, and a certain percentage would be allowed for village expenses and village servants; the total for all these to reach 25 per cent of the entire assessment, but not one Malguzar was found in either district willing to accede to these terms or to resign the proprietary right which he had obtained, and take in exchange the more ancient hereditary farming right that was offered him.

The waste lands of Government continue to be reserved from sale, nor is there any demand for them. In nearly all the districts of the Province there is much waste land attached to the Malguzari lands, and they suffice for any increase of cultivation. Nor are clearance leases as a rule given. In some

of the Government waste there is indeed some cultivation, and when there is no objection to permitting cultivation, rent is demanded from each cultivator direct, but clearance leases of areas of any size have not been granted. It is their natural produce which renders the Government waste lands valuable and they are dealt with in connection with the Forest administration.

Legislation.

Under the head of legislation it is only necessary to note the passing of the Central Provinces' Laws Act. The object of the Act was to declare the laws in force in the Province. Much doubt prevailed as to the extent to which the Bengal Regulations applied to the Central Provinces, as to the rules and orders which under the Indian Councils Act gained the force of law and which was still oparative, and as to the extent to which some later Act of the Governor General in Council applied to the Province. These doubts have now been removed, and the ascertainment of the law presents no longer any difficulty. At the same time the Act empowered the Chief Commissioner to make rules for the public health and conservancy and the maintenance of a proper watch and ward at fairs and other large public assemblies, and for imposing taxes for that purpose.

Two draft bills of great importance have also been submitted to the Government of India during the past year, one the draft of a Tenancy bill intended to consolidate and amend the law regulating the relations between agricultural tenants and their landlords, and to amend the law under which such tenants and landlords can sue and be sued; the other, the draft of a bill for declaring and consolidating the law relating to Land Revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the Central Provinces, and for amending the same.

The present law regulating the relations between landlord and tenant is Act X. of 1859, and it is unsuited to these Provinces. It was originally extended to them, not on account of the substantive law it contains, but merely in order that the constitution of the Revenue Courts in the Province might be perfected, and a mode of procedure made ready to their hands, and it is therefore, not surprising, that the substantive law found in the Act, should have been found at variance with local customs, and that the tenures recognized by the Act did not exhaust or even properly if partially represent the nature of the tenures which existed before the Act was extended

to the Province. Experience has moreover shown that even in the matter of procedure, the Act has not worked very successfully. A sharp distinction was drawn between Revenue Courts and Civil Courts, and though that was doubtless necessary in the Provinces for which Act X. was originally designed, for there the Revenue Courts and Officers are quite distinct from the Civil Courts and Judges, it was quite unnecessary in the Central Provinces where the same officers are Revenue Officers and Civil Judges according to the work that comes before them. In other respects too the provisions of the Act were cumbrous and anomalous. The Tenancy Bill endeavours to bring the law more into harmony with local custom, and to preserve to tenants many rights which they formerly enjoyed, but which Act X. ignores. The Land Revenue Bill again provides for the appointment of a hierarchy of revenue officers, explains their jurisdiction, furnishes them with a procedure. It makes provision for land revenue settlements, for the collection of revenue, for the management of villages, for their partition, for the appointment of village officers, for the establishment of a Court of Wards, for the registration of rights, and maintenance of village records, for the preservation, repair and improvement of tanks, besides other miscellaneous matters. The bills are of the greatest importance and it is hoped that they will soon come under discussion in the Legislative Council.

Police.

The action of the Police next claims attention. It has been seen from what has been said a few pages back, that the year was one of agricultural prosperity and cheap food, the persons therefore who live from hand to mouth, and who are most easily tempted to crime because of their poverty and ignorance, were favourably circumstanced during the year, and there was less crime. The offences cognizable by the Police increased indeed by 2 per cent, numbering 29,831, in all; but such increase as there was, occurred in offences which the Police are hardly able to prevent. The main increase indeed occurred in minor offences against the person, and breaches of special laws, such as the Forest and Excise laws, and laws directed against nuisances, and such increase is due more to greater activity in administering these laws than to a greater tendency to break them. Serious offences against property or against property and the person combined, and minor offences against property, both decreased in number, the former 11 per cent, the latter

by 3 per cent, the actual numbers being 6,467 and 15,357; and it be may added that this is the second year, in succession, of a decrease in serious offences against property, and the third year of a decrease of minor offences of the kind. It must be mentioned, however, that serious offences against the person numbered 977 or 29 more than in 1874, and that the increase was mainly due to a greater number of murders, and attempts to murder. Fortunately the Police were fairly successful in dealing with these cases; and also in prosecuting cases of culpable homicide. Dacoity continues to be a rare offence. Only 7 occurred and they were confined to three districts, all bordering on foreign territory, and were not in themselves of an aggravated nature. There were 66 robberies, two less than in the preceding year, and the Police secured convictions in only 30 cases, but want of success in these cases is from their nature not surprising. Speaking generally, the working of the Police has been fairly successful, and in some respects has shown in advance of former years. They investigated 84 per cent of the cases reported, and prosecuted to conviction in 52 per cent of the cases they investigated. Of the persons arrested by them less than 14 per cent were discharged at once, 84 per cent were put on their trial, and 76 per cent of those arrested were finally convicted or 90 per cent of those who were put on their trial. The entire force consists of 8,513 men and cost Rs. 13,11,150, these figures including the Municipal Police, who number 1,016, and cost Rs. 1,09,393. The numbers give one policemen for every 10 square miles, and for every 963 of the population. The general conduct of the force has been well reported of. 131 members of it were punished by Magistrates for offences either against the Police Act or the Penal Code, and 1,194 were punished departmentally; on the other hand 539 were promoted for good service, and 283 received money rewards. Punishments are now given with less frequency and after more consideration than they used to be, and policemen accused of criminal offences are sent before the Magistrate instead of being punished departmentally. Though the health of the Police was fairly good yet they were subjected to the same influences as the general population, there was therefore, somewhat more sickness, and the casualties were 127 compared with 114 in 1874 and 107 in 1873; some of these men fell victims to cholera,—and during a cholera epidemic the Police have onerous duties to perform, and dischage them well, displaying also occasionally much courage and fortitude.

Criminal Justice.

The number of offences of all kinds reported was 40,948, compared with 40,621 in 1874. These figures include the cognizable offences which have been alluded to when discussing the Police administration, and as was then remarked, but for the large increase of prosecutions for public nuisances and breaches of special laws, there would have been a considerable diminution in the number of reported offences.

The number of persons brought before the Criminal Courts was 44,320, and of these 29,676 were convicted, 14,082 acquitted or discharged, 248 died, escaped or were transferred to other jurisdiction, and 314 remained under trial. Of the cases that went before the Magistrate nearly one-third were disposed of by Honorary Magistrates who have continued to afford great assistance in administering justice. In the interior of districts especially, they have proved most useful, and their services have been cordially acknowledged.

Convicted offenders have been sentenced to the various punishments, in very much the same proportions as in 1874. 18,510 or 63·6 per cent were only fined, (13 were fined and whipped), 7,982 or 27·4 per cent were imprisoned, 2,630 or 9 per cent were only whipped, 63 were transported and 32 sentenced to death. The very large proportion of persons who were dismissed with a fine only, continues remarkable, and though the percentage of persons sentenced to less than a fortnight's imprisonment is somewhat less than it was, and the proportion of persons sentenced to more than 6 months is slightly larger, the Chief Commissioner is still of opinion that in awarding sentences Magistrates incline to inconsiderate leniency and that sentences to imprisonment are in a larger number of cases far too short. Thus in one district various Magistrates gave sentences to a single day's imprisonment, and when the chief Magistrate offers the explanation, that the Penal Code sometimes requires imprisonment to be awarded as the punishment for an offence when a fine is all that is required, and cites the offence of theft in a building as an instance of needless severity displayed by the framers of the code, and when in another district a Magistrate thinks perjury sufficiently punished by a sentence of 15 days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, there is reason to fear that the lightness of the punishments generally given by Magistrates is not justified by the nature of the crime or the frequency with which it is committed.

Where perhaps the Magistrates as a body show best, is in the trial and disposal of cases. Of Police cases, that is cases cognizable by the Police and brought up by them, 80 per cent were decided on the same day, 7 per cent in 2 days, 5 per cent in 3 and 4 days, and 7 per cent in between 5 and 15 days. The average duration of cases brought on complaint was 10 days, and witnesses who appeared before the Magistrates were examined and discharged with a corresponding degree of despatch, 93·7 per cent were discharged on the first day. Judging, however, from the small number of appeals and their result, the decisions of the Magistrates would appear to be generally sound. The appeals to the various appellate courts numbered 1874 and in one-fifth of these only was the order of the lower Court reversed. These statistics would go to prove that the magisterial work is promptly performed, that there is method and regularity in the procedure of Magistrates, and that they generally arrive at a sound conclusion on the facts before them. If to these merits all Magistrates united a clear perception of the object of punishment, that it must be before all things deterrent, and next to that reformatory—but not retributive and not nicely calculated so as to of balance the fault committed according to the Magistrate's judgment by the individual before him—then the administration of criminal justice would be more efficient and the Magistrates might find their labours lightened.

Gaols.

The establishment of good prison management in India is a matter of great difficulty, the more so as European models can hardly be blindly imitated considering the difference of the Indian character, the peculiar social organization of the country, the different notions of morality that prevail, and the difference in climate and habits of life. So far the principal object aimed at by the Administration in its prison management is to make sentences of imprisonment deterrent, to make gaols places of hard work and to make convicts dread a return to the monotony and hard labour of a gaol life. Yet the Chief Commissioner does not flatter himself that the object has been attained, although he would fain think that that the Gaol administration has not remained unprogressive. That more has not been achieved is owing to circumstances which will be noted directly. The number of convicts imprisoned during the past year was 10,050 males and 1,109

females, of whom 3,039 males and 227 females were in gaol when the year began, and 7,011 males and 882 females were sentenced during the year. At the close of the year there remained in gaol 3,285 men and 256 women. The daily average was 3,443. As far as possible prisoners are congregated in the central gaols and all long term prisoners are expected to be sent there, but as a matter of fact the central gaols contain a large number of short term prisoners. Thus in the Central Gaols at Jubbulpore and Nagpur nearly one-half of the prisoners were short term convicts, meaning thereby convicts under a sentence not exceeding one year, and taking all the gaols together 75 per cent of the convicts were sentenced for periods of less than a year, 25 per cent indeed of all the convicts were sentenced for a period not exceeding one month, and 32 per cent for periods between 1 and 6 months. Under these circumstances it may be imagined that the gaols are not likely to have much reformatory influence while any system of classification is made difficult, and good conduct rules and the hope of earning remissions of sentence can only be extended to a very small proportion of the convicts. Yet from the fact that 17 per cent of the convicts were known to have been previously convicted, one might have expected that the sentences would have been longer, and the statistics of reconvicted prisoners in some of the smaller gaols seem to bear out the remark made above with reference to Judicial sentences that in many cases they are inconsiderately lenient. In one small gaol, the reconvicted prisoners formed 38 per cent, in another 36 per cent, in another 32 per cent of the whole, and contrary to all that might have been expected, the largest gaol in the Province showed only 7 per cent of reconvictions.

Juvenile convicts are in the central gaols kept apart from the adults, and they are taught for a considerable part of each day, but in the smaller gaols separation is not always possible and in the smaller gaols, it must be admitted that it is difficult to enforce as strict discipline as is possible in larger

Breaches of gaol rules and gaol discipline numbered 989 in the case of male, and 42 in the case of female prisoners, and 741 of these prison offences were offences relating to work. It is very remarkable, however, how in different gaols the number of offences varies according, it must be appre-

tended, to the idiosyncracies of the the gaol superintendents. The punishments inflicted were corporal punishments in 338 cases—about half the number of last year—reduced diet in 463 cases, and solitary confinement in 166. Except in the matter of trying to shirk work and enjoy forbidden luxuries the prisoners are quiet and well behaved as is the population generally.

Prisoners are employed in building and repairing the gaols, in the gaol garden and in manufactures of various kinds. The rule is that every man shall for the first six months of his sentence be employed on as hard labour as possible, and as the great bulk of the prisoners are sentenced to very short terms there is sometimes a difficulty in providing them all with hard labour. A full day's work, no matter what the from of labour is, is, however, always sought to be taken. The health of the prisoners has been fairly good, and the number of deaths was 119 or 10 less than in the previous year. Lastly it may be noted that the cost per head of average strength was Rs. 47-8-0.

Civil Justice.

During the year 1875, more suits were instituted in the Civil Courts than in any previous year. In 1871 the number was 78,088, after that in 1872 the number fell to less than 74,000 but since then every year has seen a slight increase, until at last the past year showed 78,777. The value of the suits is, however, small. Fully one-half of them were for sums not exceeding Rs. 20 and only 11 per cent were for more than Rs. 100. The nature too of the suits is ordinarily very simple, for 84 per cent of the whole were for money due on a bond or other contract. The bulk of the litigation is then of the simplest character and highly trained Judges are not required for its disposal.

Accordingly the largest number of suits were heard and decided by the lowest Courts. In these Provinces the lowest Courts are those presided over by Naib Tahsildars who are in special cases—when circumstances seem to require it—empowered to hear suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. Above these and constituting the lowest general Courts of first instance are the Courts of Tahsildars who then entertain suits up to Rs. 300, and above them again are the Courts presided over by Assistant Commissioners who try suits up to Rs. 5,000 in

value. Suits involving larger pecuniary interests are heard by Deputy Commissioners who hear also appeals from the decisions of Naib Tahsildars, Tahsildars and Assistant Commissioners, when the latter are restricted to the hearing of suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000. Appeals from decisions of Assistant Commissioners not thus restricted, go to the Commissioners who also hear appeals from the original decision of Deputy Commissioners A second appeal on a point of law only lies to the Judical Commissioner who stands at the apex of the judicial pyramid. It is only what one might expect to find that of the 78,015 suits disposed of 24·5 per cent were decided in the Courts of Naib Tahsildars, 38·4 in those of Tahsildars and 21·5 in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners. Deputy Commissioners reserved themselves for the appellate work, and the remainder of the suits 15·2 per cent were heard in Small Cause Courts of which there are two general Courts at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and 4 Cantonment Courts at Kamptee, Jubbulpore Saugor and Asirgarh. The judicial business is no doubt heavy, but it is perhaps not so heavy as might be thought, for 73·3 per cent of all suits disposed of were disposed of without contest, and only 26·1 per cent were contested. Promptitude in the disposal of business and regularity of procedure have already been mentioned as characterizing the Magistrates in the discharge of their duties. The Civil Courts can lay claim to the same merit. The average duration of contested suits was 24·3 days and of uncontested suits 13·3 days, and the average number of hearings was less than 2, the day on which the suit was instituted being evidently not taken into account.

Municipal institutions established by law exist in 59 towns The affairs of each Municipality are conducted by a committee which is partly elected by the inhabitants of the town, and partly appointed by Government, and the rule in general force is that the proportion of non-official to official members shall be at least two-thirds to one-third. It is not everywhere, however, that the privilege of electing the Municipal committee-men is prized, nor is it everywhere that there is competition or even choice. In some of the smaller towns certain influential citizens have for long been looked up to as authorities in matters affecting the public welfare, as referees in cases of dispute as unofficial representatives of their townsmen, and these men naturally come to have a place in the committees. In the larger towns there is more interest displayed in the elections, and a fair number of voters come

together when an election to a vacant membership is proclaimed. Whether appointed directly by the direct vote of large numbers of their fellow townsmen or whether silently accepted as the men best fitted to represent them on the Municipal committee, the members of committees do generally perform their duties with intelligence and energy, and if in many instances the official members, from their official rank, social position, superior education and greater administrative experience do take the lead in affairs, the other members of committees are not backward either in council or in action: indeed on the non-official members must devolve, in many cases, the execution and superintendence of Municipal works and the general superintendence of all Municipal establishments.

The number of municipal towns has already been mentioned as 59, the population reaches, 612,727. In order to provide funds for the payment of public establishments and the execution of public works the Municipalities have had to impose taxes of one kind or another, and in most cases an octroi tax on articles imported into the town for consumption has been the form of taxation elected. That this tax should have been one generally selected is not to be wondered at, seeing that in former times under the Maratha Government a considerable revenue was derived for the State from town duties and bazaar, duties: all goods at every good sized mart being subjected to a light tax. With this form of taxation which differed little in its method from octroi, the people were thoroughly familiar, and it is in no way surprising that they should have at once, in a somewhat modified form, taken as a Municipal tax what had formerly been taken by the central Government. The revenue from all sources of the Municipalities amounts to Rs. 5,83,631 and of this sum octroi alone, yields Rs. 5,24,996. Other sources of income are therefore comparatively insignificant.

The expenditure of the municipalities during 1875-76 may be briefly summarized as, on Police Rs. 95,083, on Education Rs. 24,762, on medical relief and establishment Rs. 21,469, on collecting establishments Rs. 61,318, establishment for general management and control Rs. 16,844, Conservancy establishment Rs. 1,12,694, on Public Works which includes the construction and maintenance of roads, buildings and making general improvements Rs. 1,88,438. These

figures show that while the municipalities are careful to provide for efficient watch and ward of the town, they are alive to the importance of general conservancy and sanitation, and are not unmindful of the advantages of education. In matters connected with conservancy most has been done, and the condition of many of the towns is very different from what it was some years ago. It is perhaps more difficult to move the masses on this subject than on any other, and Municipal committees are in this alone playing a most useful part. During the past year several of the larger towns have made better sanitary arrangements and there is every reason to believe that every year will see a further advance.

Forests.

The reserved forests under the management of the special forest department have an a of 2332 square miles. The area increased during the year, and gradually, as the more promising and conveniently situated blocks of unreserved forest selected, they will be set apart and looked upon as futu reserves. It would not be necessary that they should at once brought under intensive management, such management can at present be applied only to limited areas, but it is admitted that the area of the present reserves is insufficient and that it must be gradually added to. The reserves have been carefully protected and the fires that do much harm have been kept out of a larger area than ever previously. The forests from which fires have been excluded for a series of years show a marked improvement in consequence. In only a few forests has cutting of large timber been either allowed or undertaken by the department. The Government waste lands termed unreserved forests have remained under the care of the districts officers and they yielded a larger revenue than in any previous year. The same system of careful management as exists in the reserves is of course not to be found in them; both the special knowledge and the establishment that would be required for the purpose are wanting, but in many districts waste has been checked, and in some attempts at conservation have been made.

The Forest revenue amounted to Rs. 7,25,253, of which Rs. 4,65,674 were obtained from the unreserved and Rs. 2,59,661 from the reserved forests, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,70,763, being Rs. 2,84,964 for the reserves and Rs. 85,799 for the district forests.

Warora coal mine.

The coal mining at Warora has been prosecuted with vigour, and there is every hope that in a short time more the monthly out-put of coal will become considerable. The interest which attaches to this mine, and the important part it is expected to play in supplying the fuel for working the railways in this part of India, will justify a more lengthy notice of the mine, its position and prospects than might otherwise seem required in this summary. The following extract from a minute by the Chief Commissioner, recorded in January last, may then here be quoted :—

Aspect of Warora.

"The external aspect of Warora is much changed from what it was a few years back. It was then a mere village, only distinguished from villages of an equal population and importance by its being the head-quarters of a tahsil, and possessing a dâk-bungalow for the convenience of travellers from Nagpur to Chanda and Sironcha. The road connecting Nagpur and Chanda, though known as the Great Southern Road, was neither metalled nor bridged, and for weeks during the rains Warora was more or less isolated, and a journey to or from it, attended with much inconvenience. Now all this is altered. The sections of the Great Southern Road from Warora to Chanda are metalled, while material lorries and even goods trains can run to Dahigaon, 5 miles on the Hinganghat side of Warora, and the railway to Warora itself will be open in the course of two or three months. Thus Warora is easily accessible both from Nagpur and from Chanda, and this alone is a great change; but the town or village itself has undergone a greater transformation. The old portion has been left pretty much as it was, but at different parts there are excrescences in the shape of clusters of huts, some of these clusters being inhabited by men employed on the works of the Warora extension railway, and others by workmen employed on the colliery. But the great feature which has changed Warora, are the buildings occupied by European employés, and by the pit itself, with its workshops, machinery and out-houses.

The pit.

There are at present two pits, and without actual inspection of them it is hard to realize the difficulties which there have been to contend against, and the amount of work done to overcome

them. Although to a professional man the written reports and papers which have from time to time been submitted may have indicated clearly and precisely enough the amount and kind of labour done at Warora, I must say that the actual sight and examination of the works has impressed me very favourably in regard to the amount of energy and work which have been required and given, to bring matters into the position in which at present they are. That there have been delays and disappointments is perfectly true, and these have been chiefly due to the want of proper machinery, the absence of skilled or intelligent labour, and the length of time wasted in the conveyance of heavy material along imperfect country roads. This last cause of delay has been removed, and the first will, I hope, not be again felt. The labour difficulty is, however, one which it is more difficult to deal with.

It is easy enough to state the difficulties which beset this question, but less easy to suggest a remedy for them; the difficulties broadly stated are two,—the one, that the supply of labourers is small; the other, that the labour procurable is inefficient. The first difficulty is one that in England or in European countries would be easily conquered, and the natural suggestion is, make the work more attractive in the way of pay and it will attract sufficient men; while the second difficulty, it may be contended, is merely temporary, one for which time will bring the cure. To a certain limited extent, I can give my assent to both these propositions, and the only reason why they cannot be accepted as a complete remedy and solution of the question is, because India is not England or Europe. Labourers find an easier, more familiar, and more congenial employment in working as coolies on the Warora Railway works, than in working as coolies on the mines underground. To work underground is not only unfamiliar toil, but toil, the irksomeness and inconvenience of which, *real as these are*, are magnified by the unreasoning fear of danger; and higher wages do not suffice to attract workmen. The same difficulty was experienced at the Mohpani coal mine in the Nerbudda valley, and the same difficulty at Warora is intensified; first, because the undertaking is a later one—the first of its kind in that part of the country; secondly, because work at Warora is much more below the surface, and more disagreeable owing to the constant influx of water. Again, the habits of Indian workmen are against

constant work, however remunerative it may be. In fact, to all familiar with Indian experiences, the paradox must often have presented itself, that the remunerativeness of certain work is the very reason why it is not persevered in. This is the case at the Warora mines. The coolies in a few months save up between 30 and 40 rupees and they then leave for their native country,—Rewah, Bundelkhand or the North-West Provinces,—there to spend their gains; precisely at the moment when they are really becoming useful they leave the works. To enter into engagements for a period of service with such persons would be useless; they have no stock in trade, and can flit in a single night leaving no trace behind them.

Hitherto the coal has been raised from the galleries connecting the pumping and the winding shafts, and the total amount of coal so raised has been about 1,200 tons of all kinds. With the exception of some 50 or 60 tons sent for trial to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, all this coal has been consumed at the works. At the time of my visit the daily yield was about 10 tons, 5 of which were consumed on the works.

Probable increased yield.

The quantity of coal extracted depends mainly on the number of working places underground; of these there are at present only 8, but by the end of January (the present month), the Mining Engineer calculates on having 14, and 20 by the end of February. In fact, the number of places will be increased in a ratio proportionate to the extensions of working, and with more places at which work can be done, more men will be employed underground and a greater out-turn of coal given. Another element which must be considered when estimating the yield, is the greater experience and skill which these underground workers will gain; at present they are learners, but shortly, having attained experience, they will be more efficient.

The Mining Engineer very confidently expects that seam No. 2, which is 15 feet in thickness, is well adapted to what is termed "long wall work" in distinction to the "pillar and stall work." The advantage of the former kind of work is twofold; in the first place it will very materially

(by one-third) reduce the skilled or pickmen's labour, and in the second place by adopting, it, *large* coal, as distinguished from *small* coal, will be got.

In June again the Chief Commissioner reviewed the operations at the pit, and in a letter to the Government of India it was said,—

As worked at present, the daily out-put is 50 tons, of which one-half is large coal, fit for locomotive purposes; the other half consisting of small coal and slack. The actual out-put of marketable coal is, therefore, only 25 tons per working day, or say 600 tons a month.

The out-put will doubtless increase, and by April next, Mr. Ness estimates that the out-put ought to equal 2,000 tons a month, of which, however, a portion would doubtless be small coal and slack, while by the end of next year, he thinks an out-put of 150 tons a day, or more than 3,000 tons a month, should be reached, provided labour can be obtained.

Thus then the case stands,—some little abatement may be made from Mr. Ness' estimates, but they show correctly, the Chief Commissioner believes, the proportionate progress that may be expected.

The colliery is, however, not without its rocks ahead, and the most important of these are the proportionately large amount of small coal and slack that is extracted with the larger coal and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient and constant supply of labour. The Chief Commissioner referred to both these in his minute above referred to, but then, Mr. Ness led him to believe that as work had begun on No. 2 seam, having a thickness of 15 feet, to which the long wall system of working could be applied, the proportion of the large coal to the total coal extracted would be vastly increased, and that the small quantity of small coal raised could be used up on the works. Indeed his estimate was that 9-10ths of the coal raised would be large coal. It has already been said that the long wall system has not yet had a fair trial, but such experience as has been gained tends to show that Mr. Ness was over-sanguine, and that the pro-

portion of small coal will be much larger. At present it is almost one-half of the whole, and though, when the workmen become more accustomed to the work, and the upper part of the seam is reached, where the coal is of better quality, the proportion of small coal will be less; yet the Chief Engineer gives it as his opinion,—an opinion in which the Chief Commissioner is inclined to concur,—that the proportion of small coal cannot be safely placed at less than 25 per cent of the whole. Now this is a serious difficulty, for this coal is practically useless; there is the labour vainly employed in getting it, and when got, there is the difficulty in getting rid of it. The works at Warora can only consume about 5 tons a day, and whatever more there is, must be removed and got rid of somehow or other, for it cannot be allowed to accumulate at the pit's mouth. The greater the progress in the pit, the more of this useless coal there will be to get rid of, and it cannot be denied that the difficulty is a serious one.

There are two ways of combating it,—the one is to introduce coal cutting machinery, if, as is confidently asserted, such machinery increases the proportion of large to small coal extracted, and the introduction of such machinery would have the additional advantage of rendering the workmen of the colliery less dependent on the present capricious and insufficient labour supply. On both these grounds it appears highly desirable that cutting machines should be introduced, and the Government of India have already permitted an indent for machines to be prepared and sent in. It is necessary that some competent person in England should enquire into the working of the machines there, and if proved successful and introduced into India, it would be necessary that some one with a knowledge and practical experience of their working, should be engaged to set them up and set them going at Warora. The Chief Commissioner thinks that no delay should be permitted to occur in obtaining this machinery, if success has attended its working at home.

The second way of meeting the difficulty arising from the accumulation of small coal, is to make an attempt to convert it into patent fuel. How this is to be done is no doubt a difficulty, but unless it is done, there will always remain at Warora a vast quantity of small coal which can be put to no use, and the removal of which will be very costly.

How to make patent fuel out of this small coal can only be decided by a series of experiments, and there are two things which have to be discussed or invented,--1st, a proper mucilage; 2nd, a machine for consolidating the whole matter. It is the first of these which is certain to be the most difficult to hit upon, but the question is so important that experiments should be commenced at once. In order to be of value, however, the experiments must have regard to the state of things at Warora. Thus, as the Chief Engineer in paragraph 44 of his memorandum says, the experiment should be made with Warora, not with English coal, and the mucilage employed must be obtained from substances which are to be easily and cheaply had in India. These conditions must be insisted on, and the Chief Commissioner, therefore, concurs with the Chief Engineer that some tons of Warora small coal be sent home with the iron ore, coal and limestone; that it is now proposed to send, in order to see whether the iron cannot be properly worked. In what has hitherto been said, the working of the coal mine alone has been refered to, but there remains the question whether the iron ore of Chanda will be worked by Government. Of course the result of the experiments at home will have to be awaited, but should the experiments prove successful, it will have to be considered whether Government should set up furnaces in the Chanda district."

Exploration in the Nerbudda Valley.

Exploration in the Satpura region of the Nerbudda Valley has been continued with a view of tracing the coal measures that crop but where the Mohpani mine has been worked by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company for some years. A bore hole in the Dudhi valley was carried down to a depth of 633 feet, but it was still in the sandstones and clays that overlie the coal measures. Another boring was made at Sundni, and here the Superintendent of the Geological Survey thought that an impoverished outcrop of a strong seam of the true coal measures might have been reached, and that by going more to the dip, coal might be found. Accordingly another boring was made and is being continued. Other bore holes in different parts of this region have been sunk, but without success as yet, although there is no reason to despair of yet finding coal.

The Mohpani Coal mine.

The Mohpani mine, near Gadarwara, in the Nerbudda valley, has been steadily worked, and during the year 1875 it supplied the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with nearly 20,000 tons of coal. This is not so much as the Railway Company would take, but the amount supplied is larger than was the case in any previous year, the amount supplied in 1874 being less than 14,000 tons. The mine was visited during the year by one of the Directors of the Company, specially deputed for the purpose, and he expressed himself satisfied with the work that had been done, and with the prospects of the mine. The out-put might, however, be increased, and the Company appear anxious to increase it and to extend the working of their mine.

Trade.

Concerning trade during the past year, it may be said, that if it was not very brisk, neither was it very much depressed. The shortness of the cotton crop, and the low prices that ruled for cotton, limited the trade in that commodity; but, on the other hand, the trade in grain and oil-seeds has again increased. It is hoped that this trade will greatly expand. Year by year larger quantities of wheat are taken from the Central Provinces, to be sent to England and France and other parts of the continent of Europe, and increased attention on the part of growers to the quality of their seed and to the prevention of admixture of grains, or different qualities of the same grain, will secure to them a larger market and better prices.

It is in oil-seeds, however, that the greatest increase of the exports has occurred. In no previous year has such a large quantity been exported.

The imports consist chiefly of salt, sugar, metals and hardware, and English piece-goods.

Public Works.

The amount expended during the year on Public Works was Rs. 29,74,882, of which Rs. 17,05,612 were classed as ordinary, and Rs. 12,69,270 as extraordinary expenditure.

The extraordinary expenditure was solely on account of the construction of the Wardha Valley State Railway to the Warora coal mine. This line connects the Great Indian Peninsula Railway extension line to Nagpur with Warora, the distance being 46 miles. The line is open as far as Hingan-

ghat, 18½ miles, and is worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and during the past year a distance beyond this was opened up to the 41st mile from Wardha on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line. On the 11th April last the Chief Engineer took a train to within a quarter of a mile of the Warora colliery, and after that coal trains ran regularly up to the rains. There are three large rivers on this line,—the Wana, the Ambea, and Pothra, which during the past two dry seasons have been crossed by low level crossings. A viaduct across the Ambea will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year, and over the Wana in 1877, but the Pothra bridge will remain unfinished till 1878.

The ordinary expenditure was mainly distributable under the heads of, Military Rs. 3,58,119, Civil buildings Rs. 2,38,006, and Communications Rs. 5,30,068. Establishments absorbed Rs. 3,21,429, and the Warora colliery Rs. 1,00,433.

The military expenditure was chiefly on barracks and repairs of other military buildings at the cantonments of Kamptee, Jubbulpore and Saugor. The buildings at these stations, and chiefly at Kamptee, are of very old date and stand in need of complete renovation.

On civil buildings less was spent than in either of the two last preceding years, and what was spent was mainly to meet provincial requirements. As regards civil buildings, such as Court houses, gaols, and buildings of a like nature, a large part of the Central Provinces is very badly provided, but additional provision can only be made very gradually, for the more important claims of good communication absorb as much as the funds available can furnish for that object. The chief roads on which work is progressing are (1) the new road from Jubbulpore to Mandla. On this new line some progress has been made, wells have been dug, and rough bungalows made for the convenience of travellers. The road when finished is destined to play a very important part in the development of the Chhattisgarh country. (2) The Saugor road, which connects the military station of Saugor with the railway, that runs through the Nerbudda Valley. On this also considerable advance has been made. (3) Southern road from Warora to Chanda, which opens up the southern part of the Chanda district, and brings it into connexion with the railway. (4) The Eastern road between Nagpur and Raipur. There remain some gaps on this road,

which are being diminished. The above are the unfinished works that are being pushed on, and which absorbed the chief part of the funds, but 2 lakhs of rupees were spent on repairs of existing lines of road.

Revenue.

The revenue administration of the year has not been unsuccessful. The land revenue is practically fixed for a term of years, and though slight variations must occur from year to year, owing to revenue-free lands falling in and being assessed, or owing to the breaking up of waste land, and, on the other hand, owing to land being taken up for public purposes, and the revenue on it remitted; still these variations are rarely of any importance. The land revenue demand for 1875-66 was Rs. 61,35,336, and Rs. 61,29,356 were actually collected during the year. The outstanding balances are small. There was no difficulty in collecting the Government revenue, though in some districts money was more scarce, owing to a smaller demand for certain produce, or owing to low prices inducing agriculturists to keep back their stocks. Thus in Wardha, not only was the cotton crop a failure, but the price of cotton was very low, and the growers complained. In Jubbulpore and other districts of the Northern Division, the ordinary produce of the country, wheat, &c., fetched lower prices, owing to several years' good harvests, but the land revenue settlements are so moderate, that the assessment can always be paid without any serious difficulty.

The forest revenue has already been referred to under the head of forests. The excise revenue has continued to show a tendency to increase. The net revenue was Rs. 12,80,000, compared with Rs. 12,23,000 in the preceding year, and the increase is mainly due to an increase of the excise revenue on spirits, partly the result of better administration—in part, however, of the continued prosperity of the people. The income from this source rose from Rs. 8,70,000 to Rs. 9,20,000. The excise on opium has also shown a tendency to yield more. The system of supplying the vendors of opium with opium from the Government treasuries has been extended to more districts, but there have been difficulties in the way of working it, in consequence of the districts into which it has been introduced adjoining the Province of Berar, where a different system exists, and whence opium is smuggled. Were the Berar opium merchants subjected to greater control, and smuggling rendered difficult, the results would be very much more favourable.

be found clean swept and signs of an insanitary condition, as far as possible, hidden out of sight; village headmen are, as a rule, themselves far from feeling any enthusiasm for the cause or anxiety to excite the odium of the villagers by lending it their advocacy and active support.

In towns something has undoubtedly been effected. No that in the past year any work of magnitude has been under taken, but in almost all towns some system of conservancy has been organized, and measures are taken to preserve from pollution the source of the water-supply. What has been done is far from being in all cases perfect and sufficient, but there is a movement in the right direction, which gives promise for the future.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is now carried on in every district in the Province. Each has its staff of vaccinators under a native superintendent, and he is supervised by the Civil Surgeon. The district is divided into vaccination circles, to which one or more vaccinators are attached. The system has worked well. In all 222,633 persons were vaccinated during the past year, the primary vaccinations numbering 221,402, of which 196,959 were successful; the secondary vaccinations numbering 11,231 and 7,959 being successful. The entire cost of the department was Rs. 33,570.

How much good vaccination has already done, was shown by the statistics of deaths from small-pox in districts where nothing had been done, compared with those in which vaccinators had long been working. After making every allowance for other possible causes of difference the contrast was very great. The opposition which formerly existed in some districts has now been overcome, and the steady and persistent spread of vaccination may be looked for.

Education.

The department of Public Instruction has during the past year worked well, and it may be affirmed that good progress has been made, and that a sound foundation of primary education has been laid in these Provinces. The number of Government schools has indeed decreased from 914 to 902, but the scholars have increased from 49,546 to 50,183, and the average daily attendance from 30,756 to 31,606. The schools that were closed were primary schools, 8 of them being boys' and 4 girls' schools.

They were not closed until it was seen that the people would not appreciate them, and that they could not be made efficient. The effect of closing them has been to reduce the number of girls in Government primary schools from 3,111 to 2,951, but the boys in primary schools have increased in number in spite of the schools being slightly fewer.

The number of Government middle class schools has remained unchanged, while scholars have increased and attendance has improved, and the single Government High school shows also more scholars and a larger attendance. These results are in themselves satisfactory. Additional satisfaction is to be derived from the fact that the scholarship has improved in all classes of schools, the classification has been more careful than in any previous year, and fewer boys are in the lower classes. The fee collections too at all classes of schools, except Vernacular town schools, have increased.

The single High school has passed 10 students for the First Arts Examination and 16 for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and the care taken in preparing the students, and the discrimination shown in sending up competent students, is evinced by the fact that out of 12 who went in for the First Arts Examination, 10 passed, and out of 50 who tried for the Entrance Examination, 34.

One of the most important results achieved, has been the improvement of the Normal schools. These were re-organized, and a stronger staff was appointed to the large normal school at Jubbulpore, while a lady superintendent was placed over the Female Normal school at the same place. Already the re-organization is bearing fruit; more and better teachers have been sent out from the male school, and at the female school too there are more women under instruction, and they are being more carefully supervised and trained than was formerly the case. To these schools the Educational department mainly looks for a supply of good teachers, and there is every reason to believe that the schools will fulfil the expectations formed of them.

Nor has improvement been confined to Government schools. Aided private schools have also made progress. In number indeed they have decreased from 630 to 626, but the number of scholars has increased from 28,900 to 29,402, and

the attendance from 16,851 to 18,017. Their fee collections have also increased. Of the aided primary schools, those which are assisted in the payment by result system, are those in the success of which the Government is most interested, and it is accordingly satisfactory to find that there is a larger average attendance, that a larger number of pupils passed the examination test, and that the schools earned a larger grant. In some of these schools girls attend as well as boys.

The unaided private schools increased in number from 132 to 141, the scholars increased from 2,125 to 2,738, and the average attendance from 1,469 to 1,796; but these schools not being under Government supervision, the statistics are hardly as trustworthy as one could wish; and as far as is known, the instruction given is not particularly good. The best of these will in time come into the class of aided schools, for their being wholly unaided at present, is not so much a matter of choice, as an admission that they have not yet reached the standard required to enable them to obtain a capitation grant under the payment by result rules.

Compared with what remains to be done for the primary education of the masses, it may seem that the results achieved are not much to boast of, and it must be admitted that rapid progress cannot be looked for. Already the Government spends quite as much as it can afford on public instruction, and by far the greatest part of the expenditure is devoted to primary instruction. During the past year, the expenditure from public funds controlled by Government officers was, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 8,462 spent by the Public Works Department, Rs. 5,09,988, and of this sum nearly 46 per cent was expended on primary schools, 18 per cent on middle schools, and 5·4 per cent on high schools; training schools absorbed 5 per cent, and direction and inspection 21 per cent. The further development of a system of elementary instruction must be very gradual, and can only be looked for with the general spread of intelligence. It is to indigenous schools opened by the people themselves, supported mainly by them, and looking to Government only for aid in the shape of a payment according to results shown, that one must look for the diffusion of primary education among the masses. Already these indigenous schools are increasing in efficiency, to give them every encouragement is the policy that the Government has to pursue.

One other thing the Administration has attempted in the hope of giving to the instruction imparted in our schools a practical turn, and of ultimately changing the present luke-warm interest or merely passive toleration of schools among parents in rural tracts, into a real appreciation of the advantage which their children will derive from regular attendance at the schools, and this is, the establishment of industrial classes at the normal schools, whence those instructed will afterwards proceed as teachers to village schools, and then again open industrial classes, where the children can learn the improved methods that are unknown in the villages, though known in the towns ; for one of the most striking things in this Province is the difference which is to be observed in the manual skill of carpenters and other artizans in the towns and in the villages. There is no great difficulty in getting the children of the lower classes to attend school, the children of these classes form indeed a considerable proportion of the whole, and now the main object of establishing these industrial classes in connection with the Normal schools, is to instruct the children of the lower castes now attending our village schools in some useful art, and to improve the rude methods and rude works of art in outlying villages.

The attempt is being made on a modest scale, and as yet only 20 scholarships in addition to the ordinary ones are given at the Normal schools. The scholarships will be tenable for two years, and after that time the industrial students will be examined in the same way as the other schoolmasters, and sent out to villages. The present form of the scheme is due to the Inspector General of Education, who was consulted as to the best means of effecting the object of improving the present industrial training of the youths generally, without at once attempting anything too ambitious. At first starting there will be little expense, but as the first teachers go out the expense will increase greatly. When industrial classes are opened at different schools, the success of the first will, however, determine whether more shall be done.

That the addition of some industrial training to the instruction given in village schools would render them much more popular, can hardly be doubted, and it would render them far more useful. The experiment is therefore worth making.

PART II.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

1. In the Administration Report for 1872-73 the following subjects have been treated in permanent form for reference in pages 1 to 33:—

1.—Physical and Political Geography.

1.—*Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.*
2.—*Historical Summary.*
3.—*Form of Administration.*
4.—*Character of Land Tenures.*
5.—*System of Survey and Settlement.*
6.—*Civil Divisions of British territory.*
7.—*Details of the last Census, tribes and languages.*

8.—*Changes in the Administration.*

There is nothing to record under this head,—no changes having occurred during the year.

9.—*Relations with Feudatory States and Frontier affairs.*

Bastar.

2. In last year's chapter, it was observed that the people of Bastar were generally quiet and well disposed, and that their Raja exercised little interference with them, and when it is recorded in the present year that there were disturbances in Bastar, to quiet which the interference of the British power was necessary, it may be thought that the description given last year was inaccurate and undeserved; but the history and nature of the disturbances and the conduct of the people will show that they were quiet and well disposed, that they had no ill-feeling towards the person of their chief, and that all they objected to was, that he had left the civil and criminal administration of his territory entirely in the hands of a man of low caste (a Dhangar) and of a foreigner (a Kayath), and that these two had oppressed and irritated the people to such an extent, that they at last rose *en masse* to demand their expulsion from the state.

3. The events which will now be briefly related occurred partly towards the end of the year under review, and partly during the current year. The Chief of Bastar was one of the Chiefs invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra, but he was dilatory in his

movements, and as it was seen that he could not reach Agra in time, it was decided that he should be presented to His Royal Highness at some Railway Station on the royal route. He accordingly set forth from his capital of Jagdalpur at the end of February, but he had barely made two marches, when the villagers through whose village he was passing surrounded him, and remonstrating against his going on a distant journey, and leaving them, his ryots, who revered his person and paid him revenue, completely at the mercy of his two unpopular ministers, refused to carry his tent equipage and baggage for him. On this the Raja or his Minister, it is not certain which, caused 18 of the villagers to be flogged and then despatched under a warrant, signed by the Minister, to the capital, where they were to be detained in gaol till the Chief's return. The same evening these villagers were released from their guard, but without use of violence. Hearing this the Chief and his followers turned back towards Jagdalpur, and were met by larger bodies of men clamorous for the banishment of the two unpopular ministers. The Chief or his ministers either fearing bodily violence, though the villagers were unarmed, or in order to intimidate them, ordered the match-lock men to fire and the sowars to use their swords: 8 villagers were killed or wounded, and the rest fled leaving the Chief and his party to hasten precipitately to Jagdalpur. This they did leaving some treasure behind, which fell into the hands of the villagers, who, however, scrupulously preserved it and restored it. But though the Chief had reached his capital he had now thoroughly roused the people and made them more than ever determined to secure the removal of his ministers, and villagers to the number of several thousands collected round Jagdalpur, armed with hatchets, spears, axes, bows and arrows, and completely isolated it. It was with difficulty that the Chief was able to despatch two letters, one to the Assistant Agent, Jeypur, and the other to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavari District, intimating his being surrounded in his fort. The Chief's letters naturally contained what proved to be a very exaggerated account of the matter, and misrepresented the causes of the rising. Assistance was nearest on the Jeypur side, and the Governor's Agent lost no time in despatching 300 Jeypur Police and about 250 Jeypur Paiks under European officers to Jagdalpur. On the Chief's letter reaching the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Godavari District, and on the news contained in it being further corroborated by telegrams from Vizagapatam, the Deputy Commissioner started for Jagdalpur with as large a force of the detachment of the VIII. Madras Native Infantry stationed at Sironchaas was available.* The force from Jeypur arrived at Jagdalpur on the 20th March (four days before the Deputy Commissioner had even started from Sironcha), and encamped on the river bank. The Jeypur force could of course do no more than keep the peace, the officers in command of it having no authority to enquire into the causes of the disturbance, and this not unnaturally brought the Jeypur force into discredit with the Bastar people; and as jealousy and hatred has for many years existed between the two, the Bastar people

* 1 Subadar.
5 Havildars.
9 Naiques.
93 Sepoys.
2 Drummers.
1 Hospital Assistant.
1 Packallie.
2 Lascars.
91 under Col. Hailes.

were irritated that a Jeypur force should interfere between them and their Chief and strengthen the position of their Chief against them. So bitter was this feeling, that the officers in charge of the Jeypur force were daily apprehensive of a collision with the Bastar people, and on their representations, the Madras Government ordered a wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry from Vizagapatam and 3 Companies from Vizianagram to the scene of action. Very different was the reception accorded by the people to the Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha. On his long march he could gain either no, or but very vague accounts of the rising, and it was only when close to Jagdalpur that its real circumstances became known to him. Immediately on his arrival the people seem to have become satisfied that their wrongs would be redressed, in fact his arrival was the object at which they had aimed. They commenced to disperse in large numbers as soon as he told them to do so, listened to his advice, admitted that they had no personal quarrel with their Chief, and that they would abide by the orders of the British Government, and in fact gave the Deputy Commissioner no difficulty in dealing with them. He took the obnoxious ministers into his own camp, and all the villagers departed to their own homes; the rising was at an end, and the further advance of troops from the Madras side became unnecessary. It was only the Chief who was not easily amenable to reason; he wished his hated ministers, especially one of them, to be left with him; but this could not of course be permitted and he had to give way. Specific instances of the oppression or injustice of the ministers it was difficult to arrive at, but all the people coupled their names together and spoke of them with hatred, though more especially of one of them, the Kayath. The offences of this particular individual may have been magnified by the general dislike towards his countrymen, 12 or 15 of whom have settled in the country, and having ingratiated themselves with the Chief, have got grants of villages from him to the exclusion of natives of the country. It is worthy of note that the sole act of violence imputed to the villagers is violence to a man of this class. He was a middle-aged or old man, between 55 and 60, was probably hustled by the villagers, and his pony having been lost or having strayed, was made to walk a long distance in the sum to the manjees or village headmen, and was by them set free and allowed to go to Jagdalpur, where between 8 and 16 days afterwards he died. This is no direct evidence of violence, and it is probable, that the man died from natural causes though his death may have been hastened by fright and exposure.

4. After marching about round Jagdalpur the Deputy Commissioner returned to Sironcha, leaving Bastar perfectly quiet, and quiet has reigned there since.

5. The lesson which this rising at Bastar repeats, is one that has been learnt before, namely, that in Feudatory States every thing may be fair and smooth on the surface, but that beneath the surface a feeling of oppression and injustice may rankle and discontent be general. It is well when on a rising of the masses the headmen were able to control their

followers, were able to restrain them from excesses of all kinds, and to exhibit such moderation and reasonableness as they did in Bastar.

Raigarh.

6. Mention was made last year of numerous complaints which had reached the Chief Commissioner from Raigarh, to the effect that its Chief was demanding from his Gaonthiyas and farmers excessive nazeranas on the renewal of their leases, and that if they were unable or unwilling to pay the sums demanded, he ousted them from villages with which they had been long connected, and bestowed the villages on strangers. Enquiry into these complaints was made by the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, and it appeared perfectly clear that the Chief's method of fixing his revenue assessments on his villages was open to much objection, and was calculated to be unfair to the farmers, and ultimately injurious to himself. He left his nominal assessment unchanged, but enhanced it periodically to what he thought he ought to get, by demanding a nazerana which is fixed *by competition* only. In this mannerh e practically anticipated a portion of his rent every fourth year and a village passed into the hands of the person willing to give the highest nazerana. The practice of the Chief was a new one, for although nazerana was always demanded on the renewal of a lease, the amount of nazerana was not fixed by competition, and the principle of competition is of course unfair to Gaonthiyas of long-standing. It put the Gaonthiya who cleared the ground and founded the village, or who had dug a tank, and so locked up his capital, on the same footing as the speculator: the latter had only to offer a higher nazerana to enjoy the fruit of the former's labour.

In a few cases it seemed necessary to interfere and cause the Chief o reconsider the orders he had passed, but generally it was thought ufficient to counsel him to revise his mode of assessment, and introduce into it more of justice and equity.

Rehracol.

7. In Rehracol, another Feudatory State attached to the Sambalpur district, matters are also not in a very satisfactory state, owing to a badly devised, and very injudicious methed of levying the land assessments; and in Rehracol it may be more difficult to restore matters to a proper footing, as the Chief and his son are on bad terms. The Chief himself is broken down of late years with illness, and entirely in the hands of one of his subordinates, while the son is said to be intriguing to demonstrate the unfitness of his father to be chief, and to cause himself to be recognized as the proper person to manage the chiefship. The Commissioner is taking steps to arrive at the truth, and see what interference, if any, is necessary. The mistake that the Chief made with his revenue settlements is stated to be, that some five years ago, in the hope of raising their yield, he caused all the villages in his estate to be measured up, and by depriving the Gaonthiyas of their bhogra or home farms, he increased his demand by one-fourth. But when the farmers were deprived of all, or

nearly all their bhogra, they had little margin of profit. Cultivators departed to other states where lesser rents were demanded. The farmers could no longer be responsible when cultivators absconded, and cultivation fell off, and they (the farmers) had indeed not much to induce them to retain the villages which they had. Thus year by year a larger share of the demand has been left unrealized, down to last year, when the amount actually realized was only a little more than one-third of what the demand was five years ago. When then the Deputy Commissioner visited this Feudatoryship, he found cultivation much fallen off, the people spiritless and subdued, the Raja in ill health and at feud with his son, and the affairs of the state left to the management of untrustworthy and incompetent officials.

Sarangarh.

8. In Sarangarh, another Feudatory State, some interference was necessary. The State is under the management of a Rani, and she is much influenced by her favourites. Some instances of oppression through the Criminal Court of the State and arbitrary ejection from villages were brought to light, and the injuries of the aggrieved parties were redressed by the Deputy Commissioner. It is only right to add that the nephew and heir apparent of the Rani admitted that in one case injustice had been done—the case had occurred while he was absent on a pilgrimage, and he himself brought the case to notice.

Nandgaon.

9. From the Nandgaon State, attached to the Raipur district, rather numerous complaints of over-assessment and extortion had for some years been presented, and an enquiry into the alleged grievances was made during the year. The Deputy Commissioner found grievance and discontent confined to one pargana, and even there many differences had been reconciled previous to his arrival. The fact seems to be that the Chief has been assimilating his land assessments in principle to the principle followed by ourselves, and has on measuring up his lands, considerably raised his demand and altered the system hitherto in force. The Deputy Commissioner was by his presence and advice able to reconcile the Chief with his discontented people, and the Chief acting on advice has ceased the levy of a variety of imposts and exactions, which could not have brought him in any large income and which were certainly harassing and annoying the people. No complaints or petitions have since come from Nandgaon, and it may be hoped that matters will continue on a satisfactory footing there, as the lessees of villages have been secured a five years' settlement.

Kawarda.

10. In the Kawarda State attached to the Bilaspur district, the condition of affairs has throughout the year been, and still continues, most unsatisfactory. The present Chief, who has only lately been installed, is, as so often happens, on very bad terms with his adoptive mothers, and there seems no prospect of a reconciliation. The efforts of the local authorities have not as

yet been successful in ameliorating the internal economy of the State or of restoring tranquillity and peace, and affairs at Kawarda have had, and are still having, the Chief Commissioner's careful attention.

11. The remaining States which require mention were formerly Feudatory States, viz. Patna, Kairagarh and Sakti, but are now under the management of the British Government.

Patna.

12. The management of Patna affairs by the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has been very successful all along, and the year's results are again very satisfactory. There is no crime of importance. The revenue is sufficient for the wants of the estate, and is paid without difficulty or effort; cultivation has largely increased and is still increasing; and the people are contented and prosperous. As the five years' settlement expired in the present year, a revised one for a similar term of years has been made, and there has been a very large addition to the revenue of the State. From Rs. 22,199 it has been raised to Rs. 37,460. It was in the Kondhan, the wildest part of Patna, that the outbreak occurred, which resulted in the deposition of the Raja of Patna and the temporary assumption of the administration by British officers. When the first settlement of the country was made it was thought expedient to be specially moderate in assessing the Kondhan, and it is now there that the largest increase in the assessment has occurred. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur said in his report for the year.

'The work of assessment I commenced in the Kondhan in the course of my last year's tour. I was then for a considerable time in the Zamindaris of Bongamunda and Borburka, and passed through almost all the other Kondh Zamindaris; and as I knew that I would not probably be able to visit this part of the country again, I made inquiries as to the extent to which cultivation have increased, and as to the income which the Zamindars now derived from their estates. I found that everywhere the extent of cultivation had been at least doubled, and that the Zamindars and heads of villages were obtaining more than double their former revenue from the ryots, of whom the number had enormously increased. I then told the Zamindars of Bongamunda and Borburka that under these circumstances, it would of course be necessary for them to pay a considerably increased revenue in the next settlement, and they at once agreed to pay twice their previous jama, and filed petitions to this effect. Their example was followed by the chief headmen in the other Kondh Zamindaris of Lowa, Topa and Saintela, and it came to be an understood thing in the Kondhan that the assessment would be doubled, except in special cases where there had not been the same amount of improvement. The case of the other Zamindars also was very much the same as that of the Kondh Zamindars, the revenues of all had largely increased, and they were besides paying a very small jama, as I had made no increase on

them in the first settlement, and I accordingly let them also know that a considerably larger jama would be required from them, though I did not then actually fix the amount any of them would have to pay. In the khalsa, the case of each village had of course to be separately considered, and in January last I paid a short visit to this part of the state and collected all the principal Gaonteahs together, and explained to them that it was not intended to make any very heavy increase in the Malguzari of these villages, but that all that would be required of them, would be to pay a fair jama on lands newly brought under cultivation, and perhaps a slight increase where improvement had taken place, and I then set the Tahsildar to work to collect detailed information with regard to each village, and proceeded myself on my tour through the other chiefships and Zamindaris of the district.'

The Deputy Commissioner, who was leaving the district, though somewhat hurried, thought it best to carry through the work of asessment, which his experience would permit of his doing better than a new Deputy Commissioner, and the assessment he has made has been sanctioned, on the understanding that the case of any particular village or estate, in judging of the capabilities of which he may have been mistaken, shall be liable to revision by his successor.

The new settlement has been the chief event of the year; but vaccination work has progressed, and the people are far from hostile to it. The dispensary has afforded much relief to the sick, and some advance has been made in the schools. The Raja has been permitted to reside in Patna, and if he can only be persuaded to keep his former evil counsellors at a distance, no objection need be made to his remaining there; but the Raja himself is far too weak to be ever again entrusted with the government of his country, and it would be quite premature to discuss the restoration of Patna to Native rule.

Khairagarh.

13. The management of the Khairagarh estate under the administration of the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur has also been attended with success. The debts of the late Chief have all been liquidated, and the estate is perfectly solvent; it has consequently been possible to increase the allowances for the Chief's family which were fixed when the State was burdened with debt. The revenue of the State was collected without difficulty, and there is a handsome surplus in hand, which will be expended in opening outroads, in constructing some buildings—a small gaol, a dispensary, and a school, which are much needed, and in building a suitable house of the native style of architecture and arrangement for the present Zamindar. The number of civil suits instituted and disposed of were not numerous, and the number of criminal offences reported were not large, while the punishments awarded were judicious. The Deputy Commissioner will devote attention and time to placing the Abkari and Forest administration of the State on a sound footing, as those matters require consideration.

Sakti.

14. The misdeeds of the ex-Chief of Sakti which brought about his removal from his estate and its management by the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur, were briefly narrated in last year's report, and as the State only came under British management in July 1875, there has been little time for the Deputy Commissioner to do more than look about him and submit proposals for the management. The first difficulty which presented itself was, that the Deputy Commissioner could find no records to assist him in ascertaining the amount of land revenue, &c. &c. raised. Whether these records were destroyed or concealed is not very clear, but the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to make independent enquiries, and has proposed a three years' summary settlement, at a total jama of Rs. 7,161. Further report has been called for on some details, but this sum will approximately represent the land revenue receipts of the estate.

Besides the land revenue, the Chief, it is known, derived an income from nazeranas on the renewal of leases; annual gifts or offerings on the occasion of festivals; offerings on the occasion of marriages, births or deaths in his family; miscellaneous aids and benevolences, and pandhri; and lastly, a tax on oil mills. Nazerana with us merges in land revenue, and its levy will cease as an independent source of income. Pandhri and the tax on oil mills, it is proposed to continue with such modification in their amount and incidence as may be called for. And for the miscellaneous exactions of all sorts, it is proposed to add a 13½ per cent to the land revenue demand, as this is supposed to be the proportion which these miscellaneous demands bore to the land revenue propet. The other sources of revenue are small, and in all, the revenue of the State will be about Rs. 10,000. The excise arrangements of the State need looking after, and the Deputy Commissioner has been directed to examine and report on them.

15. Concerning the nature of the government under the late chief, an extract from the report made by the Deputy Commissioner may be given :—

'The arrangements in force for the disposal of criminal justice in the Sakti State were primitive, and in no way calculated to lead offenders to reform their lives, owing to the severity of the sentence, or by the inculcation of better principles by wholesome example. There were certain offenders and offences which were never forgiven; it was a serious matter being charged with adultery, abuse, assault, &c., provided the offender was a rich man, and the complainant had a sufficient sum to gain the good offices of the people in authority about the chief. Thefts and offences against property were investigated, and the accused, if poor, were confined in default of paying the fines inflicted; but they were permitted to earn the means of payment outside the jail, and were, it is said, instigated to the commission of theft and other crimes, in order to meet the fines inflicted for the offences brought home to them.

'Nor is this statement a mere random one, or made without foundation; it was proved to be the fact in the case of one Bodan, caste Gandah, who has since the confiscation been put in prison for cattle theft and other dishonest practices, and I am informed by Bechilal, who was in the first instance appointed to take charge of the Sakti estate, on behalf of Government, that several brass utensils were recovered from the Chief's dwelling, which were proved to have been stolen in the first place by the aforesaid Bodan, from people who recognized their property. These matters came to light after the estate had been taken charge of by Government.

'There were, it is well known, means for keeping the prisoners in confinement in a small hut to the westwards of the village of Sakti, but as the discipline was in no way severe, the prisoners made no attempt to escape or evade the confinement when awarded.

'The complaints were usually investigated by a mixed "Panchayat," and it is believed this body usually managed to arrive at a correct understanding of the case; but the decision chiefly rested with the Chief, and he had the reputation of always turning the investigations to his own benefit, consequently the disposal of criminal justice in the feudatory state must be understood to have been in the very lowest condition.

'In the same way civil justice was administered. When, however, the claim was adjudicated, the plaintiff rarely obtained the object he had in view in commencing the litigation; whether the suit appertained to money, or jewels, or cattle, the property changed hands certainly, but whether in the right or wrong direction, depended on caprice, or the money the litigants were disposed to waste on the process of litigation.

'Since the orders of the Chief Commissioner were received suspending the feudatory powers of the Chief, the criminal Court presided over by a Naib Tahsildar has exercised judicial functions after the manner customary in our Government districts. The Naib Tahsildar had in the first instance been invested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate, and he has since been given increased powers.

'The Naib Tahsildar has also exercised civil powers, and decided cases up to Rs. 100. The cost of stamped paper and process fees at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent on the value of the claim, has been realized and credited to the estate, and is included in the costs of the suit.'

The system which has been introduced, is the same which has worked well in Patna, and Sakti can much more easily be supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The judicial work, both civil and criminal, is very petty; the people are quiet and orderly, and not given

to be litigious. The state is a very small one, the revenues amount to only about Rs. 10,000, the judicial and administrative establishment absorb about a fifth part of the revenue, and the allowances made to the Chief and his family to about two-fifths. The balance must first go towards paying off the Chief's debts, and after that has been done, it will be partly spent on improvements, partly devoted to increasing the Chief's allowance.

16. Of the other Feudatory States, no mention is here made, as the District Officers were not able to visit more of them than have in this chapter been referred to. Our own territory is sufficiently large to occupy their time, and it is impossible for a District Officer annually to visit each Feudatory State attached to his district. At the same time his visits are generally attended with beneficial results, and while he does not act in a censorious or inquisitorial manner, he can, and very often does remove causes of complaint, and by advice and suggestions encourages Chiefs to deal justly, humanely and liberally towards their subjects.

II.—Administration of the Land.

1.—*Survey.*

1. As stated in last year's report, the Revenue Survey of the Province was completed, and the two parties working in the Province were transferred to Bengal and the North West Provinces. Of the two Topographical Survey parties working now, the "4th" under Lieutenant-Colonel Deprec, has nearly finished the Survey of the Mandla, Bilaspur and Balaghat Districts, correcting it with the tracts previously surveyed by the No. 2 Revenue Survey party in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur; whilst the "3rd" party under Captain Holdich, has only a season's work to complete the survey of Bastar, and the Zamindaris adjoining Aheri in the Chanda District, previously surveyed. After completing the work yet to be done, which it is said will take the two parties another season, they will be available for service in other Provinces.

2.—*Settlement.*

Sambalpur.

2. When last year's report was written the Summary Settlement of one of the two Tahsils into which the district of Sambalpur is divided had been concluded. The assessments had been announced, and the Settlement Officer was proceeding with the attestation of holdings. The jama assessed on that Tahsil, after making allowance for maafi grants, was stated to be Rs. 31,992, giving an increase of 36 per cent on the existing jama. Since then the proceedings in connexion with the attestation of holdings have resulted in a small increase, and the assessed jama of the Uttartir Tahsil stands at Rs. 33,427. The assumed jama of maafi village in the Tahsil is Rs. 12,062. During the past year the assessments of the Dakhantir or southern Tahsil came before the Chief Commissioner for sanction, and they yield a total of Rs. 60,756. Excluding the assumed jama of maafi village estimated at Rs. 9,529, the present jama of this Dakhantir Tahsil is Rs. 42,770. So that the new jama is 42 per cent above the old. Generally the proposals of the Settlement Officer have been accepted, and all cases in which a considerable enhancement has been made have been carefully considered. There seems therefore no ground to believe that the enhancement that has taken place is greater than the people can easily bear. The existing assessment is very low, and has remained long undisturbed after the period had elapsed for which it was originally concluded, and there is little wonder that a considerable enhancement of the revenue should be necessary. Sambalpur, however, is not highly assessed, nor does it yield a large revenue to the exchequer. The area of the khalsa is 1,750 square

miles, the population 363,000, the number of villages 906, the country is well cultivated, and there is little jungle. An assessment of Rs. 1,15,774 (including a calculated jama of maafi villages) is not heavy. At the same time in a district so remote, so dependent on a single crop —rice, and with so unimportant a trade, a larger revenue cannot be looked for.

3. In the district are included 17 Zamindaris, held from the former Rajas of Sambalpur on a kind of feudal tenure. The Zamindars are mostly the representatives of families founded by soldiers of fortune or younger sons of members of the ruling family. They paid a trifling revenue, and managed their large estates without interference. Their ancient rights have been respected, and but little change has been made in the amount of their takolis or payments. These Zamindaris cover an area of 2,657 square miles, and have a population of 160,000, but there is a considerable amount of jungle. The people belong to the wilder castes; there is much less cultivation than in the khalsa, and the revenue of the Zamindars is comparatively small. At present the revenue drawn by Government from all these Zamindars is Rs. 6,531, and it has been raised to Rs. 7,828. The Sambalpur Summary Settlement has now been practically concluded, the Settlement Officer is revising and fairing the papers, and in a very short time everything will be completed.

Chanda and Nimar Settlements.

4. After the close of the year last reported on, the orders of the Government of India on the Chanda and Nimar settlements were received. In these two districts all the operations of a regular settlement had been carried out, and the Government revenue had been assessed on each village. There remained, however, undetermined certain important questions connected with the status of tenants, the power of malguzars as proprietors over waste lands, the obligations of landholders towards Government, and similar matters. Pending the determination of these the Government of India withheld its sanction to the settlement that had been made. Speaking generally, the effect of the orders received from the Government of India was to place the various classes of persons who draw their subsistence from the soil, on as nearly as possible the same footing as they were before the settlement proceedings were undertaken, and the gift of proprietary right made, without, however, taking back that gift. By granting proprietary right the Government made over to the grantees, the malguzars, the powers and privileges it possessed over the cultivators, without sufficiently guarding against the arbitrary and wholly selfish use of such powers. Certain classes of tenants were certainly protected, but the largest body was quite unprotected, and inasmuch as Government had laid it down as a principle that the gift of proprietary right should be without prejudice to the rights of others, and consistent with local usage and feeling, it was deemed desirable in Chanda and Nimar before confirming the settlement, in the course of which proprietary right had been conferred, to secure the

position of the cultivators, and limit the powers of the proprietors or malguzars over them. This was done by the Government declaring that the tenure of all cultivators in Chanda and Nimar should be a fixed and permanent one, so long as they paid the rent fixed on their holdings, and the proper rent was to be fixed by determining a maximum rent rate for each quality of soil, above which rents could not be raised, but within which limit malguzars might demand what they pleased, only one enhancement, however, being allowed during the currency of the settlement. Disputes as to the class of land to which a holding belonged, were to be settled by a Panchayat or committee of cultivators and landholders appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

5. On the other hand, cultivators were not to be allowed to mortgage on transfer their holdings without the permission of the malguzar, except to a person who has become a co-sharer by inheritance or who would inherit the holding on the cultivator's demise. Full power to improve their holdings was secured to all cultivators.

6. The status of cultivators was settled in the above manner. The power of malguzars over the waste lands was also subjected to certain limitations, while the control over waste lands was secured to them, and they were declared entitled to demand rent for waste land brought under cultivation. All resident cultivators were confirmed in their ancient privileges of grazing cattle and gathering forest produce from the waste land, without being liable to pay anything which the malguzar could not have demanded under the former settlement. For waste land given out for cultivation no rent exceeding a rent calculated according to the maximum rent rate of the village for the same quality of land in the cultivated area was to be demandable, but the rent within that limit might be fixed by mutual arrangement.

7. In Nimar, where a number of plot-holders had been acknowledged as proprietors of their plots, and where the right of demanding a share of the waste land for cultivation had been conceded to such plot-holders, it was ordered that the amount of land which they could demand should be limited to such an area as would bear the same proportion to the whole culturable waste of the village as their plots bore to the cultivated area, and that for any waste land taken up by them the average rent rates should be demandable.

8. These were the main modifications of the settlement, so far as the mutual relation between landlords and tenants were concerned. Certain obligations were, however, imposed on malguzars with regard to Government. Thus partition of a village was not to be allowed except with the permission of the Chief Commissioner, though the shareholders might divide the lands among themselves. In the event of a partition being allowed Government reserved to itself the right to appoint a responsible headman, with the same powers over the divided shares in matters not directly connected with the realization of rents; to direct that the land revenue should be paid through this headman; that the

headman be paid a remuneration by the separated shareholders, to be fixed by Government; and to direct that all proprietary plot-holders be placed under the headman. And further in the case of absentee malguzars, it was ordered that they should be bound to appoint either a special agent or one of the resident cultivators to be patel or manager, such agent or cultivator receiving a remuneration to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

9. The Government of India declined to confirm the settlement except with the modifications referred to. But to those malguzars who might feel inclined to accept it, the Government offered the option of reverting to a patelki tenure, if they chose to surrender their proprietary right. The patel's duties would be to collect the Government revenue, arrange for cultivation, to prepare the village papers with the patwari, to keep accounts, to give information of offences, detain criminals, settle disputes, keep order, and act generally as village headman. The office would be hereditary, and the emoluments an allowance not exceeding 15 per cent of the rent (revenue) assessed on the village, with an additional 5 per cent for village expenses and 5 per cent for patwari's fees; the patel also enjoyed during the current settlement all rents from the breaking up of waste land.

10. It was necessary to instruct the Deputy Commissioners of Chanda and Nimar how to give effect to the orders of Government. First it was essential that all the malguzars should be made fully aware of the nature of these orders, and of the change which they would make in their position, and in doing this it was considered proper to point out to them how the Government were merely anxious to protect the interest of all classes, to preserve the ryots in their customary rights, and to maintain the malguzars in the enjoyment of the proprietary right which Government had conceded to them, while it had no intention to revise the assessment of revenue or to take more than the malguzars had been led to expect. At the same time the malguzars had to be informed of the choice which was left them of reverting to a patelki tenure.

11 Should they elect to retain the proprietary right conferred on them, then the various conditions on which they were declared malguzars and proprietors had to be entered in the village papers, and the rules regarding the appointment of managers in case of non-residence, regarding partition, the control over waste lands, the customary tenure of ryots, and the mode of determining the maximum rent, had also to be recorded in these papers.

12. With a view to fixing the maximum rent rates for each class of soil to remain in force during the settlement, the assumed rent rates of the Settlement officer who assessed the districts had to be carefully compared with the actual rent rates paid in the circles to which the Settlement officer had applied his rent rates, and thereafter maximum rates had to be deduced. The process naturally involved con-

siderable labour and much inquiry on the spot, and special officers were appointed for the purpose. They have carefully compared the assumed rent rates, have corrected them by existing rent rates, and have in special villages and circles of villages made allowance for various disturbing influences. The maximum rent rates would seem to be fair, and to be generally accepted, nor has either this provision or any of the other modifications made in the conditions of tenure given rise to any serious complaint or remonstrance. The malguzars appear to have accepted the measures in the best spirit, and they were introduced before any contrary custom or practice had had time to grow up and take root. The fact that in Nimar not a single malguzar has been found willing to exchange his proprietary for a patelki tenure, is sufficient to prove that the malguzars are well aware that they have at the settlement acquired a valuable property which the limitations now made do not materially impair; and the same remark applies to Chanda, where four malguzars indeed announced their willingness to resign their villages, but not in order to become patels, but merely because having become involved in debt they felt unable to extricate themselves, while their villages were going to ruin. They were indisposed to continue the connexion with them on any terms.

13. For the settlement of these and some other jungle villages, in which no assessment has yet been made, special arrangements will be made; but the great questions in connexion with the Chanda and Nimar settlements have now been set at rest.

3.—*Waste lands.*

14. The orders suspending the sale of waste lands on fee simple rules still continue in force in these Provinces. During the year a scheme for promoting colonization in the Charwa waste lands, situated on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Nimar and Hoshangabad districts, was submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, which has been just sanctioned. The main features of the proposed scheme are—

(1).—That an agricultural colony be established in the Charwa jungle in the west of the Hoshangabad district, the site proposed being within a few miles of the Bombay road and of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the land rich and the climate good.

(2).—That the colonists be drawn from the Kurmi, Jat, Ahir and other good cultivating castes in the Trans-Ganga portion of the Allahabad and adjoining districts, and in the neighbouring parts of Oudh; and that they be numerous enough to permit of ten villages, of fifty families each, being founded,

(3).—That an endeavour be made to attract some men of character and influence to head the emigration, and that these men be induced to do so by the promise of obtaining a certain amount of revenue-free land, to be held by themselves and their descendants in perpetuity.

(4).—That colonists be transported by rail to Charwa, and when there, supplied with plough cattle and agricultural implements, as well as with advances of seed-grain and food—it being estimated that every family will thus cost, at first starting, Rs. 200.

(5).—That the requisite funds, amounting to one lakh of rupees, be made available from Provincial balances (which now amount to about Rs. 4,50,000), on the condition that all rents paid by the colonists, until the expiry of the current settlement of Hoshangabad, shall be credited to Provincial revenues, in re-payment of the amount advanced.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, who were consulted on the subject by the Government of India, have expressed their readiness to render every assistance in furtherance of the scheme.

The fiscal result of the management of waste lands is treated further on in a separate chapter entitled "unreserved wastes."

4.—*Government Estates.*

15. There are no Government estates properly so called in these Provinces.

5.—*Wards' Estates.*

16. Six applications for placing estates of minors under the management of the Court of Wards were received and sanctioned during the year. These estates comprise 58 villages, paying about Rs. 15,000 land revenue to Government, and the four of them are heavily burdened with debts to the extent of Rs. 94,400. There were altogether at the close of the year 27 estates under the Court of Wards, comprising 668 villages and paying Rs. 1,35,000 as land revenue to Government.

III.—Protection.

1.—*Legislating Authority.*

(*Vide* Report for 1872-73, page 39).

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

1. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature, which were passed during the year 1875, and which affect the Central Provinces specially or in common with other parts of India, were :—

II.—An Act to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law reports, and to extend the area of their authority.

III.—To correct a clerical error in the Repealing Act 1874.

V.—To remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain native soldiers.

VIII.—For regulating Inland Customs duties on salt and sugar, and for other purposes.

IX.—An Act to amend the law respecting the age of majority.

XIII.—To amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

XVIII.—For the improvement of Law reports.

XX.—To declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces.

3.—*Police.*

Strength of the force.

2. During the year the total sanctioned Police force consisted of :—

Provincial Police, including Railway Police ...	7,497
Municipal Police	1,016
Total	8,513

and the cost of Provincial Police was Rs. 12,01,757, and of Municipal Police Rs. 1,09,393, giving a grand total of over 13 lakhs. The actual force, deducting boy-orderlies and vacancies, was 8,363, to which must be added 133 extra police entertained at the cost of individuals or quartered as punitive police in disturbed or dangerous localities. Among the higher officers, 27 were Europeans, 11 Eurasians and 1 was a Native, and there were 7 Europeans and 6 Eurasian Constables. There were 1,252 subordinate Native officers, and the rank and file numbered 7,192.

Religion and caste.

3. As regards religion and caste, Mohammadans greatly preponderated, and next in order came Brahmins, Rajputs, Mahrattas, Ahirs and Gonds, and small bodies of men of other castes.

4. There is one policeman to 10·1 square miles of area, and to 988 of the population.

Cognizable cases.

5. The number of cognizable cases committed during the year and during 1874 are shown in the following table:—

	1874.	1875.
I.—Offences against the state, public tranquillity, safety and justice	256	282
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	950	977
III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only	7,278	6,467
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	1,318	1,806
V.—Minor offences against property ...	15,780	15,357
VI.—Other offences	3,650	4,942
Total ...	29,232	29,831

The number of cognizable offences reported to the police was 29,831, compared with 29,232 in 1874. There was thus a slight increase of reported crime; but going back to the years 1872 and 1873, it may be remarked that more offences were reported than during the past year.

Offences which have increased.

6. As regards the number of offences, the main increase has occurred in minor offences against the person, and breach of special laws (class VI.) such as the Excise and Forest laws, and laws directed against nuisances. The increase under the former class of offences was 488, under the latter 1,292; and against the increase thus shown there is to be set a decrease of 811 cases of serious offences against property, or the person and property, and of 423 cases of minor offences against property. On the whole, thus, so far as the above classes of offences are concerned, the statistics of the year afford some ground for congratulation, for the decrease of offences has occurred in the case of the graver kind, the increase in the case of a less grievous kind.

Offences against the State.

7. Offences against the state, against the public tranquillity and justice, have increased by 26, the total number being 282; and the increase is due to the commission of a larger number of offences relating to coin and stamps, and to the occurrence of more numerous riots; but on the whole, though these offences were slightly more frequent than in 1874, they do not exceed the numbers in previous years, and the increase affords no cause for alarm.

Serious offences against the person.

8. Serious offences against the person were 977,—27 more than in the preceding year, and the fact is to be regretted. The increase is mainly due to a larger number of murders and attempts at murder. In 1875 there were 79 murders compared with 67 in 1874; but then again there were 80 murders in each of the years 1872 and 1873. Attempts at murder also increased from 9 in 1874 to 22 in the past year; and only

in 1873 was there an approach to that number. It is satisfactory to find that in dealing with both murder cases and cases of attempt at murder the police were fairly successful.

9. In connection with murders, it is perhaps noteworthy that cases of culpable homicide were 32, or 10 less than in the previous year; and it is observable, what may of course be a mere coincidence, that in the years when murders are numerous, cases of culpable homicide are proportionately fewer, while when murders are less numerous cases of culpable homicide show an increase.

10. In prosecuting cases of culpable homicide the police did well, securing convictions in most cases.

Dacoity and robbery.

11. Dacoities have been again fortunately few in number, 7 in all, and confined to three districts, all of which border on foreign territory. None of them were of an aggravated nature. Of robbery there were 66 cases, 2 less than in the preceding year. The success of the police in dealing with these cases was not great, as they obtained convictions in only 30 cases; but the nature of these cases must always render the arrest and conviction of the offender a matter of great difficulty.

Classification of offences.

12. It is usual to class the more important and prevalent offences into 2 groups, and this is done in the table below:—

			1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
GROUP I.	Murder	By Thugs	...	...	...	...
		„ Dacoits	...	...	...	...
		„ Robbers	12	8	...	4
		„ Poison — For sake of robbery.	1	...	...	1
		„ Poison — From other motives.	...	3	3	...
		Other murders ... — From motives connected with women..	15	18	3	...
		Other murders ... — From other motives.	39	50	11	...
		Total ...	67	79	17	5, or a 18 per cent.
		net	increase	of 12	cases or	
	Attempt at murder		9	22	13	...
	Culpable homicide		42	32	...	10
	Rioting or unlawful assembly		26	35	9	...
	Dacoity		11	7	...	4
	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon.	By poison or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...
		By other means ...	10	4	...	6
	Robbery ...	In a dwelling house ...	19	12	...	7
		On the highway ...	12	14	2	...
		Elsewhere ...	27	36	9	...
		Total ...	68	66	...	...
	Rape ...		45	58	13	...
	Administering stupefying drugs ...		17	16	...	1
	Total of Group I. ...		285	315	63	33, or a 10 per cent.
		net	increase	of 30	cases or	

		1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
GROUP II.	Theft by house-breaking and lurking house-trespass	7,268	6,128	...	1,140
	Do. of cattle	1,266	1,119	...	147
	Do. ordinary	12,535	12,210	...	325
	Total ... a net	21,069 decrease	19,457 of 8 per	... cent.	1,612, or
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	459	462	12	...
	Mischief by fire	188	201	13	...
	Coining, &c.	59	85	26	...
	Total of Group II. ... a net	21,766 decrease	20,205 of 1,561	51 cases or	1,612, or 7 per cent.
	Grand total of Groups I. & II. ... a net	22,051 decrease	20,521 of 1,531	114 cases or	1,645 or 6·9 per cent.

Of the graver offences none require a separate narrative or special notice; and coming to the offences falling under group II, it is satisfactory to find that cases of theft by house breaking and lurking house trespass have decreased from 7,268 in 1874 to 6,128 in 1875; that cattle thefts have fallen from 1,266 to 1,119, and ordinary thefts from 12,535 to 12,210.

Cause of decrease in thefts.

13. The continuance of good harvests is doubtless the main cause of the decrease in thefts, but the control maintained over bad characters and confirmed criminals has also, it may be safely asserted, exercised an appreciable influence in checking crime.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood.

14. 462 persons were prosecuted for bad livelihood during the year, of whom 399 or 86 per cent were convicted; the number of persons convicted during the year against whom previous convictions were proved by the police was 1,548. Of these 1,548 persons, there were—

902	against whom	was proved	1	previous	conviction.
300	"	were "	2	"	convictions.
146	"	" "	3	"	"
88	"	" "	4	"	"
41	"	" "	5	"	"
24	"	" "	6	"	"
23	"	" "	7	"	"
24	"	" "	8 or more		"

Prosecution of persons for bad livelihood is now only undertaken with the sanction of the Magistrate of the district, which explains why the proportion of persons successfully prosecuted is high; and it must also be left to the Magistrate of the district by example and precept to see that adequate punishment is meted out to old offenders against whom previous convictions are proved.

Having recorded the list of crime and offences which occurred during the year, the manner in which the police dealt with it will be considered.

Police action.

15. Of cognizable cases there were 29,831 reported to the police, and there were besides 324 cases of the previous year taken up. Of these, 25,458, *i. e.*, 84 per cent of cases, were investigated, and in the others police aid was not sought. Of the cases investigated, 24,307 or 95 per cent were taken up by the police *suo motu*, 1,074 on complaints made over for enquiry by Magistrates, and 77 by order after the police had refused to enquire.

16. The following statement gives a comparison of the general results of police operations in 1875 and in 1874:—

Cognizable Offences.

		1874.	1875.
Total offences in columns IV. and V.	...	29,549	30,155
Total investigated	...	25,713	25,458
Percentage of cases investigated to reported	...	87	84
Do. do. convicted to reported	...	40	44
Do. do. do. to investigated	...	47	52
Do. do. do. to decided	...	91	93
Number of persons arrested	...	22,414	24,026
Percentage of persons discharged to arrested	...	14	13·7
Do. do. put on trial to arrested	...	83	84
Do. do. convicted to arrested	...	74	76
Do. do. do. to put on trial	...	89	90
Do. do. acquitted to put on trial	...	11	10

Non-Cognizable Offences.

Total cases in which police were employed	...	784	852
Number of persons arrested or summoned	...	1,421	1,368
Do. do. acquitted	...	531	474
Convicted, including ordered to find security	...	889	893
Percentage convicted to arrested	...	63	65

Property stolen and recovered.

Stolen in cognizable cases	...	Rs.4,92,342	4,67,940
Recovered	...	„ 1,77,303	2,16,718
Percentage recovered	...	36	46
Stolen in non-cognizable cases	...	2,781	2,986
Recovered do.	...	983	2,833
Percentage recovered	...	35	95
Percentage recovered in cognizable and non-cognizable cases together	...	36	47

The figures for the present year are on the whole favourable. The proportion of cases actually investigated is, it is true, somewhat less, but the proportion of cases convicted to reported is higher, and

also the proportion of persons convicted to arrested. The recovery of stolen property was also very much larger.

Escapes.

17. In 1875, 124 prisoners in all escaped; of whom 12 escaped from gaols, 9 while under trial, and 103 from the police. 116 or 93 per cent were recaptured, of whom 4 were of previous years, and 2 of districts beyond the Central Provinces.

Accidents.

18. The accidents reported in 1874 were 4,360 and in 1875, 4,910 ,and the details are—

			1874.	1875.
Persons killed	...	...	2,774	2,944
Injured	...	...	1,586	1,966
Of the above, wild beasts—				
Killed persons	...	...	243	209
Injured	...	...	388	323
Snakes and scorpions—				
Killed persons	...	...	771	805
Injured	...	...	448	590
Drowned	...	...	1,103	1,130
Injured	...	...	262	430
Killed in other ways	...	...	657	800
Injured do.	...	...	488	623

The deaths, as well as injuries by wild beasts, are less this year than in the preceding year; but deaths and injuries from all other causes have increased. Special orders have issued during the year requiring District Superintendents when on tour to verify a certain number of reported accidental deaths in each station-house circle.

There were 428 suicides this year, against 421 in 1874. Of these, 185 were men, 241 were women, 1 boy and 1 girl.

Punishment of police officers.

19. Thirteen subordinate officers and 118 men were punished by the Magistrates, and 324 subordinate officers and 870 men were punished departmentally. There is an increase in the number of men punished by the Magistrates, but the number is not very great, and the increase was due to all men who had been guilty of offences under the Penal Code being forwarded for trial. There is a considerable decrease in the departmental punishments inflicted, and this is a satisfactory feature. From 1,455 in 1874 departmental punishments fell to 1,194. For the maintenance of good discipline it is necessary that District Superintendents of Police have power to punish their men, and that their orders should not unnecessarily be interfered with, but all the

more on that account is it necessary that District Superintendents should award punishments after proper deliberation and with caution, and should not visit with fine, degradation or dismissal every little shortcoming on the part of their subordinates.

Rewards.

20. 822 officers and men were rewarded during the year, 539 by promotion and 283 by rewards of money.

Education.

21. Of the officers, 1,118 or nearly 88 per cent, and of the men 2,369 or nearly 33 per cent, were able to read and write. The Normal Schools at Nagpur and Jubbulpore are efficiently conducted, and at most head-quarter towns there is a good police school.

Health of police.

22. The health of the police force has been fair during the year, the death rate being 15 per 1,000; the increased number of deaths compared with the previous year being due to some policemen having fallen victims to cholera while rendering succour to persons attacked by the disease.

The heavy miscellaneous duties of the police are year by year more efficiently performed. Cattle pounds are well managed, and the registration of vital and mortuary statistics is improving.

Conduct of police.

23. The conduct of the police towards the people is generally good, and complaints against them have been few. Of course in a large force with small pay, and especially with members of it who are strangers and foreigners, some instances of corruption and abuse of power are liable to occur, but such cases have not been numerous, and generally it may be said that the people have confidence in the police.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of Magistrates.

24. In the foregoing chapter the action of the police in relation to crime has been set forth, and in the present, notice will be taken of the action of the Magistrates and Judicial tribunals. The effective strength of the Magistracy, excluding the Judicial Commissioner and the 4 Commissioners of Division, at the close of the year was as follows. There were 117 stipendiary Magistrates, viz. 69 of the 1st Class, 31 of the 2nd, and 17 of the 3rd; and there were 99 Honorary Magistrates, viz. 8 of the 1st Class, 36 of the 2nd, and 45 of the 3rd Class.

In addition to officers in the position of Magistrates, 30 Magistrates were empowered to try cases summarily under the provisions of Section 223 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Crimes reported.

25. The total of reported crime for 1874 and 1875 is exhibited in the following table according to the main head classification of Statement B. 2:—

Description of offence.	1874.	1875.
CLASS I.		
Offences relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures	148	162
" against public justice	767	764
" by public servants	88	95
False evidence, false complaint or claim, and forgery..	165	196
Public nuisances	2,590	3,514
Offences relating to the public peace	230	256
Abetment of offences under Class I.	30	20
CLASS II.		
Offences against the person, serious	1,319	1,332
Minor offences against the person	8,338	8,388
Abetment of offences under Class II.	47	47
CLASS III.		
Offences against property with violence	7,405	6,370
" " " without violence ...	15,010	14,566
Malicious offences	1,379	1,449
Abetment of offences under Class III.	63	258
CLASS IV.		
Special offences against the Criminal Code in the above classes	752	555
Other offences against special laws	2,290	2,976
Total ...	*40,621	40,948

From the foregoing table it will be observed that the total number of reported offences has been almost stationary, and but for a large increase in prosecutions for public nuisances and for breach of special laws there would have been a considerable decrease in the total of reported offences, and that decrease would have been chiefly in offences

*Corrected total for 1874.

against property, which fell from 24,920 in 1873 to 22,415 in 1874, and to 20,936 in 1875. This decrease is due to the excellent harvests which have for the past two years been gathered, for in cheap times the temptation to commit petty thefts is small.

In public nuisances and offences against special laws there is always a large margin for optional prosecutions, and the increase in reported offences of those classes during 1875, appear to be almost entirely owing to greater activity in enforcing the observance of special laws by prosecuting persons guilty of breach of them.

26. The offences reported during 1874 and 1875 under some of the principal heads of non-cognizable crime are compared in the following table :—

No.	Description of offence.	1874.	1875.
1	Making, using, or possessing false weights and measures	86	77
2	Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information	167	198
3	Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant	33	33
4	Giving or fabricating false evidence ...	67	100
5	False charge of offence	26	34
6	Forgery or fradulently using or possessing forged documents	36	29
7	Affray	193	201
8	Enticing a woman with criminal intent ...	188	185
9	Adultery	137	146
10	Assault or use of criminal force	5,261	5,492
11	Criminal intimidation or insult	850	722
12	Defamation	273	309
13	Extortion	57	85
14	Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	204	168
15	Cheating	204	230
16	Mischief ordinary	211	234
17	Cattle trespass	200	275
18	Stamps	246	243

These figures afford very little room for comment, there was nothing eventful in the crime of the year, and the offences committed in the present year, are very much the same as those committed in the past.

27. Reference has already been made to the summary powers which certain selected officers exercise, and the extent to which such powers were used was :—

Summary trials.

Total No. of cases tried.		No. of cases tried summarily.	
By the Magistrate of the district.	By Subordinate Magistrates with summary powers.	By Magistrate of district.	By Subordinate Magistrates.
2,117	5,708	970	3,445

So that in all 4,415 cases were disposed of summarily, and while the saving of time effected by such exercise of powers was very great, there is no reason to doubt that full justice was done to the cases in question.

28. 44,010 accused persons were dealt with by the Magistrates in the following proportions :—

Distribution of business.

By Magistrates of districts	...	3,248	or 7·4	per cent.
By other Stipendiary Magistrates	...	26,879	or 61·1	do.
By Honorary Magistrates	...	13,883	or 31·5	do.

Of the total work performed by Honorary Magistrates, ⅔ds was done by Honorary Magistrates in the interior, and the remainder by Honorary Magistrates at district head-quarters. In taking so large a share in the criminal work, these gentlemen afford great assistance to the Administration, and relieve the Stipendiary Magistrates of a very large number of petty cases. The Chief Commissioner has always been glad to appreciate and thank Honorary Magistrates for the voluntary performance of responsible and onerous duties, and it has been his constant aim to make the position of Honorary Magistrate one of dignity and honor. Of late years there has been some little difficulty in finding gentlemen suitable for the distinction, which the Chief Commissioner only cares to see conferred on persons of good social position and education, and he is fairly convinced that it is much better to keep the number of Honorary Magistrates low, than by admitting a larger number of individuals to the position, making it less prized and respected than it is now.

And further, regarding the distribution of work, it may be noticed that the expressed wish for years past of the Administration has been that the Magistrates of districts should take up a large portion of the work. When on tour they might readily take up cases which occur near to their camp, and might while promptly punishing offenders or releasing innocent persons, at the same time get a better insight into the working of the police than they can possibly do when they try only a few cases of exceptional importance. The power of summary trial affords particular facilities for deciding many cases at the cost of comparatively little time.

Result of trials.

29. Of the total 44,320 persons under enquiry or trial during the year, 14,082 were acquitted or discharged, and 29,676 convicted; while 248 died, escaped or were transferred, and 314 remained under trial at the close of the year. The following table shows the proportion of persons convicted under the principal headings of offence:—

Selected offences.		Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal or conviction.	Convicted.		
Number (Statement B2).	Description.		Number.	Percentage in 1875.	Percentage in 1874.
8, 9	Counterfeiting, diminishing or altering coin ...	14	13	93	70
10	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	66	44	67	73
11, 12, 13	Counterfeiting or selling counterfeit Government stamps or using as genuine counterfeit stamps...	2	2	100	50
15	Personating public servant or soldier	25	22	88	78
17	Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information ..	258	190	74	77
32 to 43	Offences by public servants ...	114	87	76	65
44, 45	Giving or fabricating false evidence	139	91	66	49
51	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents ...	46	14	30	45
53	Public nuisances under Penal Code.	642	531	83	84
54	Nuisances under Police, Municipal or Cantonment Acts ...	3,148	2,963	94	89
55	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	262	208	79	74
60 to 66	Murder ...	102	45	44	47
68	Culpable homicide ...	41	26	63	57
90	Adultery ...	151	62	42	25
91	Rape ...	51	26	51	49
93	Hurt ...	2,662	1,651	62	54
97	Assault or use of criminal force ...	10,534	4,364	41	40
98	Criminal intimidation or insult ...	1,202	578	48	48
101	Defamation ...	584	167	29	30
103	Dacoity ...	136	99	73	80
105 to 109	Robbery ...	86	45	53	66
110	Extortion ...	106	61	58	58

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Selected offences.		Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal or conviction.	Convicted.		
Number (Statement B2).	Description.		Number.	Percentage in 1875	Percentage in 1874.
111	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commission of theft ...	2,109	1,751	83	82
115	Theft of cattle ..	1,342	1,125	84	80
116	Theft ordinary ...	6,553	5,564	85	84
117	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	652	491	76	72
118	Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	270	192	71	66
119	Criminal breach of trust ...	381	262	69	62
120	Cheating ...	322	149	46	46
121	Mischief ordinary ...	441	218	49	45
124	Mischief serious by fire ...	33	17	52	50
126	Criminal trespass or house-trespass..	1,515	985	65	62
134, 135	Vagrancy, bad habit or repute ...	522	408	78	72
140	Breaches of law relating to cattle trespass ...	610	350	57	59
147	Do. do. Forests ...	1,264	1,136	90	82
148	Do. do. Gambling ...	539	460	85	90
159	Do. do. Railways ..	83	68	82	78
161	Do. do. Salt and saltpetre..	399	383	96	97
163	Do. do. Spirits and drugs..	907	774	85	86
164	Do. do. Stamps ...	425	348	82	81

The proportion of convictions under most of these headings has increased, and may be taken to be a satisfactory feature in the criminal administration of the year. It is specially satisfactory to note that the proportion of convictions under all the headings of house-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, theft of cattle and ordinary thefts, dishonestly receiving stolen property, dishonest misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust and criminal trespass or house-trespass, has increased.

The proportions of convictions under the offences of hurt, assault, and criminal intimidation and insult, are not very good, and this is because in many instances frivolous complaints were made and innocent persons brought into Court to answer either unfounded or trivial charges.

In 815 cases was compensation under Section 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ordered to be paid to persons who were brought before the Courts to answer frivolous or vexatious complaints.

Punishments.

30. In the appended two tables the kinds and degrees of punishments are shown, and it will be observed, firstly, that on the whole the proportion in which punishments of each kind has been inflicted has not varied; and, secondly, that upon the whole, imprisonments and whippings have slightly increased and fines slightly decreased in severity; and thirdly, that the proportion of frequency with which fine and whipping have been awarded in addition to imprisonment has not varied.

		1875. Persons.	1874. Persons.
a. Fined.	Fined only ...	18,527	17,369
	Fined and whipped....	13	20
	Total ...	18,540 or 63·6 per cent of total punished.	17,389 or 63·3 per cent of total punished.
b. Imprisoned.	Imprisoned only ...	5,522 or 18·9 p. ct.	5,240 or 18·9 p. ct.
	Do. and fined ...	1,989 or 6·8 do.	1,892 or 6·9 do.
	Do. and whipped with or without fine.	471 or 1·7 do.	453 or 1·6 do.
	Total ...	7,982 or 27·4 per cent of total punished.	7,585 or 27·4 per cent of total punished.
c. Whipped...	Whipped only ...	2,630 or 9 per cent of total punished.	2,545 or 9·3 per cent of total punished.
d. Transported.	Transported (terms)	45	0
	Do. (life)	18	19
	Total ...	63	19
e. Death	... ...	32	28
	Total ...	29,247	27,566

Degree of punishment.	1874.		1875.	
	Persons.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.
Imprisoned—for not exceeding 15 days	1,302	17·	1,202	15·
" " " 2 months.	2,569	34·	2,594	33·
" " " 6 do.	2,464	33·	2,639	33·
" " " 2 years.	1,089	14·	1,305	16·
" " " 7 do.	161	2·	242	3·
Total ...	7,585	100·	7,982	100·
Imprisoned only	5,240	69·	5,522	69·
" " with fine ...	1,892	25·	1,989	25·
" " with whipping ...	453	6·	471	6·
Total ...	7,585	100·	7,982	100
Whipped—with 10 stripes or less ...	719	24	570	18·
" " 11 to 20 stripes...	1,574	52	1,633	53·
" " 20 to 30 stripes...	706	24	904	29·
Total ...	2,999	100·	3,107	100·
Fined—in Rupees 5 and under ...	14,857	77·	15,948	78·
" 5 to 20 ...	3,450	18·	3,455	17·
" 20 to 50. ...	804	4·	916	4·
" in above Rupees 50 ...	150	1·	212	1·
Total ...	19,261	100·	20,531	100·

It has always seemed to the Chief Commissioner that we must look to severe and exemplary punishments to deter offenders from committing crime, and he has frequently been struck with the inappropriateness and inadequacy of the sentences passed by the Magistracy. Upon a consideration of the statistics just recorded, the number of convictions in each district for offences for which imprisonment or whipping is usually more appropriate* than fine, and the district reports, he in his review of the Judicial administration report (Criminal) when discussing whether the statistics indicated that resort to fine rather than to imprisonment or whipping was not too frequent, remarked as follows :—

* In the table which was before the Chief Commissioner assault and hurt cases were not shown.

"There is considerable variation between the different districts in the extent to which the various punishments have been used, and when a total is struck the extremes balance each other, and the seemingly satisfactory average, a sign of uniform practice is, but the result of balancing excess against defect; and further there must surely be a considerable number of cases of assault and hurt in which alone 6,015 persons were convicted that would deserve the punishment of imprisonment instead of a mere fine, and other less frequent offences would swell the number. The Chief Commissioner is indeed inclined to think, judging from statistics only, that fine is too largely used as a punishment in * * * * * but he is free to admit that there is great difficulty in the way of forming a sound opinion.

"The Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that the percentage of persons imprisoned for less than a fortnight to the total imprisoned has decreased from 17 to 15, and that the percentage of those imprisoned for more than 6 months has increased by 3. He hopes to see a further decrease of short terms of imprisonment between 15 days and 2 months.

"The districts of * * * * * show most unfavourably in the matter of very short imprisonments, and show a large proportion of imprisonments for 2 months and under * *

"The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 3,107 persons, of whom 18 per cent received less than 10 stripes, 53 per cent between 10 and 20, and only 29 per cent over 20. It is impossible to say from the figures only whether the number of stripes awarded is generally determined with sound judgment. The Chief Commissioner has on former occasions remarked on the punishment of whipping, and pointed out that the number of stripes cannot be wholly apportioned to the offence committed, but that the intention is that the offender shall receive a sound whipping, and the number of stripes he can bear must depend in a great measure on his physique, not on his offence. The Chief Commissioner fears that this is not always considered when a sentence of whipping is given.

"Fine continues to be by far the most frequent punishment, and for very many classes of offences it is undoubtedly the most appropriate one. Of the 20,531 persons fined, 78 per cent were fined in sums of Rs. 5 and under, 17 per cent in sums between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20, 4 per cent in sums between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50, and only 1 per cent above Rs. 50.

"Small fines are then the rule, and considering the means of the bulk of offenders, small fines would be likely to be most frequently imposed. The fines are also in most cases realized, but this, though good evidence of the moderation of the fines imposed, gives less assurance of the sufficiency of the punishment, when it is remembered that 70 per cent of all persons convicted of offences are fined,

"On the general question of the adequacy of punishments, the Chief Commissioner would remark that he has reason to believe that a tendency to undue leniency in the award of punishments has been in some measure arrested; but that most inadequate punishments are still awarded by Magistrates who ought to know better, is evident from facts recorded in the reports of Deputy Commissioners.

"From cases which have in one way or another come before him, the Chief Commissioner still thinks that in grave cases and cases in which habitual criminals are concerned, and by habitual criminals the Chief Commissioner means persons convicted more than twice, unduly lenient punishments are still too frequently given, and he doubts whether in any case, except murder, the maximum punishment which the law allows is ever given, and yet the maximum is the only standard which the legislature has given, and it is expected to be reached sometimes."

Relization of fines.

31. In order to illustrate the remarks regarding the realization of fines the following fine account is here given :—

Debtor.		Creditor.	
	Rs.		Rs.
		Fines realized during 1875	1,21,028
Fines outstanding at the close of 1874 ...	79,921	Reversed by Superior Courts ...	7,053
Imposed in 1875 ...	1,43,199	Struck off as unrealizable.	24,499
		Outstanding at the close of 1875 ...	70,540
Total ...	2,23,120	Total ...	2,23,120

The last remark which need be made regarding punishments, is that solitary confinement has been ordered more frequently than in former years, and might still be more largely awarded.

Witnesses.

32. 98,159 witnesses attended before the Magistrates' Courts and 1,186 before the Courts of Session, and the following table shows that witnesses are generally promptly examined and discharged:—

Periods.	1874.		1875.	
	Number.	Percentage of total witnesses.	Number.	Percentage of total witnesses.
Not detained beyond 1 day ...	89,977	91·7	91,982	93·7
Discharged on the 2nd day ...	5,904	6·	4,458	4·6
Do. 3rd do. ...	1,468	2·3	1,038	1·7
Do. 4th do. ...	383		351	
Detained beyond 4 days ...	378		330	
Total ...	98,110	100·	98,159	100·

Over 93 out of every 100 witnesses summoned were not detained beyond one day.

Appeal, Reference and Revision.

33. In all 1,912 persons appealed against the decisions passed on them. Of these—

826 appealed to Magistrates of Districts,
889 „ to Courts of Session.
197 „ to the Judicial Commissioner.

And the general results of the appeals disposed of are shown in the following table:—

Classes of Appellate Courts.	Total appeals disposed of.	Appeals rejected and dismissed.		Sentences reduced.		Sentences reversed.	
		Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.	Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.	Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	205	120	58·5	24	11·7	61	29·8
Courts of Session ...	846	638	75·4	71	8·4	137	16·2
Magistrates of Districts ...	823	470	57·1	161	19·5	192	23·4
Total ...	1,874	1,228	65·5	256	13·7	390	20·8

These results show most favourably for Magistrates with full powers.

The number of sentences reversed is not unduly great, considering the comparatively few appeals, but it may be considered matter for regret that so many (comparatively) sentences are reduced. The percentage of sentences reduced to appeals is highest in the case of appeals to Magistrates of Districts, and it is strange that reduction of sentence should be so frequently necessary when lenient punishments are the rule, especially with Magistrates having lower powers.

Besides these appeals, there were 148 references to Session Judges for confirmation of sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code; 131 of these were confirmed, 9 were modified, 2 were annulled, and 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

References to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation of sentences of death.

34. During the year orders were passed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court as a Court of Reference in respect of 34 sentences of death passed by Courts of Session. Further enquiry was ordered or further evidence directed to be taken in one instance. The sentence of death passed was confirmed in respect of 21 persons, the sentences passed on 6 persons modified, and in the case of 4 persons the sentence was reversed. The cases of 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Revision.

35. The cases of 80 persons were specially dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner's Court as a Court of Revision. In respect of 42 persons the sentences were modified. The sentences or orders passed on 15 persons were reversed, and in the case of 9 persons the proceedings were annulled.

Duration of cases.

36. A short table may now be given showing the duration of Police cases in Magistrates' Courts :—

Year.	Cases.	Disposed of in 1 day.		Disposed of in 2 days.		Disposed of in 3 and 4 days.		Disposed of in 5 to 15 days.		More than 15 days		Average duration.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1874 ...	14,790	11,163	76·	1,411	9	879	6.	1,104	7	233	2·	2·1
1875 ...	15,419	12,259	80·	1,142	7·	806	5·	996	7·	216	1·	2·2

These figures show some slight improvement in duration, and the provincial average is fair, though in certain Courts durations are comparatively long.

The average duration of cases tried by the Courts of Session, to whom 269 persons were committed, was :—

		1874.	1875.
Nagpur Division ...	...	52	48
Jubbulpore „	...	51	46
Nerbudda „	...	70	71
Chhattisgarh „	...	57	76

and the durations of appeals were brief enough. In the foregoing pages the chief points in Judicial criminal administration, so far as the Magistracy and tribunals are concerned, have been noticed, and the next chapter will be devoted to Gaol administration.

5.—*Prisons.*

Number of prisoners.

37. On the 1st January 1875 there were in the 18 gaols of the Province 3,030 males and 227 females, and the number of admissions during the year was of males 7,011 and of females 882, so that in all there were 11,159 convicted prisoners detained in our gaols during 1875. The daily average was 3,443, made up of 3,201 males and 242 females. At the close of the year there remained in the gaols 3,283 men and 256 women—a slightly larger number than there was when the year opened. The other numbers approximate very closely, only that the number of female prisoners was smaller than in the previous year.

Classification according to length of sentence.

38. The following table shows the prisoners classified according to length of sentence :—

Periods	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding one month ...	2,355	462	2,817
Above one month and not exceeding six months ...	3,236	341	3,577
Above six months and not exceeding one year ...	1,959	107	2,066
Above one year and not exceeding three years	1,604	90	1,694
Above three years and not exceeding five years ...	479	53	532
Above five years and not exceeding ten years ...	193	19	212
Exceeding ten years ...	91	8	99
Sentenced to transportation beyond seas...	108	27	135
Sentenced to death ...	25	2	27

The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 409, and of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment 10,750. In a former chapter it has been remarked that it is a source of satisfaction that sentences of imprisonment on confirmed offenders have increased in severity, and here it will suffice to remark that while the classification just given shows that sentences were for slightly longer periods than in the preceding year, the difference was not sufficiently great to affect gaol discipline or management.

Previous occupation of prisoners.

39. With reference to the previous occupation of prisoners, it is recorded of the males that—

3,012 were agriculturists.
4,966 „ non-agriculturists.
978 „ domestic servants.
336 „ Government servants.
749 „ of no previous occupation.
and 9 persons of independent means.

And in regard to female prisoners—

958 were married women.
58 „ unmarried, and
93 „ prostitutes.

Religion.

40. Classified according to religion, there were in the gaols 37 Christians, 1,467 Mohammadans, 6,785 Hindus, and 2,870 of all other classes. In respect to age, the great bulk of the prisoners were between the ages of 16 to 40, they numbered 9,199 ; there were 133 boys and 20 girls under 16 years of age, 1,649 prisoners between 40 and 60, and 158 above 60.

Previous conviction.

41. Of the total prisoners in gaol, 1,690 men and 95 women, or nearly 17 per cent of the men and over 8½ per cent of the women, had been previously in gaol.

1,004 men and 64 women had been once previously in gaol.
342 „ and 22 „ „ twice „ „
344 „ and 9 „ „ more than twice previously in gaol.

It seems to the Chief Commissioner that, looking to the large proportion which reconvicted prisoners bear to the total gaol population, it behoves the Magistrates to realize the fact, that short sentences on old offenders are very inadequate. The Inspector General of Prisons attempted this year to consider the number of reconvictions as a test of the disciplinary punishment in particular gaols, but for such a purpose it can only be used in a very limited way. If Magistrates and Judges do their duty, and pronounce on old offenders such punishments as they deserve, these old offenders ought to be found collected in the Central gaols where long term men are imprisoned. When the majority of offen-

ders, casual and habitual, are sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment it can hardly be expected that by a few weeks' incarceration the criminal should be reformed and released from the gaol with his evil tendencies eradicated. It would be unfair therefore to judge of the discipline of different gaols by the number of reconvicted prisoners they contain. However hard the labour and severe the discipline may be in the smaller gaols, and both should be as severe as possible, it will be found that less can be effected in this direction in the smaller gaols than in the larger ones, and for old offenders a long sentence of imprisonment is required.

Juvenile Prisoners.

42. With regard to the treatment of juvenile convicts, nothing more can be done at present than to keep them as far as possible separate from the adult convicts. Should a reformatory be established under the Reformatory Schools Act it will be practicable to do something real towards the education of the boys both general and industrial, for then it will be possible to detain them for a fairly long period; but at present when juveniles are sent to gaol for a month or two, no attempt at instruction either in letters or trade can lead to much, and this is the reason why little is done. In all gaols where boys are, three or four hours a day should be given to their schooling, and this is now the practice in the larger gaols.

Escapes.

43. There were 13 escapes during the year—8 men escaping from their warders outside the gaol, and 5 from within the gaol; 9 men were recaptured. As is usual, the carelessness of guards or warders was in most cases the cause of the escapes; and in most instances on negligence being brought home to the guards or warders, they were punished either by the Magistrate or departmentally.

Conduct of prisoners.

44. The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good during the year, and any thing like a combination to resist the authority of prison officers is exceedingly rare.

The number of breaches of gaol rules continues year by year very nearly the same. In the year under review the number was 989 in the case of males and 42 in the case of females, and 996 males and 42 females were punished. This number is slightly smaller than the previous years, but the percentage of punished to average strength remains the same—30.

Nature of offences.

45. The largest proportion of the breaches of rule were offences relating to work, which numbered 741; there were 83 cases in which prisoners were found to have been smoking or were in possession of forbidden articles; there were 207 other offences against gaol discipline, and there were 7 criminal offences committed by prisoners.

Practice in the several gaols seems to vary considerably, and offences and punishments are much more frequent in some gaols than in others.

Punishments.

46. The punishments awarded by gaol officers were :—

Solitary confinement in ...	32	cases
Reduced diet	463	"
Solitary confinement with reduced diet	166	"
Corporal punishment	338	"
Other punishments	31	"

The Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that prison offences have been more frequently punished with solitary confinement or with reduced diet, and less frequently with whipping. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 338 cases, about half the number only of the previous year. It is a point of some interest, whether the less frequent resort to corporal punishment has had any injurious effect on the discipline of the gaols, or whether the other punishments proved quite as effective, but the matter was not noticed in the Gaol report.

State of education among convicts.

47. Of the prisoners received into the gaols during the year 6,292 men and 882 women were unable to read or write, 574 men were able to read or write a little, and 149 were able to read or write well. Of convicts released during the year, 1,417 men and 32 women were able to read or write a little, and 225 men and 1 woman were able to read or write well. The greater number of these came from the Central gaols of Nagpur and Jubbulpore, but the Chief Commissioner cannot help thinking that the majority must have had the merest smattering, and that many could hardly have mastered the alphabet. When it is remembered, how very short a time can be allowed for instruction of adults in reading or writing, and how short the average terms of imprisonment are, no result worth speaking of can be expected. With juveniles more may be attempted and done, but in their case also, the short time they are generally in gaol must make it almost impossible for them to acquire any proficiency.

Cost.

48. The cost of guarding and keeping prisoners, exclusive of the cost of building and repairing gaols, was Rs. 171,095-14-10 or Rs. 47-8-6 per head of average strength; and the following statement shows the cost per head of average strength under each head:—

	Rations.			Establishment.			Police.			Hospital charges.			Clothing.			Contingencies.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Convicted ..	14	9	4	19	3	5	7	2	11	1	4	11	3	1	4	2	5	7	47	11	11
Under trial..	12	5	4	21	14	4	7	4	8	0	14	0	0	0	8	2	10	5	45	2	9
Civil ..	...	...	...	24	9	3	7	12	10	0	2	9	...	...	...	2	15	0	35	7	10
Total ..	14	5	7	19	5	2	7	3	1	1	4	6	2	15	2	2	5	10	47	8	6

Except in the matter of clothing, an item which must vary from year to year, the expenditure under every head has been less than in 1874, and so far the result is satisfactory. Except as regards the cost of rations, it is impossible to compare the expenditure in the different gaols, for the charges for establishment and guards, which after rations are the chief items of expenditure, must differ with the circumstances of the gaol, its size, and the number of prisoners it held; and whether the charges are high or low, must be decided separately for each gaol,—there can be no general standard. But in the matter of rations, a comparison can be more easily effected, and the Chief Commissioner thinks that the figures show that in some gaols greater economy is practicable, for in districts where the prices of food grain are very similar there is considerable divergence in the cost of rations in gaols. In the matter of contingent charges there is also considerable variation between gaols, and this causes the Chief Commissioner to doubt whether there is uniformity in classifying the charges which come under the head of Contingencies.

Employment of convicts.

49. The average daily number of persons sentenced to labour was 3395·4, and the average daily number of effectives (excluding the infirm, sick or convalescent) was 3,106; and one of the gaol statements shows that they were employed as follows:—

Prison officers ...	...	35·2
Prison servants ...	...	305·7
Building and repairing gaols	...	370·4
In gaol gardens	...	161·5
Manufactures	...	511·5
Extra mural labour	...	16·6

This classification accounts only for 2,401 prisoners out of 3,100 effectives, and it seems probable that the convicts not accounted for were employed on manufactures.

Financial Statements.

50. The financial statements in the Appendix are admitted to be incomplete, because certain inter-departmental transactions were not brought to account, not having been passed by the Audit office. The totals may be taken out here, so as to show the actual cost of each prisoner to Government. The actual expenditure during the year was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On gaol buildings	23,849	8	5
Maintaining and guarding prisoners	171,095	14	10
Cost of supervision	18,056	6	11
Expenditure on manufactures, &c., after deducting cash receipts	2,11,869	12	8
Expenditure per head of average strength	59	2	9
Net cost per head of average strength	58	13	9

Vital Statistics.

51. The vital statistic statements show that the capacity of most gaols is fully up to requirements, and though in some of the smaller gaols there was some over-crowding for a limited period, the health of the prisoners did not suffer from such temporary over-crowding. 3,510 prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year; the daily average number of sick was 148·4, and the number of deaths was 119. Intermittent fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery and boils and ulcers were as usual the most common complaints, but on the whole the health of the prisoners seems to have been fairly good.

Civil debtors.

52. The number of Civil debtors received into gaol was 1 more than in the previous year, the numbers being in 1874 677, and in 1875 678; and the daily average number was very nearly the same. Under-trial prisoners were fewer during the year under review, viz. 3,403 in 1875 compared with 3,956 in 1874, but the daily average was higher.

School of Industry.

53. The Jubbulpore School of Industry has worked well during the year, but the institution can no longer be classed as a gaol. The only prisoners allowed to remain there are aged, and they are very few in number. The approvers are still comparatively numerous, and while they remain the institution must be kept up.

The number of thag and dacoit prisoners has fallen from 34 to 31; of these, 14 are confined in the Central gaol, and 17 are permitted to live in the thaggi village, on account of old age. The number of approvers has slightly risen, viz. from 304 to 318.

The institution paid Rs. 1,37,053 into the treasury during the year, and supplied Government officers with tents to the value of over Rs. 5,600, which were adjusted by book transfer. The institution has fully maintained its reputation for excellence in the manufacture of tents and carpets during the year.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

54. The constitution of the Civil judiciary has undergone no change during the year, and the number of Courts open at the close of 1874 and 1875 stands thus:—

	1874.	1875.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Courts of the Commissioner ...	4	4
Courts of the Deputy Commissioner ...	19	19
" " Assistant Commissioner ...	32	35
" " Tahsildar ...	50	49
" " Naib Tahsildar ...	16	21
" Small Causes in Cantonments.	4	4
" " " Nagpur and Jubbulpore ...	2	2
Total ...	128	135

The number of Courts was thus somewhat larger than in the preceding year, the new Courts being chiefly of the lowest grade, presided over by Naib Tahsildars. They were called into existence partly for the sake of administrative convenience, and partly because of an increase in the amount of work to be disposed of.

As in the past, so in the present year, the Courts were open for 250 days.

Bar.

55. The local Bar consists of 2 Barristers-at-Law, one Attorney and 50 Pleaders. Both the Barristers-at-Law reside at Jubbulpore; and while 13 of the Pleaders practise in the Courts at Nagpur, 37 others are spread over 9 districts, and there are 9 districts in which there is no pleader.

The Chief Commissioner has not a very high opinion of the pleaders as a body, and though there are among them men of some education and ability, the augmentation of their numbers is not a thing to be desired, and it is therefore satisfactory to note that their ranks have not been much increased of late years. Indeed already the competition for work among the 13 pleaders at Nagpur is very considerable, and while the *paying* cases fall chiefly to the share of two or three deemed to possess special skill and resource, the rivalry among the remainder is said to be productive of evil tendencies. In the wilder districts of the Province pleaders are not needed, and will not for years penetrate, for the proportion of local men to foreigners is still very small, and the foreigners dread the climate of Chhattisgarh, of the wilder parts of Nagpur, and of the Satpura hill districts. Of the view which the people take of the pleaders, it is difficult to speak with precision, but the general idea reflected by all and expressed by well-informed persons is, that they have become a necessary evil;—that it is difficult to gain the judge's ear, except through them, and impossible to succeed single-handed in cases if opposed by them; and lastly that when pleaders are employed, the old story of fable repeats itself, and the litigants are left with the shell, while the pleaders get the oyster.

Number of suits.

56. The total number of suits instituted in 1875 was 78,777 as compared with 76,639 in 1874, and this number is a higher one than has been reached in any previous year. The largest figure previously attained was 78,088 in 1871, and in 1872 litigation suffered a slight check; and after increasing in 1873 and 1874, has now reached its highest dimensions. The increase which occurred during the year is not very great, and it was mainly in 5 districts that it occurred.

57. The relative value of suits *disposed of* in the years 1874 and 1875, are compared in the following table:—

Value of suits disposed of.

Grades of value not exceeding.	Number of suits disposed of in 1874.	Number of suits disposed of in 1875.	Percentage of total suits. 1874.	Percentage of total suits. 1875.	Average value. 1874.	Average value. 1875.
					Rs.	Rs.
Rs. 5	12,017	12,676	15·5	16·3	3·3	3·3
„ 20	27,314	28,223	35·4	36·2	12·1	12·2
„ 100	29,514	29,049	38·2	37·2	43·4	44
„ 500	7,244	6,894	9·4	8·8	180	191
„ 1,000	638	621	1·5	1·5	709	684
„ 5,000	435	483			1,951	1,912
„ 10,000	42	47			7,021	6,814
Exceeding Rs. 10,000	21	22			20,542	1,48,899
Total ...	77,225	78,015	100·	100·	64·5	101·6

This classification shows results but slightly different from those of last year. Suits for smaller amounts have increased somewhat, and nine-tenths of all suits were for sums less than Rs. 100. The large increase in total average value is owing to a few suits of specially large value having been adjudicated.

58. The nature of the suits continues to be of a very simple kind, more than 84 per cent of the whole were for money due on a bond or other contract, and this is shown below:—

Nature of suits.

Suits for.	1874. Number of suits.	1874. Percentage of total suits.	1875. Number of suits.	1875. Percentage of total suits.
Money due on bond or other contract ...	64,718	83·8	65,777	84·3
Recovery of moveable property or value thereof ...	6,540	8·5	6,664	8·5
Damages	1,894	2·5	1,789	2·3
Immoveable property	2,501	3·2	2,427	3·1
Rent not falling under the Rent Law ...	561	·7	639	·8
Other claims	1,011	1·3	719	1·
Total ...	77,225	100·	78,015	100·

And it is further seen that the tendency that has for some time been observed for reducing contracts to writing, still continues, for the distribution of suits under the several sub-heads of contracts is :—

Sub-heads of suits for money due for breach of contract.	1874.		1875.	
	Number of suits under each sub-head.	Percentage of total suits for money due for breach of contract.	Number of suits under each sub-head.	Percentage of total suits for money due for breach of contract.
On written obligation ..	39,271	60·7	40,205	61·1
On unwritten obligation ...	12,158	18·8	12,701	19·3
On account stated ...	1,719	2·6	1,416	2·2
For money paid or received ...	1,084	1·7	841	1·3
For goods sold and delivered ...	9,317	14·4	9,674	14·7
For breaches of contract not included above ..	1,169	1·8	940	1·4
Total ...	64,780	100·	65,777	100·

59. A further table may be useful to show the relative value of suits of the principal descriptions :—

Description of suits.	No.	Percentage of suits not exceeding.				Suits above.	
		Rs. 5	Rs. 20	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Total.
On written obligation ...	40,205	4·2	33·9	49·5	10·9	1·5	100
On unwritten obligation ...	12,701	29·9	43·4	21·5	4·2	1·	100
For goods sold and delivered ...	9,674	45·7	39·2	13·4	1·6	·1	100
For moveable property or value thereof ...	6,664	17·9	38·	34·8	8·4	·9	100
Damages ...	1,789	19·4	38·2	35·	6·6	·8	100
Immoveable property ..	2,427	14·8	28·7	33·6	16·7	6·2	100

The table exhibits no new feature, but it is worth noting that although the percentage of suits not exceeding Rs. 5 in value on written

obligation is comparatively low, yet the number of suits represented thereby, *viz.*, 1,708, out of a total of 12,676 suits not exceeding Rs. 5 in value, is very considerable.

Distribution of work.

60. The amount and character of the litigation having been described, it is time to relate how the Judicial work of the Province was distributed among the different classes of Courts.

11,882	suits, or	15·2	came before	Small Cause Courts.
19,066	„ „	24·5	„ „	Naib Tahsildars.
29,958	„ „	38·4	„ „	Tahsildars.
16,760	„ „	21·5	„ „	Assistant Commissioners.
349	„ „	·4	„ „	Deputy Commissioners.

61. And the following table shows the proportions in which suits of the several grades of value were disposed of by the various classes of Judges :—

Judges.		Registrars of Courts of Small Causes.	Judges of Courts of Small Causes.	Naib-Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.		REMARKS.
Number of Judges.		2	6	21	49	85	19		
Salary of Judges.		Rs. 160 and 200.	*Rs. 700 to 1,000.	Rs. 50 to 75.	Rs. 130 to 200.	Rs. 400 to 700.	From Rs. 833 to 1,833.		
Grades of value of suits.	Total number of suits disposed of	Pecentage of suits disposed of before each class of Judge.						Total.	
Not exceeding Rs. 5	12,676	17·5	4·4	38·	34·4	5·6	·1	100	* This includes the Judge, Asirgarh Cantonment, who receives a Staff allowance of Rs. 200.
Do. „ 20	28,223	12·0	5·3	35·4	38·3	8·9	·1	100	
Do. „ 100	29,049	...	12·3	14·7	44·4	18·4	·2	100	
Do. „ 500	6,894	...	9·2	...	27·0	62·8	1·0	100	
Do. „ 1,000	621	...	5·3	...	...	91·8	2·9	100	
Do. „ 5,000	483	...	...	...	...	73·5	26·5	100	
Do. „ 10,000	47	...	...	...	...	2·1	97·9	100	
Do. „ 1,00,000	19	...	...	...	...	...	100·	100	
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	3	...	...	...	...	...	100·	100	
All Grades ...	78,015	7·2	8·0	24·5	38·4	21·5	·4	100	

Tahsildars, therefore, perform most work, and next to them the Naib Tahsildars; but while there were 49 Courts of the former open,

there were only 21 of the latter, and the explanation of course is, that Naib Tahsildars when invested with Judicial powers are generally permitted to devote their whole time to Judicial work, while Tahsildars have numerous revenue and executive duties to perform. There can be no question, that within the last two years the tendency has been to utilize Naib Tahsildars more extensively as Civil Judges, and as the increase in litigation is almost wholly confined to the suits of smallest value, the more extensive employment of Naib Tahsildars is natural enough. Although these officers are not highly paid, the pay seems sufficient to attract men perfectly competent to hear and correctly dispose of the very simple and petty cases which come before them, and if that be so, the employment of a more highly trained and more highly paid judge would be wasteful. It has not been matter of complaint by Deputy Commissioners that these Naib Tahsildars are any way inferior to Tahsildars. Suitors appear to have no objection to go before them, and their more general employment has not resulted in any increase of appeals to Deputy Commissioners. On the contrary, appeals have decreased in number, which should scarcely have been the case were the decisions of the Naib Tahsildars held in light esteem. It can then fairly be claimed, that in our Civil Courts the rule is observed, of every suit being tried in the lowest Court competent to take cognizance of it, and that the rule works well. The rule is, however, subject to the exception noted in last year's chapter on Civil administration, and the exception is, that decisions in suits which involve issues of greater difficulty and more important consequences, are confined to Courts of the higher grades, or to Courts presided over by specially qualified judges. Suits which are thus exceptionally treated are—

suits for immoveable property.

" for specific performance of contract.

" to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.

" to declare and establish personal rights.

" on account.

" relating to religious endowments.

" to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations, on the ground of fraud.

" for dissolution of marriage.

" for enforcement of matrimonial rights.

" for partition.

" relating to religion and caste.

All these suits, however small they may be estimated *quoad* money value, are referred for decision to higher Courts, or Courts presided over by experienced officers.

Result of trials.

62. The general results of the trial of the 70,015 suits disposed of very closely correspond with last year's result. They were :—

	Number of suits.	Proportion per cent.	Corresponding proportion per cent. in 1874.
Plaints rejected or returned ...	489	·6	·6
Transferred to other Districts or Small Cause Court jurisdiction ...	...		
DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONTEST.			
Decreed on confession ...	21,460	27·5	26·8
Dismissed for default ...	14,267	18·3	17·9
Compromised ...	10,829	13·9	14·9
Decreed *ex parte* ...	9,346	12·	11·6
Withdrawn with leave ...	951	1·2	1·3
Dismissed *ex parte* ...	358	·4	·5
Total uncontested ..	57,211	73·3	73·0
CONTESTED AND JUDGMENT GIVEN FOR.			
Plaintiff in whole ...	8,829	11·4	11·3
Do. in part ...	6,417	8·2	8·3
Defendant in whole ...	5,069	6·5	6·8
Total contested ...	20,315	26·1	26·4

The proportion of suits decreed on confession has risen, one reason, no doubt, being the increase which has taken place in suits of the smallest value; dismissals in default have also somewhat increased. The general proportion of contested cases has been stationary for the last three years, and though higher than previously, is still too low. The small ratio which contested cases bear to institutions, shows how petty, and easy of disposal the bulk of the litigation is.

The number of suits in which any matter was decided on oath of party or witness has considerably risen, and the number of such suits is highest in the Nagpur Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits in which costs were awarded against a winning plaintiff fell from 4,251 in the previous year to 4,003 in the pre-

sent. Still the number is not small, and indicates that Courts do take into consideration the necessity for a plaintiff having recourse to the Courts of law for the recovery of money or enforcement of a contract.

Orders for the payment of decrees by instalments have also diminished, but they also are still sufficiently frequent.

Duration of suits.

63. In the matter of duration of suits, the statistics exhibit improved action of the judges. The average durations were, 24·3 days in contested and 16·3 in uncontested suits; and while in some Courts a better system of method might bring about greater despatch, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to attach more weight to the number of hearings of suits. It appears that suits were on an average called on less than two times, not counting the day on which the suit was instituted, and from this it would appear that suitors and their witnesses are not harassed by frequent adjournments. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was not excessive.

Appeals.

64. Appeals were somewhat fewer than in the preceding year: thus—

	Courts of Deputy Commissioners.		Courts of Commissioners.		Total.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
Appeals from decrees of Civil Courts ...	2,592	2,197	337	589	2,929	2,786
Do. Do. orders ...	219	189	78	68	297	257
Appeals to Civil Courts under the Rent Law...	...	...	204	198	204	198
Total ..	2,811	2,386	619	855	3,430	3,241

And appeals have not only decreased in actual number, but also in their proportion to contested cases. To illustrate the manner in which these appeals were disposed of, it may be said, that taking 100 appeals, in 55 the orders of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 9 the appeal was dismissed for default, in 16 the proceedings were remanded for re-trial, in 9 the decision of the lower Courts was modified, and in 20 it was reversed. The proportions remain very nearly the same, whether the appeals considered be those to Commissioners of Division from the higher class of Judges, or those to Deputy Commissioners from the lower class of Judges.

Execution of decree.

65. Applications for execution of decree again show an increase, which might have been expected, as the numbers of suits filed and decided were also larger. Including 3,682 applications pending from the pre-

vious year, the number of applications to execute decrees was 49,836, of which 12,728 are said to have been completely executed, 11,965 partially executed, and 20,507 not executed at all; the application being struck off or abandoned for the time being.

Surprise was expressed last year, that more decrees were not fully executed, and as this goes on from year to year, the inference arises that by many suitors a decree is sought as an investment, not as a means of obtaining the satisfaction of a claim.

The number of judgment debtors actually committed to prison was 534, being 123 less than in the previous year.

The total number of sales of ancestral landed property in execution of money decrees does not exceed 215, a considerable proportion of which were sales of one or two fields, and in itself this number need not and would not excite the apprehension, that in this Province the ancient land-holders were losing their hereditary lands. But unfortunately, this is only the number of sales of ancestral property in execution of decrees for money, and does not include sales and mortgages of such property; and it is well known, that in many districts land-holders wishing or having to obtain loans are always obliged to mortgage their estates, or effect a conditional sale of them. Still there is reason to believe that the efforts made by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to avert the sale of ancestral landed property have in a fair number of instances been successful.

7.—*Registration.*

66. The agency by which registration is effected has remained the same as in previous years, viz., the ordinary District staff. Only at Nagpur, where the work is too onerous for performance by one engaged in other duties, is there a special Sub-Registrar; and at Burhanpur in Nimar the work is done by an Honorary Magistrate. During the year a proposal was made to appoint special Sub-Registrars in four or five of the larger towns where registration work was heavy, but an examination into the registration work, pure and simple, which would come before a special official, showed that it was exceedingly little, and the need of special Registrars in our larger towns is certainly not great. Of the advantage and expediency of special Registrars in rural tracts much might be said, but the difficulty which the Administration is as yet incapable of overcoming is, that in rural tracts there is no suitable and trustworthy local agency.

Number of deeds.

67. The number of deeds registered during the year was 17,324, which gives an increase over the previous year of 5·1 per cent. Owing to the increased number

of registrations there were also increased receipts, those being in 1874 Rs. 39,273, and in 1875 Rs. 43,740. The expenditure in 1875 was Rs. 26,023, so that the surplus of the year was Rs. 17,717.

It has already been said that the Administration does not at present see its way to do anything towards spreading registration by the creation of special Registrars; and regarding another object, on which the surplus increase of the department might be legitimately expended, viz., the securing of safe and proper accommodation for the records of the department, it may be observed that as the records of the department consist mainly of books in a compact form, they are easily cared for, and they are housed in the existing Government offices, so that special accommodation for them is not necessary. Registration may undoubtedly be made cheaper, and with a yearly recurring surplus, which it is a matter of perplexity how to spend on the department, this is a point which is receiving attention. At the same time, any lowering of the fees would have to be made only after careful consideration, for any present lowering, if it had to be followed by a subsequent raising of fees, which do much to injure the department in public estimation; and while there is reason for doubt as to whether lowering of the fees would tend to make registration more resorted to than formerly, there is ground for some apprehension lest there will in a short time be a great loss to the department, by reason of a falling off in optional registrations. This point will be noticed further on, but at present it may be noted that during the course of the year the Chief Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Registration, exempted from the provisions of Section 17 of the Registration Act (1) all leases of land not being a whole village or a definite share of a village granted by a landlord to a cultivator, the sums granted by which do not exceed 5 years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed Rs. 25, provided that no fine or premium be paid in consideration of such leases; (2) all leases of houses for sums not exceeding 5 years and reserving an annual rent not exceeding Rs. 12. This exemption was made, because the cost of registration of leases of such small amounts was proportionately large, and might prevent persons reducing their leases to writing.

The totals of leases registered during the past and previous years were—

		1874.	1875.
Perpetual leases	...	83	105
Other leases compulsorily registered	..	1,164	1,269
Leases optionally registered	...	23	35
		1,270	1,409

The exemption of leases of small amounts from compulsory registration which has just been noted, could not have had much effect on the totals of the year, as the exemption was made when three-fourths of the year had run, and the increase is due to the fact that during the

year several District Officers in their capacity as Managers of Courts of Wards leased out many villages of estates which had come under their management. The number of leases registered to those which are annually granted is very small; and as in past years every effort has been made to make the provisions of the Registration Act in regard to leases known, the neglect of the provisions arises not from ignorance, but from disregard to the consequences attendant on non-registration. It may be noted that while Registrars generally explain that landlords abstain from granting written leases, in order to keep their tenants without definite and express rights, one farmer found that by granting written leases he was destroying rights which were growing up.

Separating the total registrations into their component parts, the figures are—

	1874.	1875.
Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	7,663	8,541
Optional registrations affecting immoveable property	4,106	4,299
Registrations affecting moveable property ...	4,656	4,426
Wills and authorities to adopt	45	58

The Inspector General of Registration, after carefully reviewing the operations of the department since its formation, arrived at the conclusion that optional registration had decreased, and was decreasing in favour; and in his review of registration operations the Chief Commissioner remarked as follows:—

"Your conclusions seem to be that optional registrations have declined and will decline with the growing intelligence of the people, who will not consent to be at some trouble and some expense to have a document registered when its registration is optional. The figures which you give in support of your views certainly seem to indicate some such state of matters. The table shows that whereas in 1867 the proportion which optionally registered deeds bore to compulsorily registerable ones was 67·1 per cent, in the present year 1875 the proportion is only 50·7 per cent, and the strong point in your argument is, that this decreasing proportion has been very gradual, viz.:—

1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	& 1875-76.
67·1	63·4	60·4	58·4	58·8	58·6	57·0	53·5	50·7

and you further point to the figures of optional registrations during the year under review, which manifest a falling off as compared with those of last year of nearly 5 per cent. One weak point would seem to be, that optional registrations relating to immoveable property show an increase during the year, but you explain this by saying that a belief still exists or lingers among the people, that deeds relating to immoveable property had better be registered, and you show that the number of optional registrations affecting immoveable property is also on the whole decreasing. You do not, however, hazard any suggestion of

forecast to what point optional registrations in coming years will fall off, or how the future of your department, and especially the receipts of your department, will be thereby affected. Nor from your silence on the point do you seem to think that the view taken by Civil Courts of registered deeds can be held to explain the decrease in optional registrations. You will remember that in last year's report your predecessor commented upon what he termed the "attitude of the Courts" towards registration, and though he guarded himself against *complaining* of the "attitude" so taken up, yet his notice of the point might not unnaturally be construed as an indication of opinion that the "attitude" was not exactly what it should be.

"The Chief Commissioner went rather fully into the matter, and thought that if the Civil Courts did attach little weight to the registration of documents, the parties to blame were Registrars and Sub-Registrars who performed their duties in a lax and perfunctory way, and the Chief Commissioner pointed out that, as far as he could see, the Registration Act contained in it everything essential. Later on in the year he consulted the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioners of Division, and they all were of opinion that the Courts did distinguish between registered and unregistered documents which came before them in suit, did attach greater weight and faith (though not implicit weight and full faith) to the former, and that in cases in which they had attached small or no weight to registered deeds, they had acted rightly in so doing. And though the Chief Commissioner regretted that he was not able to agree in all the opinions expressed, he was glad to find himself at one with the majority of the officers consulted, and now on mature consideration he does not find it necessary to withdraw or qualify any of the remarks which he made in his last year's review.

"This year, with the further light that has been thrown on the matter, the Chief Commissioner, while unable to say that Registering Officers, prior to registration do make all enquiries and record in their endorsements all the statements that they ought to do, or might do, and by their omissions make registration less valuable than it might be, thinks that the truth probably is that, while the Registration Act, like all other Acts, was meant for the protection and advantage of all alike, though perhaps more framed for the benefit of the lender* than the borrower, so that the borrower should not be able to evade the terms on which he got his loan, advance, or what not,—yet as the lenders are the class who are fully able in this country to take care of themselves, and the borrowers are from circumstances such as ignorance and general helplessness less able to do so, the lenders find or rather have found in the provisions of the Registration Act only an additional advantage over their borrowers. An illustration of what the Chief Commissioner means has been supplied this year. The granting of written leases was likely, if any thing was, to strengthen the weak against the

* For after all, contracts, loans, mortgages and deeds of this nature mainly grow out of transactions between lenders and borrowers.

strong, the cultivator and tenant against his landlord or farmer, and it was with this intention that small leases were exempted from registration, lest the cost of registration should stand in the way of written leases; and yet, as has been already noted elsewhere, a farmer at Sihora found in the provision of the law intended to convey safety and security to tenants, a ready weapon to turn against them. It is a somewhat disheartening admission to make, but the Registration Act, like so much of the machinery of our Civil administration, apparently lends itself with greater facility and readiness to the wily money-lender or astute land-holder versed in chicanery and sharp practice, than to the simple people for whom it was alike intended."

The value of property affected by the deeds registered during the year was Rs. 59,53,853, compared with Rs. 60,34,485 in the previous year, being a decrease of Rs. 80,632 or 1·3 per cent. In the aggregate value of immoveable and moveable property, there is a decrease of Rs. 58,906 and Rs. 21,726 or 1·1 and 2·9 per cent respectively.

There has been an increase both in the deeds of sale of land and in deeds of mortgage of land, and from an examination of the circumstances of both kinds of deeds, the inference seems to be that land is appreciated by the money lending classes as a good security on which to advance loans, but that when the extreme limit of the security is reached or passed and the landed property put up for sale, it is then bought in by members of the agricultural community. The number of deeds of mortgage executed in favour of bankers much exceeded those made in favour of agriculturists, but the number of actual transfers of land and landed rights by sale to agriculturists was double the number so made to bankers.

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

68. There are 59 Municipal towns in the Central Provinces constituted under Act XI. of 1873,—the "Central Provinces' Municipal Act;" each being governed by a Committee, formed partly of Officers of Government ex-officio, and partly of elected members,—the latter element generally predominating, but being never less than two-fifths of the whole. The elected members, with very few exceptions, are natives, and so are many of the official members. Each town is divided into wards or circles, and one or two native members are elected for each, elections being triennial.

69. The population within municipal limits in all the 59 towns was 612,727 souls; 26 towns having a population of below 5,000 inhabitants, 20 towns of below 10,000 inhabitants, 8 towns of below 20,000, 3 towns of below 50,000, and 2 towns of above 50,000 inhabitants, these two being Jubbulpore with 64,178, and Nagpur, the capital of the Province, with 84,268.

70. The principal system of municipal taxation adopted in most municipalities is the octroi, which is a relic of the transit duties taken every where under the Native Governments. In its modified form and limited to a light tax on articles brought into the town for consumption it is in general favour, and is a tax to which the people are thoroughly reconciled, accustomed as they were to the old and often heavy transit duties under the preceding Native Governments. By special rules refunds are allowed on re-exports, and the through trade can pass untouched. The number of towns which have adopted the octroi as their main or only form of taxation for municipal purposes, is 41,—Nagpur being the only one of these which receives a grant from the Imperial Government of the land revenue assessed on building sites within the limits of the Civil Station where the bungalows of Europeans have been erected,—and shows it as a "tax on land," and which also alone has a water rate, or a rate assessed on householders having a private pipe connected with the free City water supply system. Eleven others of these municipalities have supplemented their octroi incomes by cesses for particular objects or licenses of a particular kind. Sixteen towns have adopted a house tax, one of the sixteen adding to it a license tax. In 2 towns a license tax alone was selected. Some of the towns on highways of traffic have very properly imposed a license tax in perference to octroi, so as to avoid taxing the through trade,—one of these towns restricting the tax to a license on stalls opened on market days.

71. The income derived under all these forms of taxation in the year under review was with an opening balance in hand of Rs. 2,14,390

a.	Cesses on land	...	...	„ 5,637
b.	House-tax	...	...	„ 10,826
c.	Licenses	...	...	„ 39,737
d.	Octroi	...	...	„ 5,24,996
e.	Water rate	...	...	„ 2,435
f.	Grants from other funds	...	...	„ 15,962
g.	Miscellaneous	...	...	„ 48,203
h.	Advances recovered	...	...	„ 28,124

which made up the revenue of the year to Rs. 8,90,310.

To ascertain the incidence of municipal taxation per head of the town population, it will be necessary to exclude from the above total the cash balance in hand at the opening of the year, also the items *c.* to *h.* so marked above, which are not of the nature of taxation. There is also an item of Rs. 23,894 included in the item *c.* as "licenses," which is in reality payments received in the City of Nagpur for services to individuals, which according to the classification of income and expenditure prescribed in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 35 of the 11th May 1876, is not taxation, and should be excluded. The actual municipal taxation of the year then was Rs. 4,62,578 and this falls at the rate of 12 annas or 18*d.* per head of the municipal population. It falls somewhat heavier than this in the larger towns; for instance, in the two with a population above 50,000 inhabitants each, the taxation

falls, in Nagpur at Rs. 1-5-2,=2*s*. 8*d*.; and in Jubbulpore at Rs. 1-0-7 =2*s*. 1*d*. per head per annum. In towns of the second class with populations between 20,000 and 50,000 the tax fell, in Kamptee at Rs. 1-6-3= 2*s*. 9*d*.; at Saugor at Rs. 0-10-5=1*s*. 4*d*.; and at Burhanpur at Rs. 1-0-3 =2*s*. per head,—these are the only three towns in this class. In the next class of towns with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants, in Raipur, at the head of a list of 8 towns, the tax fell at the rate of Rs. 1-8-4=3*s*., and in Sambalpur, at the bottom of the list, at Rs. 0-5-3 =8*d*. per head. Taking the largest and smallest town in the next class of towns with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, the tax in Seoni, the largest town, fell at Rs. 0-14-9=1*s*. 10*d*., and in Pandurna, the smallest town, at Rs. 0-3-5=5*d*. per head. In the smallest class of towns with populations below 5,000 inhabitants, the tax in Kurai, the largest, fell at Rs. 1-2-3=2*s*. 3*d*., and in Borgaon, (Nimar) the smallest, at Rs. 0-6-10=10*d*. per head. It will be easier to analyze these figures later in the year when the final accounts of the municipalities come in for compilation and review in a separate report, but the general explanation why the tax falls so heavy in one town and light in another is, that the wants in some are greater than in others,—a few large towns have a water-supply system to maintain, a school or hospital to aid, public garden and market-places to support; while in most small towns there is little more to provide for than watch and ward, conservancy, and other really necessary services. The principle of limiting taxation to actual wants has been frequently impressed on municipal bodies, and though it cannot be said that in all places the balance has been fairly struck, much improvement in that direction has been attained, and the subject continues to receive attention.

72. The municipal expenditure in all 59 towns ranges itself under the following headings:—

Police	...	Rs.	95,083
Conservancy, lighting, &c.	...	„	1,12,694
Original Public Works	...	„	75,999
Maintenance and repairs of do.		„	1,04,990
Petty repairs, tools and plant	...	„	2,778
Establishment,—			
Supervision and Superintendence		„	4,671
Managing	...	„	16,844
Collecting	...	„	61,318
Miscellaneous	...	„	19,192
Educational grants-in-aid	...	„	24,762
Medical do.	...	„	21,469
Refunds, miscellaneous &c.	...	„	61,713
Transfers and advances	...	„	38,797

Most of the expenditure under Public Works, whether original or for maintenance and repairs, was of a petty character, costing less than Rs. 500 for each work. The more noticeable of the "original works" were additions to the hospital at Burhanpur, costing Rs. 2,189; road

construction in Kamptee Rs. 3,627, extending the water-supply area in the City of Nagpur Rs. 9,008, filling up tanks about Jubbulpore Rs. 3,503, water-supply works at Burhanpur Rs. 4,717; and the same in Raipur Rs. 4,691. Under "maintenance and repairs" a few of the largest items are road repairs about Nagpur . Rs. 9,036.

Ditto.	about Jubbulpore	Rs. 16,286.
Ditto.	about Saugor	Rs. 5,400.

and protective works to the Ambajhari lake supplying the City of Nagpur Rs. 5,285.

9.—*Military.*

73. The Military force stationed in the Central Provinces in the year 1875 was the same as in the previous year, and consisted of:—

3 Batteries of European Artillery.
2 Regiments and one Company of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
6¾ Regiments of Native Infantry.

The total number of fighting men was 6,878 of whom 2,212 were Europeans. The cost of the Force was Rs. 27,91,955 (£ 279,195).

The distribution of the troops was as follows:—

BENGAL ARMY.

Saugor Cantonment.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing and a Detachment of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry, (Madras.)
1 Regiment of Native Infantry, (Madras.)

Jubbulpore.

1 Detachment of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons Native Cavalry (Madras.)
1 Regiment Native Infantary, (Madras.)

MADRAS ARMY.

Kamptee.

2 Batteries European Artillery.
¾ Regiment European Infantry.
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment Native Infantry.
1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sitabaldi.

1 Detachment European Infantry, and Head Quarters Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Hoshangabad.

1 Head Quarters Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Chanda.

1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Sironcha.

1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Raipur.

1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sambalpur.

1 Wing of a Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Asirgarh Fort.

1 Company European Infantry.
2 Companies Native Infantry.

74. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the Command of Major T. Wakefield, continues to be efficient, but has slighlty fallen off in numbers, in consequence of some of its members having left the station. The corps was inspected during the year by the Officer Commanding Sitabaldi, deputed for the purpose by the Brigadier General Commanding Nagpur Force, who has reported that "the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps is, considering the small number of men of which it is composed, efficient and well drilled."

10.—*Marine.*

Nil.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. The area under cultivation during the year was estimated to be 14,871,967 acres, the acreage under each crop being as follows :—

		Acres.
Rice	...	3,867,047
Wheat	...	3,531,065
Other food grains	...	5,258,387
Oil seeds	...	1,070,431
Sugar cane	...	112,452
Cotton	...	813,282
Opium	...	4,767
Indigo	...	25
Fibres	...	31,034
Tobacco	...	60,291
Vegetables	...	59,304
Other crops	...	65,280

These figures show an increase of 530,974 acres as compared with the previous year's return. The increase is not confined to a particular crop, but is observable in all. It will be seen from the above figures, that rice, wheat and other food grains consisting chiefly of kodo, kutki and pulses of various kinds, occupy 85 per cent of the entire cultivated area of the Province. Of the 85 per cent of the total area thus covered by cereals, rice appropriates 30·5 per cent, wheat 28, and all other crops 41·5.

Oil seeds is the next crop extensively cultivated. It is grown to a greater or less extent in all districts, but chiefly in Raipur, Nagpur, Wardha, Bilaspur and Jubbulpore.

Cotton is extensively cultivated in Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara, the best kind being that raised in the two first mentioned districts, where the crop suffered severely in the past season.

Fibres and Tobacco.—Raipur is the only district in which fibres and tobacco are grown to any extent. They are also cultivated more or less in almost all the districts in the Province, but in none of these is the cultivation extensive or has the produce a high commercial value.

2.—*Rates and rent of produce.*

2. The rates of rent and produce differ materially in different districts, but the averages for the Province may be compared with the

averages for the districts in which the particular crop is most cultivated; thus, the average rates of rent and produce per acre for rice are given for:—

	Average rate of rent.			Average produce in lbs.
	R.	A.	P.	
Raipur ...	0	8	0	294
Bilaspur ...	0	7	4	330
Sambalpur ...	0	8	0	314
Bhandara ...	0	12	11	544
Chanda ...	0	10	3	414
Balaghat ...	0	10	0	390
Jubbulpore ...	1	12	0	406
Seoni ...	1	0	6	400
Mandla ...	1	0	0	480

The rent rate is very much the same as last year in all the districts except at Chanda, where it has fallen from Rs. 0-11-11 to Rs. 0-10-3, but the rate of produce has increased in Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Chanda, Jubbulpore and Mandla; decreased in Raipur, and is stationary at Bhandara, Balaghat and Seoni.

3. The average rate of rent and produce for lands cultivated with wheat is as follows:—

	Average rate of rent.			Average produce in lbs.
	R.	A.	P.	
Hoshangabad ...	1	8	0	320
Saugor ...	1	8	0	326
Jubbulpore ...	2	4	0	706
Nagpur ...	0	15	0	311
Seoni ...	1	3	6	450
Damoh ...	1	12	0	360
Narsinghpur ...	2	5	0	480
Raipur ...	0	12	0	580
Bilaspur ...	0	9	8	340
Betul ...	1	0	0	294
Wardha ...	1	1	6	248
Chhindwara ...	1	0	0	400

In this instance also the rent rate has remained stationary in all the districts except at Hoshangabad, where it has risen from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. The produce though low in some instances, is on the whole better than in the previous year.

4. The average rent rate per acre for lands suited for other edible grain and pulses ranged from Rs. 2-0-0 to As. 2 per acre, and the out-turn from 700 lbs. to 24 lbs.

5. More success was obtained in the year under report in the Nagpur Model Farm under Government management than in preceding

years. The irrigation channel from the Ambajhari lake was completed during the year, and from it it is now possible to irrigate 166 acres under crop. Some of the very poor plots within the irrigable area will be set aside for timber plantations, and the rest apportioned, according to quality of soil and situation, between the model and green fodder farms. The year was not favourable to the autumn sowings, the rain-fall being excessive and continuous, but a good spring harvest was secured, and, in a measure compensated for the deficient kharif. Altogether there were 292 acres under cultivation, the preparation and sowing of which cost Rs. 1,271, and the value of the out-turn was Rs. 2,445, giving a net profit of Rs. 4-0-5 per acre. Some of the experiments were very successful—that with cotton on 6 acres of manured soil whereon 304 lbs. of cleaned cotton were raised, is noticeable, particularly as the seed used was of the indigenous kind known as the Hinganghat variety. On unmanured land the yield, under the same seasonal conditions, was only 28 lbs. per acre. On another field manured in 1873-74 and cropped in 1874-75 with tobacco, wheat and cheena, the yield of cleaned cotton in 1875-76 was 74 lbs. The yield of wheat too was good, being per acre 616 lbs., 518 lbs. and 454 lbs. in three separate fields. Tobacco yielded 960 lbs. the acre, but the quality was inferior; linseed 486 lbs. the acre. These experiments have attracted some attention from native cultivators, and if they teach him—not the undoubted advantages of manuring, which he is ready enough to admit—but providence sufficient to save for his fields all the stable and other refuse, comparatively small and insufficient though it may be, which he now negligently allows to fester around his village dwelling and go to waste—they will have taught him a valuable lesson indeed, at once sanitary as well as agricultural.

The receipts of the farm were Rs. 16,292, and the expenditure Rs. 14,185; the former consists mainly of the Government grant, the receipts from the sale of farm produce being small, some of the produce remaining unsold. Under the head of expenditure, the chief items, excluding the salaries of the Superintendent, Seed Gardener and Native Superintendent, were, live stock Rs. 1,341, buildings Rs. 2,824, cost of cultivation Rs. 2,091, general establishment Rs. 1,125.

3.—*Stock.*

6. The following statement shows the estimated agricultural stock of the Province. The estimate is based mainly on the information collected at the time of Settlement:—

Cows, bullocks and buffaloes	...	5,067,915
Horses	...	9,671
Ponies	...	80,228
Donkeys	...	22,237
Sheep and goats	...	837,091
Carts	...	296,268
Ploughs	...	715,996

4.—*Weather and Crops.*

7. In 1875 the monsoon set in in the second week of June, after an unusually dry and hot season. Generally thunder showers are distributed pretty equally over the first five months of the year, and the average rain-fall is a little over 2 inches; but in 1875 the average fall during that period did not exceed an inch and 25 cents, of which a great part fell in the month of May. In March no rain fell at all, except a shower at Sironcha in the extreme south, and in April the fall was little more than a fourth of what it usually is. In some districts indeed, in Damoh, Hoshangabad, Betul and Mandla, no rain fell at all in either March, April or May. An early monsoon was therefore hoped for, and its arrival gratefully welcomed. After it had fairly set in, the rain-fall was, taking the Province as a whole, heavy and continuous through the five weeks from the 26th June to the 31st July; it was not above the average in August, but heavy falls occurred in September, and the quantity measured was above the average for the month. The monsoon ceased, and the wind changed to the north in the last week of September; but in the third and fourth weeks of October rain fell generally over the Province, and in many of the districts south of the Satpuras the fall was heavy. In November there was no rain, and only light showers in December. Altogether the rain-fall was much above the average, and in the preceding year also the average had been largely exceeded, as the following figures show:—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	Average.
Nagpur	...	47·92	53·14	39·83
Bhandar	...	46·90	60·03	49·27
Chanda	...	43·74	50·81	46·73
Wardha	...	30·44	48·71	34·63
Balaghat	...	57·65	69·71	63·67
Jubbulpore	...	86·72	51·40	61·76
Saugor	...	69·18	60·79	55·44
Damoh	...	71·90	55·15	53·57
Seoni	...	61·61	65·90	49·87
Mandla	...	67·50	59·74	52·85
Hoshangabad	...	44·70	63·33	45·30
Narsinghpur	...	53·50	75·61	52·40
Chhindwara	...	46·23	49·29	40·13
Betul	...	32·28	52·68	38·55
Nimar	...	30·65	30·26	35·63
Raipur	...	71·20	53·71	51·30
Bilaspur	...	54·41	38·87	42·62
Sambalpur	...	68·01	64·75	54·71
Upper Godavari	...	65·80	42·95	42·92

Taking the districts or divisions into which the Province falls, it may be more particularly stated that in the Nagpur country, taking this to mean the Nagpur and Chanda districts, the rains set in about the 10th of June; and though moderate at first, the fall became heavier as the month went on, and then all through July there was almost

incessant rain. The breaks that occurred were of insufficient duration, and after suffering from excessive moisture, the kharif crops finally suffered from the stopping of the rain in September. In consequence of the excessive wet, the jawari and cotton, the principal staples of these districts, suffered very considerably,—the jawari straw or karbi proving almost an entire failure. In Wardha too such cotton as there was suffered seriously from a heavy fall of rain in October, just when the first crop of cotton pods was opening. This fall lasted for nearly a week, during which no less than 8 inches 48 cents fell, as much as 5 inches 25 cents falling in a single day. Disastrous as this was for the kharif crops—for the cotton and jawari—these late rains in Nagpur, as well as in Wardha, allowed the land to be broken up for the spring sowings. When the monsoon ceased in September, a bright sun soon dried up and hardened the saturated ground, and it was feared that it would be impossible to get in the seeds; but the October rain permitted the land to be prepared again, and the moisture then absorbed proved most beneficial to the rabi, and wheat and oil seeds yielded fine crops, so that the deficient kharif was partially compensated by a good rabi.

8. In Chanda the monsoon set in about the same time, and heavy rain fell in the north and south of the district. In the Warorà Tahsil the rain was later in coming. In this district too, the fall was heavy and continuous, and it, as in the case of Wardha and Nagpur, injured the kharif, the rice partially, the jawari and cotton considerably. On the other hand rain in October here also proved beneficial. Owing to the long break, which beginning in September lasted till the middle of October, the lands prepared for the rabi here also got baked and hardened, and but for the rain in October the rabi would have yielded but the poorest crop. As it turned out, however, wheat was an excellent crop, and other rabi crops would have proved equally excellent, but for some cloudy weather in December, which brought out caterpillars whose ravages greatly injured the lac, tur and linseed.

9. In the Upper Godavari district the rains set in favourably, and every thing promised well, when unfortunately extremely heavy rain in September greatly injured the rice, which is the most important staple; and here also, while the heavy rain in September prevented the rabi sowings from being effected, absence of rain in October and November deprived this district of the compensation which others enjoyed.

10. In Bhandara the monsoon fall, beginning about the middle of June, much exceeded the average. It was equally distributed over the district, and though its copiousness injured the jawari and caused it to be almost a total failure, except on the high land bordering the Wainganga river, yet the rice crop was magnificent, and far in excess of any crop during the last few years. The rabi crops also turned out well, and Bhandara had nothing to complain of. Almost the same remarks might be made regarding the adjoining district of Balaghat. Both kharif and rabi were excellent, a result greatly due to the rain which fell in October.

11. Further east in the Raipur district, though the rain-fall was less than in the previous year, yet the greater part of it occured in June and July, the excessive moisture proving injurious to the rice sowings: in spite of that, however, and in spite of a want of rain late in October, the rice turned out well, and the kharif crops were decidedly favourable, the yield of the rabi was also above the average. In Bilaspur too the rain-fall was somewhat below the average, and compared with the preceding year, more rain fell in June and July, and much less in August. The fall of rain was, however, all that could be desired. Though somewhat excessive in July, the following month gave the crops time to recover from the effects of the excessive drenching and enabled the cultivators to complete the Biasi process. Altogether the rain was most favourable for all descriptions of cereals and pulses, though most disastrous to cotton. The kharif, except cotton, was wholly good. As regards the rabi, the absence of rain in November and December prevented it from attaining the excellence of the kharif, but it was certainly fair. In Sambalpur there was an average rain-fall fairly well distributed, though rather too much rain fell at the close of the monsoon, injuring here as elsewhere the cotton. The rice crop is said to have been below the average, because of want of rain in October; but Sambalpur appears to have had a fair fall in that month, and it may be surmised that the harvest in Sambalpur was not deficient. The sugarcane, which is the only rabi crop, was admittedly good.

12. The foregoing remarks have described the state of things in the districts of the watershed of the Wardha and Wainganga, of Chhattisgarh, and the valley of the Mahanadi. There remain the districts of the Satpuras, and those of the Nerbudda valley, of Saugor and Damoh. Taking the most westerly district on the Satpuras, Betul, the monsoon set in in the first and second weeks in June, and the fall was well above the average. The breaks were of short duration, but they occurred seasonably, and the kharif, which in this district consists mainly of jawar, rice, kodu, kutki, and various pulses, was above the average; while the seasonableness of the rains permitted the cultivators to prepare a larger area than usual for the rabi, and to effect successfully sowings which subsequent light timely showers allowed to grow into a fine crop. The rabi in 43 villages suffered to some extent from hail, but otherwise the season was propitious. Sugarcane, though suffering somewhat from excessive moisture, gave a fair out-turn, and the opium crop, which is in Betul of importance, was a good one. Chhindwara lies on the southern face of the Satpuras, and consists of an upland and lowland tract. Along the ghat the rain set in the first week in June, and in the lowland part of the district a week later. The monsoon ended in the third week of September, the total fall much exceeding the average. There were afterwards some good showers in October. In the uplands the fall was very favourable to the kodu, kutki, rice, sugarcane and jawar, but below the ghats and on black soil the jawar and cotton suffered in the same way as they did in the Nagpur country, which the Chhindwara lowlands adjoin and resemble. A good rabi was, however, reaped, though it is said to have fallen short of the rabi of the previous year, which was quite exceptionally good.

13. Seoni adjoins Chhindwara to the east, lying also on the southern face of the Satpuras. Here also the monsoon set in in good time, and the rain-fall was abundant and seasonable. It ceased, however, somewhat abruptly, and in consequence part of the area generally put under the rabi crops could not be prepared in time. The copiousness of the rain moreover injured the jawar and pulses. On the other hand, the rice and cotton crops were good, and oilseeds likewise. The last district on the Satpuras is Mandla, which lies along their northern face. In this district too the monsoon, setting in about the middle of June, continued till the middle of October; the rain-fall in this period being considerably above the average. Its distribution was, however, almost all that could be wished, and the kharif was an excellent one, while the rabi was also very good. The latter would have been better, but for the absence of showers in the cold weather.

14. The Nimar district is the most westerly part of the Province. One part of it lies in the Tapti, the upper part in the Nerbudda valley. In this district the rain-fall was about the average, and was fairly distributed over the monsoon months. The kharif and rabi crops were, therefore, on the whole favourable, though continuous rain in September and in October in the Burhanpur Tahsil injured jawar, tur and cotton, which till then had been most promising. Further up the Nerbudda valley, in Hoshangabad, the monsoon set in in the third week of June, and in the eastern part of the district only at the very end of the month, and the rains lasted till the third week in September. The fall was everywhere considerably above the average. Owing to the delay in the setting in of the rains, their early cessation, and the over abundance and continuousness of the fall, the cultivators were prevented here, as in Seoni, from preparing as much land as usual for the rabi, and there were moreover no showers after the rains ceased. The result was that both crops fell short of those reaped in the two preceding years. The out-turn of rice and kodu was good, but jawar and bajra were much below the average, especially in the hilly parts of the district, where the early cessation of the rain was the cause of injury, while in the low lying lands the excessive fall in July and August did the harm. Wheat and gram too were both below the average, as the October showers were wanting, and no rain came afterwards.

15. In Narsinghpur the rain-fall was exceptionally heavy, indeed almost unprecedentedly so; 75 inches were registered compared with an average of 52, and much damage was done by the rising of rivers swollen by the heavy rain; but notwithstanding this, the rain-fall was propitious both for the kharif and for the rabi crops, and good harvests were reaped.

16. In the Jubbulpore district no good fall of rain occurred until the 24th June; but after that there was no cause for complaint. In its distribution the rain-fall was very favourable both for the kharif and for the rabi, for though the actual amount of rain that fell was consi-

derably below the average, and there was no cold weather rain at all, the rainy season lasted so late, that the soil contained sufficient moisture to ensure a bumper crop. This was admittedly the case every, where, and there was no drawback, no ghirwi (red blight), no caterpillars, no destruction by hail or damage from thunder-storms to lament. The late coming of the rains enabled the people to prepare a larger area of ground, and there was a larger area both under kharif and rabi crops, and the increase in cultivation has been in the better kind of crops.

17. In Saugor too the rain-fall was highly favourable. Exceeding somewhat the average, it was considerably less than in the preceding year, and there were more seasonable falls in October and December, times when rain is much wanted to the rabi. The result has been that the harvests have been abundant, though jawari and cotton form an exception to this, as they were injured by excessive moisture in the earlier months of the monsoon. In Damoh, the rains set in on the 13th June and lasted till the 19th September; slight showers, however, fell up till the 2nd October. The rain was too continuous in July and August to be favourable to jawari and others of the drier rain crops, and the want of breaks prevented the land from being prepared for the rabi. This was unfortunate, as was also the absence of rain in October and November. The result has been a good rice harvest and a fair rabi in parts; in some only an inferior one. The cotton crop was poor every where. A table showing the rain-fall in the various districts is given below:—

Statement of Rain-fall.

DISTRICTS.	April and May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November to March.	Total fall in 1875-76.	Total fall in 1874-75.	Average rain-fall.
Nagpur ...	·11	12·57	20·84	8·73	6·84	3·88	·17	53·14	47·92	39·88
Bhandara ...	·65	10·29	22·52	15·19	9·92	·98	·48	60·03	46·9	49·27
Chanda ...	1·18	9·83	16·08	11·81	7·92	3·96	·03	50·81	43·74	46·73
Wardha ...	2·62	10·15	12·72	7·22	7·47	8·48	·05	48·71	[illegible]·44	34·63
Balaghat ...	·50	18·60	27·70	13·10	7·30	2·	·40	69·71	57·65	63·67
Jubbulpore ..	·10	7·49	22·60	8·80	11·54	·82	·05	51·40	86·72	61·76
Saugor ...	·31	5·19	28·60	19·26	5·70	1·18	·55	60·79	69·18	55·44
Damoh ...	...	6·05	26·75	10·10	12·20	·05		55·15	71·9	53·57
Seoni ...	1·40	14·10	27·90	7·75	10.75	2·80	1·20	65·90	61·61	49·87
Mandla ...	...	14·60	26·50	10·60	4·30	3·70	·04	59·74	67·5	52·85
Hoshangabad ...	...	9·02	23·79	11·31	18·72	·39	·10	63·33	44·7	45·30
Narsinghpur ...	·60	23·10	28·60	13·85	8·76	·70		75·61	53·5	52·40
Chhindwara ...	·45	9·79	14·51	4·59	16·73	2·71	·52	49·29	46·23	40·13
Betul ...	...	9·81	19·98	10·21	12·23	·03	·42	52·68	32·28	33·55
Nimar ...	·09	4·29	7·95	7·25	10·64	...	·04	30·20	30·65	35·83
Raipur ...	·90	16·51	17·97	8·05	8·10	2·11	·10	53·71	71·2	51·30
Bilaspur ...	·77	12·51	10·86	5·31	8·24	1·15		38·87	54·41	42·62
Sambalpur ...	·75	7·38	23·36	15·44	14·65	2·51	·68	64·75	68·01	54·71
Upper Godavari..	·65	6·10	12·24	8·80	12·27	2·92		42·95	65·8	42·92

18. It will be observed also from the table of prices given underneath, that in spite of the injury done to the harvest in some places, prices ruled low in most districts, lower on the whole than in the preceding year, when they were considered low. In Wardha, in Bhandara, and Chanda, prices, particularly of jawari, rose; but all the same, the prices were low for those districts compared with what they had been till within a year or two.

Price Current.

Divisions.	Districts.	Year.	June.				December.				March.			
			Wheat.	Gram.	Jawari.	Rice Common	Wheat.	Gram.	Jawari.	Rice Common	Wheat.	Gram.	Jawari.	Rice Common
Nagpur.	Nagpur ...	1874-75	21·8	16·8	20·5	14·9	18·2	17·7	24·2	14·	22·	23·	28·	18·
		1875-76	23·	24·	35·	13·12	24·	24·	36·	15·	25·	30·	36·	17·4
	Bhandara ...	1874-75	22·	24·	30·	17·	30·	19·	34·	20·	25·	28·	30·	20·
		1875-76	25·	25·	30·	18·	29·	25·	26·	20·	27·8	30·	25·	20·
	Chanda ...	1874-75	23·	26·9	47·5	16·4	23·6	25·	47·5	18·4	24·9	30·1	40·	18·4
		1875-76	23·6	27·6	32·5	15·8	20·3	22·7	26·7	15·7	26·2	27·6	28·8	15·8
	Wardha ...	1874-75	21·	19·	33·8	12·	30·	20·	65·	12·	27·	24·	55·	12·
		1875-76	28·	25·	44·	12·	24·	22·	45·	12·	27·11	28·	41·	15·
	Balaghat ...	1874-75	20·	18·	...	17·	22·	25·	...	25·	28·	30·	...	22·
		1875-76	24·	30·	...	20·	26·	28·	...	29·	28·	30·	...	26·
	Upper Godavari	1874-75	17·	24·	48·	14·	15·	24·	50·	14·	16·	24·	50·	13·
		1875-76	20·	28	50·	13·	18·	30·	31·8	12·8	20·	28·	35·	13·
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore ...	1874-75	19·	23·8	19·	12·	25·	29·	32·	21·	27·8	35·	37·	22·
		1875-76	28·	35·	33·	17·	28·	35·	47·	22·	26·	40·	36·	22·
	Saugor ...	1874-75	20·8	21·	...	10·	22·8	24·	35·	11·	20·12	26·	29·	11·8
		1875-76	20·4	25·	...	12·8	20·	27·8	35·	17·	28·	37·	29·	19·
	Damoh ...	1874-75	21·6	25·13	...	11·10	24·	24·	28·	18·	25·	28·	...	20·
		1875-76	25·	34·	...	18·	25·	30·	32·	22·	32·8	49	...	23·
	Seoni ...	1874-75	26·	30·	...	14·	32·	28·	...	26·	32·	32·	...	26·
		1875-76	36·	30·	...	24·	33·	29·	...	26·	36·	30·	...	28·
	Mandla ...	1874-75	20·	30·	25·	13·	25·	30·	33·	22·	31·	40·	40·	22·
		1875-76	30·	45·	32	18·	32·	47·	45·	25·	39·	52·	35·	25·
Nerbudda.	Betul ...	1874-75	23·8	22·8	24·	13·	24·	24·	32·	15·	27·	24·	32·	15·
		1875-76	27·	27·	25·	15·	22·	22·	32·	16·	27·	28·	32·	16·
	Hoshangabad ...	1874-75	17·	21·	...	9·	20·8	21·4	...	12·	22·	28·	...	12·
		1875-76	19·8	29·12	...	10·	17·12	27·	...	13·	18·	31·	...	12·12
	Narsinghpur ...	1874-75	19·	22·	...	11·	23·	27·8	32·	16·	27·	33·	...	18·
		1875-76	26·	35·	...	16·	25·	33·	32·	18·	27·	39·	...	19·
	Chhindwara ...	1874-75	26·	28·	36·	12·	26·	28·	40·	16·	31·8	32·	40·	16·
		1875-76	30·	32·	36·	12·	27·	25·	40·	15·	26·	32·	32·	16·
	Nimar ...	1874-75	16·	19·8	28·2	12·4	16·14	16·14	31·	13·2	16·14	23·12	31·	11·4
		1875-76	16·14	21·12	26·6	12·4	15·8	20·4	28·2	13·2	16·	30·	28·2	14·
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	1874-75	40·	40·	...	32·	48·	34·	...	34·	44·	44·	...	34·
		1875-76	46·	40·	...	34·	52·	48·	...	34·	60·	56·	...	42·
	Bilaspur ...	1874-75	30·	30·	...	28·	40·	22·	...	36·	48·	38·	...	48·
		1875-76	40·	40·	...	44·	72·	47·	...	72·	72·	60·	...	64·
	Sambalpur ...	1874-75	16·	16·	...	35·	22·12	21·	...	35·	24·	12·	...	35·
		1875-76	21·	21·	...	28·	1·	28·	...	38·	24·	24·	...	35·

In Chhattisgarh, and particularly in Bilaspur, prices were very low indeed. In the Jubbulpore Division, all grain was extremely cheap in Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh; and in the other districts too, in the Nerbudda Division, only Hoshangabad and Chhindwara show any rise and that not very material.

5.—*Horticulture.*

19. It is usual to review under this head the operations of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Nagpur. The report of the Society's Secretary for the year under review, which was published among the supplements of the local official Gazette for general information, contains a brief review of the experiments with indigenous and foreign seeds and plants. It is said that a successful experiment with Carolina rice attracted considerable attention from the natives, while other experiments with wheat, oats, sugar-cane and other indigenous crops, were open to popular inspection. A part of the garden is set aside for raising vegetables in season, from the sale of which, and of the fruit, mangoes, oranges, plantains, strawberries, &c., a small revenue is collected. The society has succeeded in introducing a few superior kinds of plantains, common to other parts of India and Burmah, as also some fine grafted mangoes; but looking at the extent of the garden and its free command of a water-supply from the Telinkheri lake, it might be expected that the out-turn of the garden should be more than about one-fourth of its expenditure, making all allowance for the garden being maintained partly for ornamental purposes. It is said too that the garden is not attractive, and it is not much resorted to as a place of recreation. Successful horticulture and finance ought not to be incompatible. The society receives a grant from the Imperial revenues of Rs. 1,200 per annum, and from Provincial and Municipal grants Rs. 3,300; these, with the sale of garden produce to the amount of Rs. 2,394, members' subscriptions Rs. 390, and other miscellaneous receipts, made, with an open balance in hand of Rs. 1,126, the income of the year to Rs. 9,215. On the expenditure side is shown cost of establishment Rs. 2,770, seeds from England and elsewhere Rs. 1,085, importing plants Rs. 340, scholarships Rs. 375, feed of cattle Rs. 583, with other items, making the total Rs. 7,765. There are 11 apprentices undergoing instruction in horticulture, 4 being Eurasian lads and 7 natives. The Secretary reports them to be working well. The flower-show instituted during the year was not very successful, all the prizes held out were not awarded, and natives failed to compete.

6.—*Forests.*

20. As is well known, the forests in the Central Provinces are of two kinds,—the reserved forests, under the special control and management of the Forest Department; and the unreserved forests, *i. e.*, all the excess wastes which at the settlement Government reserved to itself, which are managed by the District Officers.

The total area of the reserved forests is 2,332 square miles, which is larger than the area shown in last year's report. The increase has been partly real, partly nominal. The real increase has been caused by the acquisition of the Moharli reserve in the Chanda District, with an area of 150 square miles, of 2 reserves in the Wardha District aggregating 40 square miles, and of a small reserve of 3 square miles in the Mandla District, which was a plantation under scientific treatment, was then discarded, and has now again been brought under the management of the department. The nominal increase is the resultant of the larger and small areas which actual measurement has shown various existing reserves to have. During the year then progress has been made in adding to the reserves,—a point which is of great importance to the country, and to which much consideration has been given; steps were also taken during the year to examine tracts of forest land, with a view to the formation of more reserves, and a valuable tract of forest land in the Nimar District, which has been much cut into, has been selected, and the advisability of constituting it a reserve is now under consideration.

It is very difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the real requirements of the population in respect to timber, &c. The data as yet collected are limited, and represent only the produce consumed from Government forests. The wants of large portions of the community are fully supplied from private forests, of the produce removed from which an account is rarely if ever kept. With the increase in their area, however, the State reserves have contributed more largely in meeting the requirements of the people, though it is not possible to define what of the material disposed of at Forest depots went to meet local wants, and what was brought for exportation. One thing seems pretty well established, and that is that the general wants of the people for all classes of forest produce are amply met, and that the terms on which they get their supplies are very easy.

Protection.

21. There has been no alteration in the forest law and rules, nor was there any change in the strength of the permanent establishment available for enforcing them. There has been a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions, which amount in the past year to 544, involving 1,278 persons, of whom 1,231 were convicted and punished. There was a smaller number of prosecutions in connection with the reserves, due to the more lenient course of allowing people in trivial cases to pay at a rate above that ordinarily charged for produce that may have been removed without proper authority. The principal increase in prosecutions connected with the unreserved forests has been in three districts. In one, the increase is doubtless due to the energy of the establishment in putting down unauthorized felling; in the second, it is probably due in a great measure to the abolition of the system of leasing the right to collect the forest dues, under which system there was but a small establishment to bring offences to light, while the contractor of course had no interest, beyond obtaining payment for

the produce taken. In the third district, the increase of prosecutions was partly a reaction against excessive leniency in previous years, and partly owing to stricter supervision.

For offences in the reserves, only 39 cases, involving 102 persons, were taken up. The most common offence, is unauthorizedly felling or appropriating timber,—such offences in the district forests constituting three-fourths of the whole. Looking to the large proportion of convictions, it may be judged that prosecutions were ordered with discretion.

A considerably larger area in the reserves has been under protection from fire than in any previous year. Whereas in 1874 153,466 acres were under protection, during 1875 the area was 390,505 acres. Complete success has not been achieved in securing protection from fire, and could indeed not have been expected, but the amount of success is encouraging.

In the previously protected blocks only two fires of importance occurred,—one in the Kurai, the other in the Bori forest. The former was the most extensive and disastrous, and a special report regarding it is promised. In Bori, the damage done appears to have been less serious. In the other reserves, where fires occurred in protected blocks, the failures are such as must be looked for in first attempts. Still, considering that the fires extended to only 31,910 acres, and that 358,595 acres were actually protected during the year, that the cost of protection per square mile fell from Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 17-6-0, and that there is ground to believe that the cost will still further diminish, the results are good.

The Chief Commissioner cannot doubt that the protection of the more important forests from fire must tend to their improvement in every way.

Except in two small plots, the grazing of cattle in areas protected from fire has been strictly prohibited. Only a very small proportion of the cattle of the Province resort to the reserves at all for pasture, and to exclude cattle from areas under protection from fire is not a hardship, and is a matter to which the people are now accustomed.

Yield of the forests.

22. The only forests from which either timber or inferior wood and bamboos were allowed to be removed, were the reserves of the Saugor Division; of the Western Division, excepting Bori; and of Moharli and Bemaram in the Southern Division. From the Banjar forest too dead wood was removed, but no cutting or felling was allowed.

The quantity of produce removed mainly from these forests may be thus shown:—

203 logs, 42,344 small pieces of timber, 2,169 two-bullock cart, and 59 four-bullock cart loads of building wood; 1,660,724 bamboos; 62,993 cart axles; 143,471 mats, 55,398 baskets; 4,980 two-bullock cart and 50

four bullock cart loads of fuel; 14,424 two-bullock and 64, four-bullock cart loads of grass; and 120, two-bullock and 4 four bullock cart loads of lac, gum, fibre, &c.

The departmental timber operations were—

From the Banjar valley forest 430 logs of sal, 6 of saj and 10 of bejasal, containing 19,902 cubic feet, were exported and taken to Kisli. From this point 6,240 feet of sal were transported by road to Tilri, and thence 12,915 cubic feet were floated to Mandla. This timber was next taken 6 miles over land to Sakrighat, and some 8,476 cubic feet were rafted down to Gwarighat near Jubbulpore. The cost of transport is considerable, and stands at 13 annas 4 pie per cubic foot. Even weighted in this way, the timber brought down will yield a small profit, but it is clear that every effort should be made to improve the communication between Kisli and Tilri, and then between Mandla and Sakrighat. If only water communication can be obtained between these places, the Banjar forests will be fully opened up and the timber acquire a much higher value; but should it prove impossible to find a way by water, the road by land will have to be turned into a good forest road.

In addition to the timber mentioned, 892 sleepers were cut and 153 teak logs were removed from the Jagmandal forest. In the Southern Division, 10,545 logs and pieces were brought to the depot at Alapili. From this division; 28,622 sleepers were during the year supplied to the Wardha Valley State Railway, while some 8,000 more were despatched from Gwarighat near Jubbulpore; some 6,000 cubic feet of timber were further sent up the Wainganga and Kanhan rivers to Kamptee.

In the Western forest the cutting and collecting was mainly confined to 125,560 teak poles, removed in improvement cuttings.

23. Coming now to the unreserved or district forests, which cover an area of 16,510 square miles, but include much waste land, much of it not covered with even scrub jungle, they yielded a revenue of Rs. 4,56,668,—a larger revenue than in any previous year—and yet some of the best parts of these distant forests have been added to the regular reserves, a process which the Chief Commissioner hopes will go on continually until the reserves are very much larger then they are now. It may not indeed be necessary that management of areas selected for eventual transfer to the reserves should be at once undertaken by the officers of the Forest Department. It may suffice at first to mark off the selected area and give it entire rest, withdrawing it from those lands from which the rural and urban population draw their supplies, and then, should circumstances permit, the regular department can assume charge and commence measures of improvement or renovation.

24. There has been a decrease in the forest revenue of 6, an increase in that of 12 districts. The decreases occurred in (1) Jubbulpore, (2) Saugor, (3) Mandla, (4) Betul, (5) Hoshangabad, (6) Nimar.

In Jubbulpore, the decrease was not serious, and was caused by the imposition of higher rates on certain classes of consumers who made great demands on the forests, the higher rates inducing them to resort to private instead of the Government forests. The decrease under these circumstances is not to be regretted, for the Jubbulpore forests are much cut into. Except in Murwara, where leasing is the form of management, the license system is the only one in force, and in spite of some defects it is the most suitable to the circumstances of the district.

In Saugor there was, compared with last year's collections, a considerable decrease; but the last year's collections included a considerable balance due on account of the year preceding it; and allowing for that, there is this year an income of Rs. 34,738 against one of about Rs. 36,000 in 1874-75. Here the commutation form of forest management is the principal one, and the withdrawal of 39 villages from commutation is a main cause of such decrease as there is.

As the forests in Saugor lie scattered in various directions and do not form large continuous blocks, there is difficulty in having any system but that of allowing villagers to commute; the separate license system would require for its working an enormous establishment, and though it might better protect the forests, the question is whether it would not do so at an incommensurate cost. For the present, at any rate, the commutation system must continue. But the Chief Commissioner will be glad if the instructions issued for examining some of the unreserved blocks, with a view to their selection as reserves, should result in an addition to the permanent reserves of the district. As a complement of the commutation system as applied to villages, forest dues are taken on forest produce entering the larger towns: but in doing this there occurs a difficulty in distinguishing between the forest produce that comes from Government forests and that which comes from private forests. This is a difficulty that has to be faced. Either some arrangement must be come to with the owners of private forests, or an establishment must be kept up to guard all the roads leading from Government forests to those towns, and the dues must be levied before the produce reaches the town.

In the Mandla district the commutation system prevails, and all local consumption is thus paid for, but dues are taken on all exports from the district. The Chief Commissioner thinks that higher rates might be levied on exports, and that a larger revenue might be legitimately obtained, for Mandla with its large forests yields a comparatively speaking small income. Such decrease as occurred during the year, however, was caused by the exemption of persons from the liability to commute who did not use the Government jungles.

In Betul there has been a larger decrease than anywhere else. But this is caused by the abandonment of a plan of taxing all forest produce going to certain bazars, it being taken for granted that the produce was obtained wholly from the Government forests,—an assumption which it has been ascertained was unfounded. The license system is now in force, and though it may have to undergo some modification, it is better than the system that preceded it. One good feature in the year's management, is the attempt that has been made to reduce Dahya cutting to a minimum. It is now carried on to a very limited extent indeed.

In Hoshangabad the license system is exclusively in force, and attention is being given to its further improvement. The decrease of income is not such as to call for serious examination.

In Nimar the decrease is very slight, and appears to be a mere fluctuation. Much attention continues to be paid to forest management in this district, and the officers who have succeeded the late Captain Forsyth, who introduced the present system, appear to have walked in his footsteps, and to be anxious to makes his system as smooth working as possible. The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction that the rates in the district forests have been fixed with reference to those in the Government reserves, and that a first step towards combined working has been made. In imitating, however, the regular Forest department, in its more delicate operations, much care will be necessary, as the district forests do not enjoy the advantage of a highly trained establishment. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to see further attempts at co-operation between the District and Forest officers in Nimar, where the forest land is of importance and forest produce valuable.

Concerning the other districts it is not necessary to say very much. In Nagpur all systems that have been tried at one time or another exist side by side. Commutation in certain cases is necessary, but where the license system is introduced it might seem easy to do without leases of any kind, except perhaps in the case of lac, gums, or such like products, if it were thought that special leases of the right to such produce would prove more profitable. Nagpur, however, yields but a small revenue, and imports timber, fuel and bamboos from without.

In Bhandara the present system, which is mainly a commutation system, with certain duties levied on exports, has worked well. The amendments of the system proposed are still being considered. In Chanda the leasing system has been entirely abandoned, and the Chief Commissioner believes that though the immediate results may not be a large increase of revenue, the ultimate result will be both a larger revenue and greater protection of the forests. Form Chanda much timber and forest produce was exported, and lessees had every inducement to clear out as much wood as possible. In Wardha the license system has remained in force, and apparently worked well. In Balaghat too, the system of commutation and of the supplementary levy of dues on forest produce removed across certain lines, has continued to

work. The Deputy Commissioner should most carefully guard against the denudation of slopes and hill sides, of which he appears to apprehend some danger, and it will be well if some patches of sal and bejasal which he recommends for reservation should be examined. In Sironcha the income varies considerably from year to year according to the sales of teak wood. In Damoh the forest management has been much improved of late years. In Seoni too, much attention has been devoted to the district forests; the combined system of commutation and license is working better and more smoothly,—apparently the people are getting used to it. In Chhindwara, the system of direct management has superseded the system of leasing, with good financial results: but experience is wanted, and the system of direct management requires to be carefully worked. In Narsinghpur the license system continues successful. In Raipur and Bilaspur the license system has made good progress, and a larger establishment and a more careful arrangement of the guards have benefited the revenue.

25. Taken as a whole the management of the unreserved forests has been fairly satisfactory. The receipts and expenditure of the department have been as follows:—

	Reserves. Rs.		District forests. Rs.		Total. Rs.
Receipts	...2,59,661	...	4,65,671	...	7,25,353
Expenditure	2,84,964	...	85,799	...	3,70,763.

There has accrued a deficit of Rs. 25,303 in the reserved forests which aim at supplying the wants of the future and are being nursed, a surplus of Rs. 3,79,875 from the district forests which meet the demand of the present, and taking both together, a surplus of Rs. 3,54,572.

26. The income from district forests was slightly less than in the preceding year, and in the reserves the excess of expenditure over income was somewhat larger, but in regard to the expenditure on reserved forests, it may be explained that the expenses of the year were swollen by the payment of Rs. 20,000 made for the purchase by Government of the Ahiri Zamindari forest, in the Chanda district.

The annual timber account shows the stock in hand at the beginning of the year to have been worth Rs. 2,45,144, to which was added during the year Rs. 1,62,541; the value of sales was Rs. 2,28,836 Timber lost is valued at Rs. 81,778, and the closing balance of stock was Rs. 2,10,474. These figures do not look quite satisfactory, but a number of sleepers were sold at a low price, as the demand which afterwards sprang up for them was not anticipated, and a quantity of costly and uncertain stock, not ordinarily in demand, was disposed of. The prospects of the department with a fair demand for produce which it can supply, are good.

27. The Chief Commissioner thinks that the department has done well during the year, and the general results were summarized as follows by the Conservator of Forests:—

General results.

'Taking all things into consideration, it must I think be conceded that the administration of the year has been fairly satisfactory. The net receipts were not so large as in the previous year, but financially the position of the department was better at the close, than at the commencement of the year,—a quantity of costly and uncertain stock not ordinarily in demand having been disposed of. In the reserves more has been done for the conservation of the forests, and in some localities works of improvement have been pushed on. The latter operations are as yet limited in their extent; for to secure success, it is necessary that they should expand slowly. Much has also been done towards reducing the cost at which the produce of the more distant and productive forests can be brought to market. In the unreserved forests there have been many improvements in the system of collecting the revenue and in the arrangements for the watch and guard of the forests, while efforts have been directed to checking the abuse of privileges under the existing systems. Nor has the conservation of these forests been altogether neglected. Numerous blocks have been closed with the view of allowing them rest, efforts have been made to check wasteful practices, and where necessary, to relieve the forests of the more destructive demands, by raising the rates charged. The extension of the area of the reserves has also been kept in view, and fair progress has been made in examining the available forest tracts for this purpose.'

7.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Warora Colliery.

28. On the first of May 1876 the colliery works were so far completed, that a regular and certain output of coal had commenced, averaging daily 50 tons gross, with every prospect of a steady increase. The only thing wanted now to ensure the commercial success of the undertaking, is a firm and growing market.

Until recently all the coal used in the experiments was obtained from headings driven through the lower 4 feet of number 2 seam; which is irregular in quality compared with the upper part of the measure. These galleries being directly under the buildings at the pit's mouth, had to be laid out with reference to the stability of the surface ground only. Now that this area built over has been passed, the "long wall" system is being substituted for "pillar and stall work;" thereby it is believed reducing the percentage of slack from 80 to 25 per cent, and allowing for much larger coal being got out. The experiments made last year resulted in 33 cwt. of Warora coal being considered equal to 20 cwt. of English coal; further trials with the clean and large

coal now obtained will doubtless prove more favourable; and this opinion is supported by the satisfactory way in which the three locomotives on the Wardha Valley line have done their work during the past season.

29. In order to reduce to a minimum the output of small coal and slacking, as well as to meet the *in procuring* difficulties of the "labour question," it is proposed to introduce coal cutting machinery at an early date.

30. The works now completed, are No. 1 shaft, with two pumping engines and one spare engine, working two pairs of pumps—total depth 201 feet.

No. 2 shaft, sunk 86 feet this year, and fitted with cages and winding gear sufficient to lift 30 tons of coal in an hour,—total depth 206 feet.

Engine and boiler house, with a masonry chimney 52 feet high.

A high retaining wall on three sides of the winding shaft, from the top of which the coal will be tipped into the railway trucks.

A complete range of workshops.

Eight bungalows for the European establishment.

The underground workings have been extended to 2,400 feet, and are now arranged for "long wall work."

The proved area of the coal field is 1,420 acres, equivalent 20 million tons of coal.

31. The total outlay up to the 1st April 1876 has been Rs. 6,50,291 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
By Civil Department	49,569
On buildings	39,763
No. 1, the pumping shaft	55,243
No. 2, the winding shaft with engine house ...	45,654
Headings, &c.	44,136
Bungalows for colliery staff	61,145
Contingencies	12,908
Other items, experiments in iron manufacture Rs. 6,555, Lohara Railway Surveys Rs. 4,712, Coal Explorations from the commencement Rs. 10,687	25,672
Machinery from England	1,82,955
Establishments	1,33,246
Total outlay up to 1st April 1876 ...	6,50,291

32. The expenditure during 1875-76 on the Warora Colliery in India on works and establishments has been Rs. 1,00,433. The experiments in iron manufacture, which were carried out on a practical scale, have not so far fulfilled the anticipations formed regarding them; but this was owing to no defect in the ores, only to the conditions under which the operations were undertaken.

33. The moisture and ash contained in the coal have proved thus far insuperable barriers to success with such a rich magnesic oxide as the Lohara ore, and even should improved mechanical and working arrangements fail to surmount these difficulties, there is every reason to suppose that the coal will be found suitable for reducing the ore by the "direct process," which is now engaging so much attention in England.

Borings in the Nerbudda Valley.

34. These borings were undertaken by the advice of the Geological Department, with the object of exploring and proving once for all the coal fields believed to exist south of the Nerbudda, although perhaps at too great a depth to be profitably worked at present.

The budget grant for the year under review was Rs. 15,700. This was only sufficient to allow of one coal borer being employed, and of a comparatively small outlay on tools and plant, which must always be a heavy item when operations are carried on simultaneously at a number of different places. To allow of efficient supervision, the borings were confined chiefly to the Dudhi Valley and the immediate vicinity.

The boring at Khappa, which is situated in the Dudhi Valley, near the centre of the field, has now been sunk 633 feet, an unprecedented depth for th[illegible] country, without any serious mishaps; but the marked increa[illegible]e i[illegible]diture this season shows that the time has come for introd[illegible] machinery worked by steam power. As yet, the boring [illegible] variegated sandstones and clays above the coal measu[illegible] anticipated at any moderate depth, and it is in [illegible]00 feet before abandoning the experi-
m[illegible]t

near the outer edge of the
r passing through 175 feet
, penetrated the metamor-
of shales appeared like the
another attempt was made
ve been sunk, as yet without

Another unsuccessful bore hole was put down near the Angan river on the Pachmarhi road: after penetrating through 73 feet of clays and shales, the underlying rocks appear to have been reached 80 feet below the surface.

Lastly, a boring was commenced on the west bank of the Moran river, south of Sakartalao, and has been sunk 249 feet through several beds of coaly shale, without reaching the true coal measures. This site is only eight miles from the G. I. P. Railway, the approach is fairly easy; a successful issue is therefore very desirable, and as yet there is no cause of despondency.

8.—*Manufactures.*

35. There is nothing to add to what was said on this subject in the last and previous years' reports. No peculiarity or superiority is claimed for any of the manufactures of the country, except in a small way in the manufacture of native wearing apparel in the Nagpur and Bhandara districts, and brocade work in Burhanpur in Nimar. The demands for these articles from other parts of India is perhaps attracted, as much from the cheapness with which they can be made by the hand loom weavers here, as from any excellence in their manufacture. Speaking generally, however, such manufactures as we have are common to other parts of India. Not one of the industries can be said to be fostered by the application of capital, while one and all are in the hands of castes —castes without fellowship or organization—who work on individually in the old grooves, and to the last, conservative in their traditionary principles, though machine-made articles are everywhere taking the first place in the markets, and themselves are being gradually pushed to the wall. If the native weaving industry has hitherto maintained a struggling competition with the foreign piece goods trade, it will shortly be brought face to face with a greater force, in the shape of a weaving and spinning mill now being set up at Nagpur in its very m

36. Nothing was done during the year in the [illegible] e silk industry, pending further enquiry.

9

37 The total exteric

		in m
Imports ...		2,95[illegible]
		3,147
Exports ...		6,660,[illegible]
		6,362,[illegible]

But, after excluding the through trade, or properly speaking that portion of the through trade, principally opium, passing through to Bombay from Indore, which is registered and expressed in English equivalents, the actual trade of the year was—

		Weight. Tons.	Value £.
Imports	...	108,140	4,917,579
Exports	..	245,480	3,196,040
Total	..	353,620	81,13,619

38. The returns show the following as forming the principal articles of import and export :—

IMPORTS.

		Maunds.	Value Rs.
Sugar	...	321,416	28,79,976
Salt	..	1,061,779	36,60,723
Metals and hardware	..	463,914	2,48,55,327
English piece goods	..	76,351	72,55,754
Miscellaneous European goods	.	44,799	23,61,336
Tobacco	..	37,500	2,87,045
Cocoanuts	...	94,750	6,80,645

EXPORTS.

Cotton	..	141,808	21,80,569
Wheat	...	1,946,801	33,76,670
Rice	..	415,838	8,31,000
Other grains	..	1,049,895	11,70,191
Oil seeds	..	1,718,917	48,43,908
Metals	..	50,398	15,22,167
Country cloth	..	20,284	24,60,834
Lac	..	54,013	12,08,395
Cocoons and silk	..	4,696	22,25,002
Hides and horns	..	34,124	5,32,844
Ghee and oil	..	46,227	8,10,887

39. The direction of the trade is mainly westward by rail with Bombay, the principal imports from that Presidency being salt, and European supplies, in return for which is sent, cotton, grain, oilseeds, hides, ghee. Northward with Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces, also by rail mostly, the principal imports are sugar, European articles, tobacco, cattle and sheep; the exports in that direction being mainly grain, oilseeds, metals, lac, hides &c. With Cuttack and the Eastern coast districts, partly by road and partly by river (the Mahanadi), the two principal articles of import are salt and cocoanuts, the return exports being

grain, cotton, oilseeds, hides, &c. The direct trade with the southern districts of Madras is small. The most prominent general features of the year's trade, are increased imports of salt from the Eastern coast, owing to the withdrawal of the Inland Customs line which intercepted and taxed that article, with a corresponding decrease, however, of imports of salt from the Western coast which continues to pay duty,—increased exports of wheat towards Bombay for shipment to England and parts of the Continent where the demand for Indian wheats is becoming brisk. The trade in this article is capable of almost indefinite expansion, and information of the requirements of the Home market in respect of its freedom from admixture with pulses and seeds of different kinds of the same grain, has been widely circulated among local growers and exporters. There was a large decrease, almost one half, in the export of cotton, owing to a deficient crop in the season and low prices. A very full crop and almost double the usual export of oilseeds in some measure compensated for the heavy loss in cotton; in fact, but for the large foreign demand for wheat and oilseeds the fortunes of the year would not have been so well redeemed, and it is worthy of being noted here, that the reduction in freight allowed by the G. I. P. Railway in the last quarter of the year helped further to stimulate this export of wheat and oilseeds. The demand for lac fell very considerably and unexpectedly in the year, and what was taken was at low prices; but the export of cocoons and raw silk maintained its position, and there was brisker demand for hides and horns, and ghee and oil.

40. Compared with the previous year, the total exterior traffic shows some advance :—

		Tons.	
1875-76	...	353,620	8,113,619
1874-75	...	310,923	7,890,417

both in tonnage and value; but while the imports were a little less in quantity, they on the whole cost more, while the exports were a little more in quantity and brought less. The fall in cotton is the main disturbing element on the export side, and some high priced machinery and higher priced English supplies enhanced the valuation on the import side.

10.—*Public Works.*

41. The Engineering staff of the Public Works Department, in the Central Provinces, excluding Irrigation and Railways, consisted during 1875-76 of the following officers :—

1 Chief Engineer.
1 Assistant to Chief Engineer.
7 Executive Engineers.
5 Assistant Engineers.

The staff of the State Railways comprised—

4 Executive Engineers.
3 Assistant Engineers.

42. *Expenditure.*—The following is an abstract of the total grants and expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department under all heads of Service during 1875-76.

Head of Service.			Budget grants.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
Military ...	Imperial ...	Original works ...	2,45,805	2,56,385
	Ordinary ..	Repairs ...	1,01,110	1,01,734
Civil buildings....	Imperial ...	Original works ...	48,940	45,555
		Repairs ..	3,000	2,868
	Provincial....	Original works ...	1,73,656	1,72,988
		Repairs ...	66,132	65,018
Agricultural ..	Provincial....	Original works ..	3,098	3,091
		Repairs ..	...	..
Communications	Provincial....	Original works ..	3,04,569	3,39,254
		Repairs ...	1,92,094	1,90,814
Mis: Public Improvements ...	Provincial....	Original works ..	16,070	16,358
		Repairs ..	10,975	11,458
Establishment ...		Imperial ...	99,600	1,01,635
		Provincial ...	2,08,324	2,19,794
Tools and plant ...		Imperial ...	1,195	1,504
		Provincial ...	2,381	2,406
Add balance of miscellaneous advances ...		Imperial ...	...	5,888
		Provincial ...	...	6,712
Add stock purchases and sales..		Imperial ...	...	146
		Provincial ...	...	235
Total carried over ...			14,77,039	15,43,373

Head of Service.		Budget grants.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ...	14,77,039	15,43,373
Deduct stock decrease ...	Imperial ..	...	23,361
	Provincial ..	...	35,065
Net charges, Imperial and Provincial Public Works.		14,77,039	14,84,947
State Railways..	Impl. extraordinary. Wardha Valley Capital ..	11,65,000	12,69,270
	Ordinary ... Do. Revenue ...	28,000	31,613
Warora Colliery	...	1,55,600	1,00,433
State Colliery ...	Ordinary ... Coal boring operations, Satpura region ..	15,700	15,220
Imperial, ordinary.	Barrack Department ...	13,260	14,160
Imperial, ordinary.	State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ...	2,100	813
Total outlay against all Budgets for 1875-76 ..		28,56,699	29,16,456
Excess on total of all grants for 1875-76 ...		59,757	

ORIGINAL WORKS—MILITARY.

43. *Re-roofing Nos. 5, 9 and 10 European Infantry Barracks at Jubbulpore.*—This work was put in hand in December 1874, and it was practically complete at the close of the year. The outlay to which date stands at Rs. 41,363, which corresponds very nearly with the estimated cost of the project.

Providing lightning conductors to the various Powder Magazines at Jubbulpore, and providing enclosure walls for these buildings.—Commenced in January 1876 and completed in March following, at a cost of Rs. 4,041.

Renewals in the Jubbulpore Commissariat Lines.—These comprise—

(1.) Re-building of No. 4 gram godown.
(2.) Re-constructing draft bullock shed.
(3.) Renewing roof of bhusa godowns and cattle shed.
(4.) Renewing roof of rum and beer godown.

All these works were well advanced at the close of the year.

Re-modelling cook-houses, European Infantry Lines, Jubbulpore.—The expenditure has been Rs. 5,379 against a grant of Rs. 6,000. The old buildings being badly designed, and in a dilapidated state, it was necessary to re-model them.

Armourer's Workshop, Hoshangabad.—This building is on the original standard plan; its estimated cost stands at Rs. 3,145; it was completed during the year under an outlay of Rs. 3,147.

Water-supply, Khandwa Rest-houses.—This work consisted of the laying down of a line of piping at the back of these buildings and connecting the same with the large well close to the north end of the barracks, so as to provide a constant supply of water for the occupants. A tank has been erected at the well to give the necessary head of water, and it is filled by a double cylinder hand pump. Opposite the centre of each barrack a hydrant has been erected over the discharge pipe; the entire cost of the work has been Rs. 4,796.

Assistant Apothecary's Quarters, Asirgarh.—Little progress has been made at this building, as the work was put in hand late in the year.

Canteen for European Infantry, Asirgarh.—Work commenced in January 1876, and the foundations, including three-fourths of the plinth, were completed last March at a cost of Rs. 4,065.

Magazine for Snider ammunition at Nagpur.—This building, which is on the standard plan, was begun and completed during the year.

Re-roofing Native Infantry Hospital at Nagpur.—This was a work much required, owing to the defective condition of the wood-work in the old roof. It was carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,362 against an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,366.

Quarters for Commissariat Staff Sergeants at Kamptee.—Work commenced in June 1874 and completed last October.

Re-modelling European Infantry Barracks, Nos. 1, 3 and 5 at Kamptee.—The project for improving the whole of the existing European Infantry Barracks at Kamptee formed one of the proposals made by Colonel Crommelin, R. E., for placing the accommodation for British troops at that station on a proper footing. Funds, however, did not admit of more than 3 barracks being undertaken during 1875-76; and as those which needed first attention were barracks Nos. 1, 3 and 5, the necessary re-modelling works were undertaken last November, and although they were not quite complete at the close of the year, they were in a forward state on that date and have since been finished.

Various other Military works have been undertaken and completed during the year, but they are not of sufficient importance to be shown in detail.

REPAIRS—MILITARY.

44. Under this head there were only two works executed at Jubbulpore during the year which can be considered of importance; they are—

(1.) Dismantling and renewing thatched roof of European Infantry Female Hospital, at a cost of Rs. 3,533.

(2.) Re-roofing European Infantry Hospital Servants' quarters, cost Rs. 3,423.

The remaining repair works executed at Jubbulpore were of the usual character and have been carried out under an outlay of Rs. 31,760.

At Kamptee, Hoshangabad, Assirgarh Fort, Nagpur and Raipur, the repair operations have consisted chiefly of the usual annual renewals. Excluding the two main repair works at Jubbulpore, the outlay under this head stands at Rs 20,160.

NAL WORKS, CIVIL—IMPERIAL.

45. *Telegraph Office, Jubbulpore.*—This work was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1875 under an estimate of Rs. 25,236; it was commenced in July last year, and is now nearly completed.

Telegraph Office, Khandwa.—About 50 per cent of this work was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,055; the building is now well in hand.

Telegraph Office, Nagpur.—Certain additions begun in 1874-75 were finished: these were, new verandahs on the south and west sides, two roof ventilators for side rooms, and a new latrine, all of which have cost Rs. 3,375 against an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,380.

Post Office at Pachmarhi.—This work was commenced in May 1875 and has since been completed.

Other minor operations have been undertaken and completed during the year which are not of sufficient importance to be particularized.

REPAIRS, CIVIL—IMPERIAL.

46. As these works at Telegraph and Post Offices throughout the Province were of the usual character and of no special importance at any building, it is sufficient to record that all were executed to the extent required under an outlay of Rs. 2,868.

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.—PROVINCIAL.

47. *Commissioner's Court-house at Hoshangabad.*—As there was no Court-house for the Commissioner, the purchase from the Municipality of the Dak Bungalow was effected and with sundry additions and alterations, which have been carried out at a cost of Rs. 7,000, suitable and ample accommodation for the Commissioner's office now exists

Treasury at Betul.—This work, which is estimated to cost Rs 7,943, was commenced during the year ; it will be completed early in 1876-77.

Treasure room and Malkhana at Mul, Chanda District.—Commenced in April 1875 and completed in March 1876, at a cost of Rs. 5,825.

Three Solitary Cells at Chanda Jail.—These cells, which are on the same plan as those at the new jail at Balaghat, were completed during the year, under an outlay of Rs. 3,154.

Central Jail, Nagpur.—Some of the divisional walls, which were constructed originally of under-burnt bricks and clay mortar, gave way under the influence of heavy rain, and 870 lineal feet had to be rebuilt. The cost has been Rs. 6,947.

Jail at Balaghat.—This work, which received the Chief Commissioner's sanction in January 1875, was commenced towards the close of that year. It was handed over to the Civil authorities in January last.

Combined Tahsili and Police Station-house at Dhamtari, Raipur District.—This work was in an advanced condition at the close of 1874-75 ; it has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 17,563.

Police Hospital, Bilaspur.—Commenced and finished during the year, at a cost of Rs. 7,208.

Zilla School at Saugor.—This building has been re-roofed and generally improved at a cost of Rs. 3,818. The gymnasium and fittings in connection with the school were also carried out during the year, under an outlay of Rs. 2,213.

Numerous other works have also been undertaken and completed during the year, and which it is unnecessary here to detail.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.—PROVINCIAL.

48. The following repair works may be classed as being more or less of an important nature, which have been carried out during the year :—

		Rs.
(1.)	Re-roofing Record-room, Jubbulpore	2,805
(2.)	Re-tiling Police Hospital, Wardha	1,151
(3.)	Re-roofing Female Wards, Betul Jail... ...	1,206
(4.)	Roof repairs to Civil Buildings at Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Chanda	9,231

The other repair works, which though large as a whole, are taken singly not of sufficient importance to be detailed : they consist chiefly of the usual annual renewals which it is necessary to carry out to keep the buildings in proper order ; the entire cost of repair works in the Province during the year stands at Rs. 65,018.

ORIGINAL WORKS.—COMMUNICATIONS.

49 *Road from Jubbulpore to Mandla.*—The first section of this useful communication, which extends from Jubbulpore to the Gour river, a distance of 6 miles, has been constructed some years. Section No. 2, from the Gour river to the village of Dhunwar, 20 miles in length, was commenced in December 1874. During the current year the earthworks have been practically completed, as well as other works, such as dry stone drains or culverts ; the remaining operations are well in hand, and will be pushed forward with all speed.

Saugor Southern Road.—The 3rd section, of 13 miles in length, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,64,015, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,11,419, resulting in a saving of Rs. 47,404 ; the works are generally in good order throughout, but petty repairs to the metal will be required during the rains of 1876. Sections Nos. 1 and 2 have been out of hand some time. Nos. 4 and 5, sections of 12 and 11 miles respectively, are almost finished ; and with the exception of 2 bridges and 3 culverts still on hand, section No. 6 is also practically completed ; the whole of these six sections, which comprise a length of 75 miles of road, connect the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Kareli with Saugor.

Etarsi and Hoshangabad Road.—A useful bridge of 21 feet span has been nearly completed in the 10th mile of this road ; this bridge which will cost Rs. 11,447, spans a nulla which hitherto has given much trouble in the monsoon.

Eastern Road.—The important works on this road were on sections 9 and 10, or from Wararbund to the Seonath river, a distance of 29 miles. The expenditure on these sections has been Rs. 1,09,985; the works are now in a forward state and, when completed, will fill up the unfinished gap in this important road.

Southern Road from Warora to Chanda.—The re-modelling and re-metalling of this road was commenced in July 1874 on a preliminary grant which was made from provincial balances. This important work was much required. It will, when finished, act as a very useful feeder to the Wardha Valley Railway whose terminal station is the Warora Colliery. The estimate for the necessary re-modelling works stand at Rs. 1,05,700, and the outlay incurred during the year amounts to Rs. 30,598, which, if added to the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 18,963, makes a total outlay up to 31st March 1876 of Rs. 49,561.

REPAIRS.—COMMUNICATIONS.

50. The Great Northern Road from Jubbulpore to Kamptee was maintained in fair order during the year. Seven entire miles have been re-metalled and portions of four others, including the moorum topping of twelve miles, have also been completed. Between Jubbulpore and Chappara 1½ lakhs cubic feet of metal was collected, 1¼ lakhs consolidated and 1⅛ lakhs moorum topping laid down. Between Chappara and Kamptee the metal collection has extended over 23 miles and consisted of 247,540 cubic feet which will be spread and consolidated during the ensuing rains.

The first section of the Jubbulpore and Mandla road, the road from Pachmarhi to Singanamah and part of the Mirzapore road were also maintained in the usual manner, and in addition four railway feeders were kept in fair order, namely the Katni road, Sleemanabad road, Sihora road and Deori road.

On sections 1 and 2 of the Saugor Southern road an outlay of Rs. 9,264 has been incurred during the year for repairs to metal, also for bungalow repairs and other petty operations. The suspension bridge across the Bewas river on the Saugor and Damoh road was thoroughly repaired last official year at a cost of Rs. 3,972, and the bridge is now as sound as when first erected.

On the Eastern road, between Nagpur and the Bagh Nuddee, a length of 16 miles was re-metalled with a coat of stone four inches in thickness. On the completed portion, between the Bagh Nuddee and Raipur, an outlay of Rs. 11,451 was incurred on general maintenance operations.

The Wainganga temporary bridge near Bhandara on the Eastern road was erected as usual, and as soon as practicable after the rains

it was opened for traffic on 29th November. This bridge with its road of approach costs about Rs. 3,000 to erect annually, but it yields from tolls levied during the dry and hot season a good revenue, for instance during 1875-76 the receipts were Rs. 7,738.

At the Kanhan bridge, the tolls collected during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 10,831; the previous year's collections amount to Rs. 7,580, so that there has been an increase during the present year of Rs. 3,251.

The total outlay upon works of communications in the Province during 1875-76 has been:—

Original works ...	...	Rs. 3,39,254
Repairs ...	...	„ 1,90,814
	Total	Rs. 5,30,068

In the previous year an outlay of Rs. 5,04,110 was incurred, and in 1873-74 Rs. 3,58,333.

State Railways.

51. *Wardha Valley Coal Railway.*—The open line remains the same as reported in 1874-75, namely 18½ miles, and under arrangements made in 1873-74, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company continue to work this length.

The line was closed for the monsoon of 1875 on the 15th June; it remained so until the 20th of last November, on which date it was re-opened for traffic and trains continued to run three days each week up to 3rd June of this year, 1876; the line was closed on that date for the rains of 1876.

The receipts from 20th November 1875 to 3rd June 1876, as compared with the previous working season, stand as follows:—

Working season ending June 1876	...Rs.	22,022	6	5
Do. do. do. 1875	... „	22,876	9	0

this shows that there has been no falling off practically of revenue during the year, which is so far satisfactory.

The working expenses, including maintenance for 1875-76, amount to Rs. 31,526-10-9 and the receipts for the same period stand at Rs. 24,474-4-5, which shows that the line has been worked at a loss of Rs. 7,052-6-4 which is unavoidable under present circumstances.

Extension,—mile 18 *to* 46½.—During 1875-76 the extension has been well advanced and so far completed, that in December 1874 the line was opened to mile 41 for coal and material trains. The three

large rivers, Wana, Ambea and Pothra have been crossed the past two dry seasons by low level crossings; the viaduct over the Ambea will, it is hoped, be completed by October 1876 and that over the Wana by July 1877; the Pothra viaduct, it is feared, will not be out of hand before January 1878; there was no budget provision for this work during 1875-76, and sanction to a change in the original design was not received until the 5th of last April.

It was mentioned in the previous year's report that if no unlooked for delays occur, trains would be able to run to the Warora Colliery by April 1876; this expectation has been fulfilled and the line was ready at the date mentioned, being seven months earlier than was at first named;* this result was attained without any extra cost and is due to the energy and good management of the Executive Engineers and their staff. The Government of India were pleased to acknowledge the services rendered, and to say that the early opening of the railway was satisfactory.

* In June 1874.

52. The net outlay in India on the extension works during 1875-76 has been Rs. 12,69,270:* and for 1874-75 it amounted to Rs. 7,09,722.†

* Exclusive of suspense balances and outlay in England.
† Inclusive of suspense balances and exclusive of English outlay.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State) Railway.—The Government of India having ordered the line to be located and the necessary staff having been got together, staking out was commenced on the 11th of last March and by the end of that month 33 miles were completed, or up to the village of Khat, the limits of the Nagpur district. The detailed surveys for the land plans were also commenced and trial pits and borings put in hand at the different river crossings.

11.—*Irrigation.*

53. Nothing in the way of irrigation has been undertaken in the Province during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

54. *Ambajhari Water Works.*—The works carried out during 1875-76 consisted generally of repairs to the embankment and pitching, rendered necessary by settlements. A partial extension of the pipe system has also been effected. One branch from a point on the Eastern road to a spot named Jagganath Mandir has been laid and is now working, it is 594 yards in length and has two standards and a supply pipe to the temple. Another extension known as the Mangalwari extension has been taken in hand, and is fast approaching completion, and it is in contemplation to run a line of piping on to the Mayo Hospital

so as to provide the latter with an adequate supply of potable water.

55. The outlay on the water works during 1875-76 amounts to Rs. 25,046 as follows:—

Establishment	...Rs.	3,423
Repairs to head works ...	... „	7,601
Petty works at Ambajhari ...	... „	623
Pipe extensions	... „	11,469
Purchase of materials, pipe fittings and collars, &c.	... „	1,812
Petty repairs	... „	118
	Total Rs.	25,046

56. *Irrigation of Model Farm Nagpur.*—This work was incorrectly shown up last year under the head Irrigation; it is now exhibited under its appropriate head of Miscellaneous Public Improvement; it provides for the irrigation of a portion of the model farm, which work was completed on the 1st December 1875 under an outlay of Rs. 5,752 against an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,759.

57. *Seoni Reservoir.*—During the heavy rains which occurred towards the end of September last, the embankment of this reservoir slipped in two places; the necessary protective works were at once put in hand and thus all danger was averted. Measures have also since been taken to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and it is hoped they may prove successful.

58. *Bridging the Umti Nala at Jubbulpore.*—This bridge which is of 25 feet span, was undertaken by the Executive Engineer of Jubbulpore for the Municipality of that station. It was commenced in April 1875 and completed last November under an outlay of Rs. 5,710.

59. *Civil Dispensary at Jubbulpore.*—This work was also taken in hand for the Jubbulpore Municipality by the Executive Engineer of that station. It was begun in June 1875 on an estimate amounting to Rs. 54,521, and during 1875-76 the expenditure incurred on the work amounts to Rs. 21,289.

60. *Re-modelling Museum Tanks at Nagpur.*—This project, which was well in hand at the close of last year, has since been completed and is a great improvement to the station.

12.—*Arboriculture.*

61. The operations during the year have been confined chiefly to the maintenance of existing avenues on the principal roads of the Province, on which an outlay of Rs. 11,458 has been incurred in the Public Works Department.

The operations for the year, conducted by the civil department, do not vary much from those of the year previous. The miles of avenues planted in previous years were 998, and in the current year 20⅔ miles. Avenues are being planted on new lengths of roads as funds permit, while the avenues of previous years are carefully tended and are very promising. The number of groves on encamping grounds and in other places was for previous years 232, and in the current year 24 new groves were planted. The nurseries maintained were 93, and from them 18,601 seedlings were supplied for planting out during the year.

The expenditure may be stated as follows:—

On nurseries	Rs.	1,192	11	3
Maintenance of avenues planted in previous years	„	9,036	14	
Cost of avenues planted in current year	„	1,554	1	7
Maintenance of groves planted in previous years	„	2,795	8	7
Cost of groves planted in current year	„	402	5	4
Total	Rs.	14,981	8	9

V.—Revenue and Finance.

1. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Province, as furnished by the Accountant General, for the official year 1875-76:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance, April 1st 1875 ...	40,25,591	...
Imperial Civil Revenue and Expenditure	99,40,910	60,93,353
Provincial Services revenue and expenditure	33,79,245	34,20,490
Local Funds revenue and expenditure.	14,72,731	13,39,528
Municipalities on Government Books	8,79,242	8,56,942
Deposits	17,15,690	16,58,932
Local Bills and Remittances ...	99,40,177	99,42,744
Miscellaneous Loan Advance and Debt Account	3,98,539	4,27,572
Cash and Bill remittances to and from other Governments	5,05,706	3,97,450
Money Order Department	7,89,474	1,99,982
Miscellaneous transactions on account of other Governments ...	15,54,969	12,97,610
Public Works Department (Imperial)...	14,11,740	33,42,708
Electric Telegraph Department ...	18,189	1,08,437
Military Department	2,72,523	34,43,595
Cash Balance on March 31st 1876 ...	...	37,75,183
Total...	3,63,04,726	3,63,04,726

(a) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—*Land Revenue.*

2. The receipts of Land revenue in the financial year 1875-76 were Rs. 60,78,847, against Rs. 59,14,801 in the year previous. The increase is not due to any permanent enhancement of the demand, but to fuller collection of the year's dues, and to collection of the uncollected balance of last year. It has always been difficult in past years to tally the figures under this and other heads of revenue in the Finance accounts with the Fiscal returns, owing to adjustments and transfers from one heading to another in the Account Office, and to later or earlier closing of the returns by Collectors. The differences were of course comparatively small; but in the present year and in future it will not be possible to institute any such tally as regards Land revenue, as the Finance and Fiscal accounts will embrace different periods, the twelve months of the former remaining as now, while the Land revenue year has been changed to October of one year to September of the next.

The Fiscal tables among the appendices in this report are therefore made up for the twelve-month, October 1874 to September 1875, which period includes the first six months of the financial year 1875-76 and the last six months of the year previous. The reasons for this change are, that it was found inconvenient to review fiscal transactions made up for a twelve-month corresponding with the financial year, because so prepared such transactions belonged to two different agricultural seasons, often differing in their main features.

3. The transactions of the year may be summarized as follows :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue on the rent roll ...	60,56,805	60,53,530	484	2,881
Do. not on the rent roll.	46,550	46,094	79	377
Miscellaneous land revenue, including balances of previous years	32,375	29,732	113	2,530

Thus only Rs. 5,788 remained unrealized at the close of the year, of which Rs. 202 are nominal. The percentage of balances on the year's demand is as low as ·09 per cent.

4. Notwithstanding the failure of some of the kharif crops, especially of cotton and jowar, by excessive moisture due to continuous rain with a very few days of break, the land revenue has been on the whole collected with great facility and punctuality, and with little resort to coercive processes. Fewer reminders (dastaks) were issued, and fewer cases of distraint of personal property of defaulters were necessary, while only in 14 cases was the personal property of defaulters sold to meet the Government demand ; three defaulters were imprisoned in the Civil gaol out of 33 summoned before Collectors, and four cases of temporary sequestration of villages occurred during the year.

2.—*Canal Revenue.*

5. There are no irrigation canals in these Provinces from which any revenue is realized.

3.—*Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.*

6. (1) *Customs.*—The finance tables in the appendix show the collections from the Customs duty on sugar crossing the Customs cordon between Saugor and Nimar into the Central India states, at

Rs. 1,01,511. But inclusive of payments into treasuries outside the Central Provinces, the Customs Commissioner gives the collections of the year at—

Rs. 1,18,874, duty on refined sugar,
Rs. 27,151 duty on unrefined sugar,

making a total of Rs. 1,46,025 against Rs. 1,06,374 in the year previous. The increase is partly due to the extension of the duty on the exports of unrefined sugar to the Hoshangabad division of the customs line for the first time in the year under review. In the year previous the revenue from this source was only Rs. 2,419, collected in the Saugor Customs Division.

7. (2) *Opium.*—No revenue under this head is shown in the Financial tables; what is realised by the sale of opium to licensed vendors is shown under Excise.

8. (3) *Salt.*—The finance figures are here of little value, being only that portion of the salt revenue actually paid into the Provincial treasuries, viz. Rs. 1,90,665; whereas the bulk of the revenue is collected by the Railway companies along with their freight charge at the places of weighment, and paid into the Bombay Treasury to the credit of the Customs Department. The total revenue from salt duty amounted to Rs. 7,31,750 against Rs. 7,79,237 in the year previous. But a fairer comparison would be, to show the revenue of the year 1874-75 minus the collections of one month of that year made by the Raipur Custom line before its abolition, when the revenue of the two years would stand thus :—

1874-75	... Rs. 7,64,780
1875-76	... „ 7,31,750

This falling off in the revenue of Rs. 33,000 has been caused by the reduced importations of salt from the Western coast, which were 785,561 maunds in 1874-75, and 737,267 in 1875-76; but there was a counterbalancing increase in the importations from the Eastern coast, which now enter the Province free of duty, though only after paying increased duty at the salt pans. In 1873-74, the last year of the existence of the Raipur line, the importations of Eastern salts into Chhattisgarh were 95,940 maunds, while in the year under report they rose to nearly 175,000 maunds. The Madras duty on salt is Rs. 2-4-0 per maund, which on the 79,060 maunds increase, would be Rs. 1,77,885. The slight increase in the importation of the lake salts from Central India with a corresponding increase of revenue, is not due to direct importation, but to the clearing of consignments in bond at the Saugor Customs House, "from which," the Commissioner says, "the traders find it useless to delay in removing it," as "the trade in Kansia from Pachbhadra (Central India) brought by Banjaras, is in vain struggling to maintain an existence in competition with the railway borne salt from Bombay."

The experience gained in this second year of the abolition of the Raipur and Nagpur Divisions of the Inland Customs line, which cost the State Rs. 2,49,763 or say 2½ lakhs per annum, is altogether satisfactory, for whereas by the abolition of these establishments we gave up a revenue of Rs. 1,15,142 which was realized on the Eastern salts along the Customs line, we have, by an enlarged importation into Chhattisgarh of 79,060 maunds, as above explained, gained Rs. 1,77,885 as duty paid at the salt pans into the Madras treasuries. Contrasting these two amounts, the balance is in favour of the year 1875-76, by the difference between the gain Rs. 1,77,885, minus the loss of the Raipur revenue Rs. 1,15,142, and the loss on the transactions of the year under report Rs. 33,000, as above shown. The reduction in expenditure for establishments of 2½ lakhs of rupees is therefore a clear financial gain, and it is a far greater gain in a political sense, for the Customs line was fast becoming a source of demoralization among the people of Chhattisgarh, and of anxiety to the Administration. The cheapening of salt to the people is another satisfactory feature, and the number of seers sold per rupee before the new arrangements took effect, contrasted with those in January last, may be thus shown,—

	January 1874.	January 1876.
1 Nagpur ...	8·4 seers	10·0 seers
2 Wardha ...	7·4 „	10·0 „
3 Nimar ...	8·4 „	11·1 „
4 Hoshangabad ...	4·8 „	8·0 „
5 Jubbulpore ...	7·4 „	8·1 „
6 Râipur ...	7·5 „	9·0 „
7 Sambalpur ...	6·5 „	10·0 „

9. (4) *Excise.*—The total revenue under this head in the Financial tables is Rs. 13,56,392 against Rs. 12,86.293 in the year previous. The information to be derived from the Excise departmental report arranges itself under the following heads :—

(*a*) *Distilleries.*—The figures for the preceding and for the present year were—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
(1) Excise duty on country spirits and licenses to manufacture and sell ...	8,70,517	9,20,609
(2) Licenses for vend of imported liquor...	3,812	3,853
	8,74,329	9,24,462

which shows an increase of 5·7 per cent.

The system on which the excise revenue on spirits is obtained, remains unchanged. In the populous tracts there are distilleries which supply large areas, any person being permitted to distil on payment of the duty on mohwa from which the ordinary country liquor is made:

in more remote and less populous tracts, but which are still within reach and can be supervised and controlled, contract stills are allowed to be opened, the person using the still being obliged to pay a fixed daily rate of duty, according to the capacity of the still used. In the wilder and more distant parts, where the population is sparse, villages far apart, where no supervision could be exercised, and where in default of duty paid liquor illicitly distilled spirits would be consumed, out-stills are permitted, and are sold by auction.

For the purposes of retail vend of liquor, circles of villages are formed, in which shops are licensed, and the monopoly of vend in each circle is put up for auction; in some tracts licenses are still given at fixed rates per shop.

The number of central distilleries has fallen from 70 to 68, contract stills have increased from 37 to 87, out-stills have fallen from 877 to 656. The change is viewed with satisfaction, as out-stills should not be allowed, except where they are really necessary to supply the wants of the people and to prevent smuggling or illicit distillation.

The number of retail shops was 5,966, a larger number than in the previous year, but this is the total number of shops, and includes temporary shops, shops open only on bazar days, and shops also for the opening of which permission was given, but which were never opened. The figures are then not very trustworthy.

The proportion in which the revenue was derived from central distilleries, contract stills and out-stills was—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central distilleries	6,68,030	6,65,081
Contract stills	44,832	1,10,402
Out-stills	1,57,655	1,45,126

It has already been noted, that two central distilleries were during the year closed, and that a smaller number of contract stills were substituted for a much larger number of out-stills, so that there is no cause to wonder at the increase of income from the second, and the decrease from the first and third of these sources.

Receipts from central distilleries may be sub-divided into,—

	Rs.
License fees	3,27,817
Still-head duty	3,37,256

The still-head duty is therefore still somewhat larger than the receipts from license fees, but while the former has decreased by 10 per cent the latter have risen by 12 per cent.

The revenue from contract stills was,—

	Rs.
From still-head duty	54,140
From licensed fees	56,306

The introduction or extension of the system of circle vend has doubtless the effect of raising the receipts from license fees, and the Chief Commissioner remains convinced that the system works well, brings in a larger revenue to Government than would any system of direct licenses, and at the same time keeps up the price of liquor. Under a system of direct licenses it is difficult to pitch the rate; and it appears also to be the case, that, under the circle system, the tendency is for the number of shops to diminish.

The system of taxing the mohwa used in distilling, instead of taxing the liquor passing out of the distilleries, appears to continue to work well, nor do the objections which have been brought against the system seem strong. There can be no doubt that taxing the mohwa is simpler than gauging the strength of the manufactured liquor previous to its removal from the distillery enclosure, and the tax is better apportioned to the strength of the liquor, because under the old system of duty according to strength, it was found impossible to get the moharirs to accurately gauge the strength, and consequently in most distilleries there were only two rates of duty, one for single distilled, the other for double distilled liquor.

Though facilities for, and temptations to illicit distillation are many in the wilder parts of some of the districts, it is believed with reason that but little illicit distillation exists, for did it exist Government would not derive from its excise the large income which it now gets. To prevent smuggling from foreign territory, which in many places marches with our border, out-stills have been established, by means of which we obtain the revenue, which would otherwise have been lost without our being able to prevent the people from supplying themselves with the same quantity of liquor.

(*b*) *Opium.*—The gross opium revenue was Rs. 3,08,043 compared with Rs. 329,515 in the preceding year, and the net revenue was Rs. 3,20,821 compared with Rs. 2,91,666 in 1874-75. The net increase was therefore only 6·6 per cent.

In order correctly to estimate receipts from opium, it is necessary to distinguish between the districts in which licensed vendors are permitted only to sell opium supplied to them by Government, and those in which licensed vendors are allowed to procure their own supplies.

To the former class belong Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur,—the 3 districts composing the Chhattisgarh Division; and to it were added during the course of the year the 5 districts of the Nagpur Division, and the district of Seoni, belonging to the Jubbulpore Division, which adjoins Nagpur.

In the Chhattisgarh Division, the system has been in force some years, and its introduction into Raipur and Bilaspur, (for in Sambalpur Government opium only has always been sold) was a marked financial success.

During the year under review the gross receipts from opium in these 3 districts was Rs. 1,46,100 compared with Rs. 1,41,460 in 1874-75; and the receipts were composed of—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
License fees ...	27,002 ...	36,191
Sale of Government opium ...	1,14,458 ...	1,09,909

License fees increased in each of the districts, receipts from the sale of opium remained nearly stationary in Bilaspur and Sambalpur, but fell off in Raipur. The quantity of opium sold in these districts, was in 1874-75, 130 maunds and 20 seers, and in 1875-76, 127 maunds and 22 seers; but whereas the larger quantity of 1874-75 cost Government only Rs. 37,849, the smaller quantity of 1875-76 cost Rs. 42,159; and this increased cost of opium mainly accounts for the smaller net receipts. It is in the Raipur district alone that the decrease in net revenue has occurred, in the other two the increased sales and receipts from license fees raised the revenue, but in Raipur there was also a smaller consumption of opium. The decrease in consumption has been attributed to several causes, firstly because of the substitution of Malwa opium for the Bengal opium hitherto supplied. The Bengal opium is of a better kind and more liked, and it seems that consumers in Raipur drew some of their opium from the Bilaspur district, where some small stocks of Bengal opium received in the former year, still existed. Some consumption in Raipur would, therefore, be shown as sales in Bilaspur. Lastly, it is believed that some opium was smuggled into Raipur from the Mandla district.

The experience of another year justifies the conclusion already arrived at, that the system of supplying licensed vendors with Government opium is a success, and but for the higher price which Government had to pay for the opium it supplied, there would have been a considerable increase of revenue.

Coming now to the 6 districts into which this system was introduced during the year, the gross receipts were in 1874-75 Rs. 97,822, and in 1875-76 Rs. 1,62,587. The receipts from license fees fell from Rs. 97,822 to Rs. 66,775, but in 1874-75 license fees constituted the sole receipts.

The net receipts were Rs. 97,822 in 1874-75, and Rs. 1,17,743 in 1875-76, and the increase occurred in all districts but Wardha. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the increase was caused by the new system, and was not simply coincident with its introduction, and he expects that in future years the increase will be even greater. For the decrease in receipts from license fees in these six districts might have been anticipated, as a similar decrease accompanied the introduction of the new system into Chhattisgarh, where license fees have since recovered themselves. In the Nagpur Division, the new system has to contend at a very great disadvantage against smuggling from Berar, which is conterminous with the Wardha district. There is, however, some hope that the Resident at Hyderabad may introduce into Berar the system of which the experience has in this Province been so successful, and that then smuggling will become more difficult. At present, looking to the amount of opium consumed in Chhattisgarh, and in the Nagpur Division, one is forced to conclude that in the latter, either old stocks have been very largely drawn upon by licensed vendors, or that opium in large quantities is smuggled in from without.

The question as to whether the Province is in future to be supplied with opium from Bengal or from Malwa, is now before the Supreme Government, which alone can come to a right conclusion as to which source of supply will be most advantageous to Imperial interests.

The opium revenue of the districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, is obtained solely from the sale of the monopoly of vend, and it has remained nearly stationary; the receipts of 1874-75 being Rs. 90,230, and of 1875-76 Rs. 89,358. In one district only (Nimar) was there a considerable decrease in the revenue, caused by repressive measures which the Deputy Commissioner took to put down smuggling from Nimar to Bombay; in seven there was an increase of revenue.

Concerning the local production of opium, it may be remarked that the Opium Bill now before the Government, will contain adequate provision for controlling the growth and sale of opium, as the freedom of sale now permitted to cultivators must considerably affect Government interests.

(c) *Drugs.*—The revenue derived from the sale of the monopoly of vend of ganja amounted to Rs. 55,053 in the year, being a decrease of 3½ per cent on the receipts of the previous year. The revenue appears to be decreasing, but efforts are being made to bring the cultivation of ganja more under control, and to prevent its cultivation in very small patches, and these measures may perhaps expand the revenue and at the same time check consumption.

(d) *Tari.*—The tari revenue also shows the signs of falling off. It was Rs. 48,713 in the year under review, or less by 14 per cent than in 1874-75.

The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act were 1,420 compared with 867 in 1874-75, and 1,236 persons were convicted. There was increased activity in undertaking prosecutions: of the persons convicted, most were sentenced to fines, and a larger proportion of the fines was paid away to informers.

The outstanding balances at the close of the year were comparatively small.

If *opium be included*, then the gross receipts, charges and net receipts of Excise revenue for the two years would stand as follows :—

	Gross Receipts.	1874-75. Rs.		1875-76. Rs.	
(1.)	Total excise on spirits and imported liquors ...	8,74,329		9,24,462	
(2.)	Opium (including madak)	3,29,515		3,98,043	
(3.)	Drugs (ganja &c.) ...	57,083		55,053	
(4.)	Tari ...	56,821		48,713	
(5.)	Miscellaneous ...	9,106		16,096	
			13,26,854		14,42,367
Charges in Districts.	Construction and repairs	13,592		15,582	
	Establishment ...	37,749		36,874	
	Cost of opium ...	37,849		87,222	
	Contingencies ...	1,014		2,979	
	Rewards to informers...	2,826		8,022	
Central office ...		9,942		10,926	
			1,02,972		1,61,605
Net receipts ...			12,23,882		12,80,762

10. (5) *Stamps.*—The Financial tables give the gross income from stamps at Rs. 9,72,609,—the charges of collection being Rs. 12,838, and the refunds and drawbacks Rs. 13,341. According to the departmental returns the income of the year was, from—

	Rs.
Non-Judicial Stamps (Act XVIII of 1869) ...	3,03,598
Court Fee Stamps (Act VII of 1870) ...	6,71,107
Rs.	9,74,705

while the charges were Rs. 94,395.

The gross receipts under both heads show an increase of Rs. 43,498 or 5·3 per cent, the charges an increase of Rs. 580 or ·6 per cent, and the net revenue an increase of Rs. 48,914 or 5·9 per cent. On the whole the results of the year compare favourably with those both of the past year and of the average of the previous five years.

The main source of income under the General Stamp Act, is the sale of document stamps, which gave an income of Rs. 2,64,188, an increase of 5·5 per cent on the sales of last year. The tendency which year by year shows itself, of written obligations and agreements taking the place of oral ones, accounts very largely for the increase shown; and as civil litigation was also larger in the present than in the previous year, such greater quantity of litigation doubtless brought with it a larger employment of stamped paper of all kinds.

The sale of 1 anna Receipt stamps shows a considerable increase, but as such stamps are used not only as Receipt stamps, but are also affixed to hundis, it is difficult to say with certainty what portion of the increase is due to a greater consumption of such stamps on receipts; but undoubtedly *Receipt* stamps are now in greater use. The people are better acquainted with the need of them, and there is less evasion of the law.

The sale of hundi paper has much declined of late years, and will probably still further fall off. The facility and ease of remitting Currency notes and Money Orders render remittances by means of hundis less popular than they were in former years. The sale of Foreign Bill Adhesive stamps has slightly advanced, but still their sale is small, and must represent but very partially the dealings which bankers and opulent merchants in the Central Provinces must have with their correspondents in foreign territory.

The sale of Court Fees stamps yielded Rs. 6,71,107,—an increase of Rs. 43,[illegible]1 or 6·9 per cent on the receipts of the previous year; and this increase was of course caused by a larger quantity of civil litigation.

The proportion which the sales of General stamps bears to total sales is 30, that is to say, of the total income from stamps, 30 per cent is derived from General stamps and 70 per cent from Court Fees stamps.

The number of prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp law was nearly the same as in the previous year.

As far as is known, only two cases of fraud in connection with Adhesive stamps occurred during the year, and in both cases the guilty parties were convicted and punished.

The other items of Imperial revenue call for no particular remark.

Regarding the Imperial expenditure shown in detail in Financial Statement A. I. the following remarks may be made.

11. *Refunds.*—Rs. 44,661.—All these are specially reported for the Chief Commissioner's sanction, and receive close scrutiny before payment: they include payments from fines to defendants, refunds on account of stamps, and other miscellaneous drawbacks. The amount last year was Rs. 79,058.

12. *Land Revenue.*—Rs. 6,43,851 against Rs. 6,60,984 in the previous year, on account of salaries and allowances of Deputy and Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Establishments. The fluctuations under this head arise mainly from there being more or less of officers in the superior grades present on duty or absent on leave.

The same remark applies to the head "Law and Justice," between which and "Land Revenue" the charges of Deputy Commissioners and their Establishments are divided.

The expenditure under other heads of Imperial account is noticed in the sections dealing with those heads.

(*b*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues.

13. These revenues are given in detail in Statement 1 A. of the Financial tables, and the expenditure in Statement 2-A. The Imperial allotment was Rs. 27,84,845 against Rs. 27,95,228 in the previous year. This latter amount was, however, during the year reduced by Rs. 6,286 in connection with the transfer of the Bhadrachellum and Rakapullay taluks of the Upper Godavari District to the Madras Presidency; and by Rs. 4,096, cost of Excise police for 4 months of 1873-74, adjusted against the allotment for 1874-75. Deducting these two amounts, the allotment for the year 1875-76 stood as above.

The receipts and expenditure under the several Provincial Service heads, as shown in the Financial tables, Jails, Police, &c., are referred to in their proper places in this report, and need not be again detailed here, beyond that the total income under Provincial Services was Rs. 32,93,488, and the expenditure Rs. 33,36,125.

Local Funds.

14. The total revenues under this head in the Financial tables is Rs. 14,72,731, and the expenditure Rs. 13,38,389. One of the main sources of revenue, is what is known locally as the Pandhri tax—an old Maratha tax now improved and made to fall on non-agricultural incomes above Rs. 250 per annum. The incomes are divided into 8 classes; the first embraces those between Rs. 250 and Rs. 350, on which the tax falls at Rs. 3; the second, incomes between Rs. 350 and Rs. 450 pay Rs. 4; and each

successive class takes in incomes as they rise by Rs. 100, the tax rising by 1 rupee per class until the 8th class is reached, which takes in incomes of Rs. 1,000 and over, which pay a tax of 1 per cent up to the maximum assessment on any one income of Rs. 500, beyond which no income, however high, is assessed. The Financial tables give the receipts under this head at Rs. 1,97,719, but this amount includes contributions for Vaccine Establishments, for Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' Establishments, Toll collections, Advances recoverable, &c.; the Pandhri collections alone bring Rs. 1,41,198 against Rs. 1,38,920 in the year previous. The small increase is mainly due to revision of the assessments in three districts of the Jubbulpore Division. The number of persons assessed was 21,396, nearly one half of whom fell under the lowest class of tax-payers; but while this class contributed only 20 per cent of the Pandhri revenue, the highest class contributed 47 per cent. By a calculation of averages under each class, the incomes of the 21,396 persons assessed amounts to Rs. 1,44,92,100, or about one and a half millions pound sterling.

15. *Education Fund.*—Rs. 1,26,510 will be referred to in the separate chapter on Education; and excepting District Public Works, which will be particularized presently, most of the other funds are little more than banking accounts, and call for no remark.

16. *District Public Works Funds.*—Income Rs. 9,09,032, and expenditure Rs. 9,01,349, but these amounts include large sums held as "suspense account" and "cheques issued" clear of these. The following items form the income of this Fund :—

		Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1875	...	1,15,306
Road cess	...	1,39,020
Tax on houses	...	11,537
Tolls on ferries	...	36,293
Rents of land	...	25,662
Do. buildings	...	5,675
Staging bungalow fees	...	6,219
Pound fees and fines	...	93,944
Unclaimed cattle sold	...	12,508
Grants from Provincial Services	..	8,050
Transfers from other Local Funds	..	10,761
Sales of garden produce	...	3,562
Miscellaneous, including advances recovered	...	1,02,211
Total Rs.	...	5,70,748

The main source of income, the road cess, is a cess of 2 and 3 per cent on the land revenue, the higher percentage being taken in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, where communications were non-existent and were urgently required for the development of the country. The

other headings speak for themselves. On the expenditure side of the account appears—

		Rs.
Establishment and contingencies	...	81,977
Road construction	...	37,637
Civil buildings	...	30,660
Public improvements	...	18,555
Road repairs	...	82,534
Repairs of Civil buildings	...	20,568
Maintenance and repairs Public Works.	...	34,477
Miscellaneous Public Works	...	2,174
Public Works Establishment and contingencies	...	19,706
Tools and plant	...	1,044
Transfers, refunds, &c.	...	69,726
Advances, recoverable	...	59,981
Balance on 31st March 1876	...	1,20,669
	Total Rs.	5,70,748

Nearly the whole of the road cess was thus expended in the year on road construction and repairs of the main lines of communication on what is called tahsili roads, some of them being railway feeders. Most of the expenditure under "Civil buildings" was for the Jubbulpore City Hospital (Rs. 21,289), and for a Railway serai at Narsinghpur (Rs. 3,000). What is shown under public improvements, is mostly for works of a petty character, including some water-supply works. The charge for establishments and contingencies at the head of the above list is distributed thus:—

		Rs.
Central office establishment	..	14,366
Cattle pound establishment and contingencies, including repairs of pounds	...	37,857
Ferry establishments and contingencies	...	9,180
Staging bungalow and serai establishment and contingencies	...	13,807
Conservancy and sanitary establishments	...	4,477
Police guards	...	1,226
Miscellaneous establishment	...	1,064
	Total Rs.	81,977

Generally these funds appear to be in a healthy condition, and supply the District authorities with means for carrying out important public services of a local nature for which neither Imperial or Provincial revenues are available.

The finances of the Municipal funds have already been referred to under the head Municipalities, and the other minor sources of Fund income call for no particular remark.

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—*Census.*

1. The details of the last Census taken in 1872 will be found in Part II. of the Administration Report for that year under heading "Political." The results of the enumeration will be found in table marked "D. Population," among the appendices of this report.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

2. As heretofore, vital statistics are collected in these Provinces through the agency of the Police, to whom all deaths and births, occurring within any Police circle, are reported by the village kotwar or watchman. In Municipal towns, a rule framed under the Act, prescribes under penalty the reporting of all such occurrences to the nearest Police post or thana. The people are becoming gradually accustomed to reporting, but some time will be required before a full measure of success is obtained and complete registration effected, particularly in the rural tracts.

3. The population under registration was 7,408,074, and during the year the births were 231,906, and the deaths 195,023, the former being 31·35 per *mille* and the death rate 26·32 per *mille*. Of the number of children born in the year, 53·23 per cent were males and 46·77 per cent females. Of the deaths, 54·17 per cent were males and 45·83 per cent were females. Owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox there were more deaths in 1875 than in the preceding year. Cholera showed itself in every district except Damoh, in some districts it became widely prevalent. Small-pox was more general, but those districts in which vaccination has been carried on escaped lightly. The mortality from fever was also above the average.

3.—*Emigration.*

4. There is nothing to record under this head.

4.—*Medical relief.*

5. The number of dispensaries in the Province is shown as the same n former year, viz., 77, and at most of them, in-door as well as out-door patients are treated. The number of in-door patients has decreased, and this is due to the fact of fuller recognition being given to the principle, that dispensaries receiving in-door patients should not be looked upon as

alms-houses where the poor are received, fed and treated gratis, but as places for the reception of patients suffering from the more serious kinds of sickness and disease, who stand in need of more constant and careful treatment than they could as out-patients receive.

The attendance at the dispensaries continues steadily to increase, and the figures for the two years are as follows:—

In-door patients.

		Remaining from former years.		Admissions during the year.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1874-75	...	321	74	7,455	1,708=9,558
1875-76	...	332	78	7,290	1,543=9,243

Out-door patients.

		Remaining from former years.		Admissions during the year.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1874-75	...	2,898	1,001	243,276	86,942=334,117
1875-76	...	2,924	1,113	253,754	94,421=352,212

Adding in-patients and out-patients together, the figures for 1874-75 were 343,675; those for the year 1875-76 361,455, which shows that the additional applications for relief during the year which has closed, numbered 17,780. The increased resort to our dispensaries has been pretty continuous, and the figures for the past 5 years are here given:—

Year.		Number.		Percentage.
1871	...	292,669	...	8·
1872	...	302,831	...	3·
1873	...	321,988	...	6·25
1874	...	343,685	...	7·
1875	...	361,455	...	5·

It is a satisfactory indication of the working of our dispensaries and of the estimation in which European treatment and science are coming to be held, when we find resort to our dispensaries continuously increasing, and especially as this is the case where, as in the year under review, the seasons were not unhealthy, and sickness somewhat less prevalent among the population and less severe in type. The Chief Commissioner is not one of those who think that in seasons of special epidemic sickness there will be a rush to our dispensaries, for scattered as these institutions are over a large sparsely peopled country it must perforce happen that epidemic sickness has run its course before the sufferers from it can reach the larger towns where dispensaries are. On occasions when epidemics such as cholera, &c., break out, all that can be done is to send additional Hospital Assistants and medical comforts to infected

localities, and this is always done. It is encouraging to find that there is increased resort to our dispensaries for the alleviation of the ordinary recurring kinds of disease.

Another sign of the progress which dispensaries are making with the people, may be found in the fact that the attendance of females is largely on the increase.

Operations.

6. Of major operations there were 316, of which all but 16 were successful; and of minor operations there were 14,664, of which all but 165 were successful. The success which has attended surgical operations, as it must be patent to all, must no doubt still further conduce to the popularity of dispensaries.

Dispensary income and expenditure are shown in the following tables:—

I.—Income,—

(1.)	Balance in hand on last day of 1874 ...	Rs.	35,353
(2.)	Received from Government on account of salaries &c. ...	„	42,977
(3.)	Received from Local Funds ...	„	28,375
(4.)	Interest on invested funds ...	„	618
(5.)	Miscellaneous ...	„	2,650
(6.)	Subscriptions { From Europeans Rs. 4,990 / From Natives „ 21,389 }	„ „	26,379
(7.)	Estimated cost of European medicines supplied by Government	„	20,790
	Total Rs.		1,57,142

II.—Expenditure,—

(1.)	To salaries paid by Government ...	Rs.	42,530
(2.)	To salaries paid from Local Funds ...	„	21,723
(3.)	To Bazar and European medicines purchased	„	4,694
(4.)	Dieting of sick ...	„	10,975
(5.)	Building and repairs ...	„	7,977
(6.)	Miscellaneous charges ...	„	8,929
(7.)	Estimated cost of European medicines from Government supply ...	„	15,870
	Total Rs.		1,12,698

And these financial statistics show that the condition of the dispensaries is healthy, and that there has been improvement in the year. More money was invested as permanent income, and there was a larger floating balance to credit. The cost to Government on account of Hospital Assistants was very much less, and local funds also had to supplement dispensary income to a smaller extent: the estimated cost of

European medicines supplied by Government was alone slightly larger than in the previous year. Subscriptions from Europeans were somewhat smaller, those from Natives somewhat larger. On bazar medicines less was spent, and there was also a smaller outlay on dieting the sick; lastly the cash balance on the last day of 1875 and the balance of European medicines in hand, both compare favourably with the figures of the last day of 1874.

These results are generally favourable. Although in-door patients were somewhat fewer, out-patients largely increased, and with greater demands on them the total expenditure on dispensaries was smaller.

During the year attention was paid to economy under the heads of bazar medicines, contingencies and diet, and there has been better management during the year. Even yet there may be room for improvement, but while Civil Surgeons have been instructed to do their utmost to prevent waste and extravagance, they have been told not to worry their subordinates by disputing petty items.

The conduct of the Medical subordinates has been satisfactory during the year, and though in outlying dispensaries, which are remote from head-quarters and seldom come under the personal supervision of the Civil Surgeons, there are temptations to laziness and laxity of practice, no serious case of misconduct or breach of duty on the part of subordinates has come under notice. The lower ranks of the Medical service are now largely recruited from the passed pupils of the Nagpur Medical School, and, as far as can be judged, these pupils do well.

The various diseases from which the 361,455 patients who were treated in the dispensaries suffered, are given in great detail in the disease statement, and the following are the more important:—

	Numbers treated	Per cent of total treated
Fevers	81,228	22·3
Ulcers	34,570	9·5
Diseases of skin, including parasitic disease	34,997	9·9
Ophthalmia	29,259	8·
Rheumatism	18,076	4·9
Bronchitis	15,498	4·3
Diarrhœa and dysentery ...	18,469	5·3
Abscess, boils and whitlow ...	13,376	3·7
Ascaris Lumbricoides (round worms)	3,626	1·
Splenitis	2,535	0·7
Cholera	2,152	0·6

Compared with the statement of the previous year, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of fevers treated, and a slight decrease in the cases of bronchitis. The decrease in the number of both these diseases was probably due to the temperature in Novem-

ber and December 1875 not having been so cold as in the corresponding months of 1874. On the other hand, the number of cases of ophthalmia treated was greater by over 5,000, and there was a like increase in the number of skin diseases. Nearly 3,000 more cases of rheumatism were treated than in the previous year, and the number of bowel complaints increased by 16 per cent. There was also an increase of 32 per cent in the number of cases of round worms (Ascaris Lumbricoides), and 2,152 cases of cholera were treated, against none in the previous year.

A comparison of the relative frequency with which the different diseases come under treatment in the dispensaries of this Province with the statistics of dispensaries in Bengal yields results of some interest. Fevers, which in this Province form 22·3 per cent of the total treated, in Bengal are in the proportion of 19·5 per cent; but the greater severity of the type of fever prevalent in Bengal is shown by the far greater frequency with which cases of spleen came under treatment there; for while in these Provinces the proportion of spleen cases to total treated is only 0·7 per cent, in Bengal it amounts to 8·0 per cent, being twelve times as great there as here; diseases of the liver too, which here form a proportion of only 0·2 per cent, in Bengal yields 0·7 per cent of total treated. The proportion of cases of diarrhœa and dysentery is slightly greater in the Central Provinces, but last year such disease was exceptionally prevalent here. Bronchitis in these Provinces is more than double what it is in Bengal, but the greatest difference is in the number of ulcers, diseases of the skin, and cases of ophthalmia. Ulcers, which in Bengal form a proportion of 4·9 pet cent, are in these Provinces 9·5 per cent. Skin diseases in Bengal form 6 per cent, in these Provinces 9·9 per cent of total treated; and ophthalmia, which in Bengal yields only a percentage of 2·7, in these Provinces yields 8 per cent of total treated.

7. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—There are only two Lunatic Asylums in the Province,—the one at Nagpur, the other at Jubbulpore. The Civil Surgeon is the Superintendent of the Asylum, and monthly visits and examinations into the working of the institutions are made by official visitors.

The main figures of the year may be given in very few words. On 1st January 1875, there were in the Nagpur Asylum 113 inmates, (87 males, 26 females); and in the Jubbulpore Asylum, 109, (83 males, 26 females). During the year the new admissions and re-admissions at Nagpur were 38, (32 males and 6 females), and at Jubbulpore 62, (46 males and 16 females), so that the total number in the Nagpur Asylum was 151, and at Jubbulpore 171.

At Nagpur, 19 patients (18 males, 1 female) were discharged cured, and at Jubbulpore 11, (10 males, 1 female); 5 patients (3 males, 2 females) were made over at Nagpur to their friends in an improved condition, and 15 at Jubbulpore (9 males, 6 females), besides which 3

patients are shown at Nagpur as otherwise disposed of,—2 of these being transferred elsewhere, and 1 having escaped. There were 10 deaths at Nagpur (8 males, 2 females), and 2 at Jubbulpore (1 male, 1 female); and at the close of the year the Nagpur Asylum had 114 inmates, (89 males, 25 females), and Jubbulpore 143, (109 males, 34 females).

The lunatics received into the asylums are chiefly males,—as to religion they are mainly Hindus; the greater number are between 20 and 40 years of age, and their occupation does not present anything of interest.

The alleged causes of insanity cannot pretend to any great accuracy, and has little claim to trust. The immoderate use of drugs is of course a fertile source of insanity, and the consumption of ganja has always been credited as the chief cause of insanity.

At Nagpur, sickness was much more prevalent than in the previous year; at Jubbulpore it was less. The chief ailments at Nagpur treated were, during 1875,—ague, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

The amounts which each asylum drew from the Treasury were about the same, viz., Rs. 10,193 at Nagpur, and Rs. 10,159 at Jubbulpore; and the annual cost per head was Rs. 87-11-5 at Nagpur against Rs. 77-0-5 at Jubbulpore.

8, *Nagpur Medical School.*—On 1st April 1875, 27 students remained under instruction, and 30 new students joined the school. Of these latter, 9 were residents of the Province, and 21 came from beyond it. The Hindu element preponderated in these new admissions, there being 16 Hindus to 14 Mussulmans. Hitherto Mussulmans have generally formed the majority.

The 57 students formed 3 classes, viz., 1st class (or 3rd year students) containing 10 pupils, 2nd class (or 2nd year students) containing 17, and the 3rd class (or 1st year students) containing 30 pupils. Of the 1st year students, 5 were dismissed during the course of the year for incapacity and idleness, and all the students of the 3rd year, 10 in number were, at the close of the session, reported fit for admission into Government service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants, so that there remained 42 students on the rolls. Of these 42, viz., 17 in the 2nd class, and 25 in the 3rd, 11 in the 2nd had made good progress in all branches, while the remaining 5 had not done well; 14 in the 3rd class passed satisfactory examinations, 6 did fairly or indifferently, and the remaining 5 did badly.

The Professors speak in terms of praise of the general attention, diligence and good conduct of the students.

On the whole, the Chief Commissioner believes, that the school is in a good and satisfactory condition; it is now recruited in pretty equal

proportions from Hindus and Mussulmans ; a Maratha Brahmin student is no longer a rare and exceptional case, prejudice against anatomical pursuits is not heard of; year by year a fair number of students gain admission into Government service ; the teaching-staff is good, and the library and other accessories of the institution flourshing.

9. *Lock Hospitals.*—There are 5 Lock Hospitals in the Province maintained at stations where European troops are stationed, viz., at Sitabaldi, Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and lastly at Pachmarhi, which is a convalescent depôt for troops from Kamptee. As the Lock Hospitals are only maintained at stations where there are European troops, and are more under military than civil control, the Administration has comparatively little to do with them. Three of the Hospitals, viz., those at Kamptee, Jubbulpore and Saugor, are classed as 1st class Hospitals, one, that of Sitabaldi, is a 2nd class one, and the Pachmarhi one is a 3rd class. A reference to the "Military" chapter of this report will show the distribution of troops for whose benefit the institutions are maintained. The total charges of each institution were as follows :—

Sitabaldi	...	...	...	Rs. 2,156
Kamptee	...	...	...	„ 3,268
Saugor	...	...	...	„ 2,154
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	„ 2,907
Pachmarhi	...	...	...	„ 468

It seems to be conceded by those who have the best means of knowing, that these institutions do in a certain measure fulfil their objects, and that venereal disease amongst British troops has diminished in frequency and still more in virulence. The difficulties in working the Lock Hospital rules and regulations are, that soldiers will not confine themselves to licensed women, and when diseased, either refuse or are not able to point out the women who have communicated disease to them. These facts seem to indicate the necessity of restrictive measures being applied to the men ; at present, they only extend to the women to whom soldiers are believe to resort.

5.—*Sanitation.*

10. The supervision of all sanitary matters rest with the Sanitary Commissioner, who advises District Officers on all points connected with conservancy, sanitation and hygiene.

No works of any magnitude have been undertaken during the year, but the improvement of the towns in respect of cleanliness, conservancy and drainage, has been continued. The system of placing conservancy arrangements in large towns under the Police has been extended, and the system is found to work well.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the water-supply, wells have been cleaned out, deepened and kept in repair, and where a river forms the source of supply precautions are taken to preserve it from pollution. In the larger towns more extensive measures for the improvement of the water-supply are very desirable, but the want of funds has hitherto always stood in the way of any comprehensive and solid scheme. The general condition of matters was thus stated in the Chief Commissioner's review of the Sanitary report:—

"The cause of sanitation is meeting with considerable attention, and much remains to be done even in the larger towns. Deputy Commissioners are fully alive to the importance of keeping towns clean—of proper drainage—of a pure and sufficient water-supply—of keeping wells and springs undefiled—and rivers and river beds from being polluted; but they have many difficulties to contend with. The people generally appreciate the boon of an ample water-supply, and they are particular as to the taste of water; but they remain indifferent to the obligation to keep the water from being contaminated, and appear unable to realize that water can be easily contaminated. To conservancy measures of all kinds, the lower classes are everywhere most averse, and every step in advance is gained only by the persistence of Government officers, assisted by a few intelligent reformers. Reformers have everywhere an up hill task. There is, however, good ground to think that what has already been effected has been fruitful of good results, and that where sanitation has been attended to, disease has been less prevalent."

During the year, systems of public and private conservancy have been started in all the larger towns, where such systems did not already exist, and the improvement in numerous of them was very noticeable. In Municipal towns the incidence per individual of the expenditure on conservancy ranges from a little over 6 annas down to 1 anna. An average of 3 to 4 annas per head does not, as the Sanitary Commissioner observes in his last report, seem a high rate of insurance against the previous loss of life, which sooner or later will certainly ensue on neglect of conservancy, but only those who have had to contend against the apathy characterstic of the natives of this country, their disinclination to pay for what they have not paid for before, and their unwillingness to move by one inch, even from the social system of their ancestors, can realize the persistent nature of the efforts it has required to place matters on their present footing.

6.—*Vaccination.*

11. The vaccination establishments employed during the year, consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent; 16 Native Superintendents and 130 vaccinators. The whole of this establishment is under the supervision and general control of the Sanitary Commissioner, but it is divided into

district establishments, consisting of a Native Superintendent, and a number of vaccinators proportionate to the size and population of the different districts; and these district establishments are under the immediate orders of the district medical officers. Each district is sub-divided into a number of vaccination circles, coinciding, so far as is practicable, with the circles of registration of births and deaths.

This systematic work has already produced, and will continue to produce, good results, and each Superintendent of vaccination is responsible to the Civil Surgeon for the out-turn and nature of his work. Many Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors in charge of dispensaries have also taken a fair share in vaccination work, and fromall a certain amount of such work in the rural circles round their dispensaries can, and will be demanded.

The total number of persons vaccinated in the Province amounted to 222,633, being 41,895 or 23 per cent above the number vaccinated in the previous year. 65,558 persons, or 31 per cent of the total number vaccinated, were inspected by the medical officers of the different districts; and 110,191, or nearly half the total number vaccinated, were inspected by the Native Superintendents. The importance of affording medical officers facilities in the shape of tent equipage has been recognised, and in districts in which a sufficiency of tents did not exist, additional ones have been provided. Native Superintendents also now realize more fully that neglect or laxity of supervision, and failure to bring to notice bad or insufficient work on the part of vaccinators, will not go unpunished. Under recent orders of Government, the prospects of vaccinators of all classes have been made more attractive, and the men will be more chary than they have hitherto been of exposing themselves to loss of appointment.

Of the total number of operations, 211,402 were primary, and 11,231 were secondary. The mean ratio of success in the primary cases was 95 per cent. Of the 11,231, nearly 10,000 were performed in one district, and the subjects of those operations were chiefly adults, who were supposed to have had small-pox in infancy; but the very large proportion in which these operations were successful (71·4 per cent) is pretty good evidence that the majority had not had small-pox, and in many instances, no doubt, chicken-pox had been mistaken for the graver disease. The success of these operations apparently show that a considerable portion of the adult population of these Provinces is not protected against small-pox, and this is confirmd by the statistics of mortality from the disease.

The total cost to the Province of all the district establishments for the year amounted to Rs. 24,570-11-11. Of the total cost, Rs. 20,090 are charged under the head of establishment, and Rs. 4,324 under the head of travelling allowance to medical officers while on inspection duty:—

The average cost of each successful case varied in the different districts from 9 pies in one to 4 annas 1 pie in another. The circumstances that render vaccination more difficult and expensive in some districts than in others were thus explained in last year's chapter on vaccination:—

"It must not be assumed that a high average in any one district is an index of the appreciation of the value of the operations, for it is not necessarily so. The numerical strength of the vaccine establishment, the density of population, the existence of towns or of groups of villages within an easy radius, are all elements which affect the number of operations performed by each individual vaccinator."

If a portion of the salary of the Sanitary Commissioner be charged to the vaccination department, the total cost of the department for the year is raised to Rs. 33,570, and the average cost of each successful case becomes 2 annas 7 pies.

It has on several occasions been suggested, that vaccine establishments might be usefully employed in general sanitary and medical work, and this object has been kept in view. Cholera has been prevalent in nearly all the districts of the Province during the last two years, and the district vaccination establishments have been found most useful in distributing medicines in the villages suffering from the epidemic, and in urging on the malguzars and the people generally, attention to the precautions prescribed with a view to checking and mitigating the ravages of the epidemic.

VII.—Instruction.

1.—*General system of public instruction.*

1. The system of instruction has remained unchanged, and is described in the report for 1872-73.

2.—*Education.*

2. Grouping schools according to their nature as Government, aided, and unaided schools, and according to the class of instruction imparted, the statistics of the year in regard to schools and scholars, compared with those of the past year are as follows :—

Schools.	No. of schools at the close of the year.		No. of scholars at the close of the year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Average daily attendance.		Increase.	Decrease.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	1874-75.	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	In number of scholars.		1874-75	1875-76	In average attendance.		1874-75. Total cost.	1875-76 Total cost.
Government Schools.												
High Schools ...	1	1	82	96	14	..	64	74	10	...	353	283
Middle Schools ...	45	45	2300	2,630	330	..	1,678	1,916	238	...	45	40
Lower Primary.												
Schools for boys ...	771	763	43,815	44,276	461	...	26,984	27,719	735	...	7	7
Do. for girls ...	92	88	3,111	2,951	...	160	1,838	1,696	...	142	10	10
Normal Schools for Masters ...	4	4	222	216	...	6	*a* 176	*a* 188	12	...	76	109
Do. for Mistresses	1	1	16	14	...	2	16	13	...	3	131	316
Total ...	914	902	49,546	50,183	805	168	*a* 30,756	*a* 31,606	995	145	10	10
Private Schools Aided.												
High Schools ...	3	3	83	100	17	..	65	83	18	...	179	151
Middle Schools for boys ...	13	15	1,242	1,425	183	..	998	1,079	81	...	31	33
Do. for girls ...	3	2	266	219	...	47	231	211	..	20	38	40
Do. for (mixed boys and girls ...	1	2	25	78	53	..	12	67	55	...	115	36
Primary Schools for boys ...	593	585	26,836	27,073	237	..	15,272	16,281	1,009	...	4	4
Do. for girls ...	13	14	401	424	23	...	250	258	8	...	7	7
Adult Schools ..	4	5	47	83	36	...	23	38	15	...	2	2
Private Schools Unaided.												
Middle Schools ...	3	1	163	51	...	112	127	37	...	90	34	9
Primary Schools for boys ...	123	138	1,837	2,641	804	...	1,265	1,727	462	...	3	2
Do. for girls. ...	1	2	44	46	2	...	35	32	..	3	12	14
Adult Schools ...	5	...	81	...	...	81	42	...	..	42	...	...
Total ...	762	767	31,025	32,140	1,355	240	18,320	19,813	1,648	155	8	6
Grand Total ...	1,676	1,669	80,571	82,323	*b* 1,752	...	49,076	51,419	+*b* 2,343	...	10	9

a Omitting boarding houses.—See General Returns. *b* Net increase.

The general result is, that schools have decreased by seven in number, but that there has been a net gain of 1,752 scholars, an increase of 2,343 in the average attendance, and a decrease in the annual cost of educating each pupil. The closing of a few schools which were effecting no good was thus accompanied by no falling off in the number of scholars, and the increased average attendance, which more than kept pace with the larger numbers enrolled, is a very satisfactory feature. Absenteeism has always been, and is still the main obstacle to improvement, and it is cheering to see that attendance at school is improving. The time doubtless is still distant when compulsory education up to a certain standard, will be the law, and without considering whether legislation of this nature in this country will ever be resorted to, or would be expedient, it seems proper that all vested with authority should make use of all legitimate means at their disposal to induce parents to send their children to school, and to see that the children attend with some regularity.

The means employed for this purpose in these Provinces are visits to, and inspections of schools by District officers, their assistants, and other subordinates, which show the people that Government expects and exacts of its officers interest and attention in schools; the appointment of committees to manage and direct schools; and though apathy and indifference to education and its benefits still characterize the bulk of the people, slow success is achieved in the increased number of scholars, and in their more regular attendance.

If the totals of schools and scholars be separated to show those belonging to Government, those aided by Government, and those unaided, the following results are obtained :—

	Number of schools open at the close of		Scholars at close of		Average daily attendance in	
	1874—75.	1875—76.	1874—75.	1875—76.	1874—75.	1875—76.
Government Schools ...	914	902	49,546	50,183	30,756	31,606
Private Schools aided ...	630	626	28,900	29,402	16,851	18,017
Private Schools unaided...	132	141	2,125	2,738	1,469	1,796
Grand Total ...	1,676	1,669	80,571	82,323	49,076	51,419

The results then are that purely Government schools are fewer by 12, but that the number of scholars on their rolls has increased, and that the average attendance has increased in a greater proportion

than the mere numbers. The private schools aided are also fewer by 4, but their scholars are more numerous, and the improvement in attendance is specially marked. Private schools unaided increased in number by 9, their scholars were much more numerous; and though the average attendance also improved, it did not improve in proportion to the larger number of scholars. Of the 12 Government schools which were closed, 8 were primary schools for boys and 4 primary schools for girls; and while the closing of the boys' schools caused no decrease in the total number of scholars, the closing of 4 girls schools did cause a loss of 160 scholars. But schools for girls' have always had a precarious struggle for existence, and the 4 which were closed did not show results which would warrant their continuance.

For the purpose of inspection, the Province is divided into 3 circles, the southern, northern, and eastern, and the number of schools and scholars in each circle are—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Southern Circle ...	... 514	26,850
Northern " ...	... 604	25,663
Eastern " ...	... 551	30,080

These circle figures cannot be contrasted with those given last year, as during the year under review, the district of Seoni was transferred from the northern to the southern circle, and the district of Nimar from the southern to the northern. And Nimar has many more schools and scholars than Seoni. The transfer was made on administrative grounds, as owing to geographical position, it was easier to inspect Seoni from the southern, and Nimar from the northern circle.

Success of Central Provinces' students at University examination.

3. The success of Central Provinces' students at the University examination was great, and speaks favourably for the scholarship of the schools where they had their training. Of 50 students who presented themselves for the entrance examination, 34 passed; and of 12 who were examined for First Arts, 10 passed. These results are distinctly good, compared with those attained in other Provinces, as will be seen.

1875—76.	Entrance examination.		First Arts examination.	
	Passed.	Percentage of passed to presented candidates.	Passed.	Percentage of passed to presented candidates.
North-Western Provinces .	118	54	39	59
Panjab	53	52	8	53
Oudh	38	49	7	44
Central Provinces ...	34	68	10	83

Jubbulpore High school.

4. The Jubbulpore High School continues to make steady progress; the success of it, pupils at the First Arts and Entrance examinations was marked, its pupils are more in number, its receipts by fees have increased, and the average total cost of educating each pupil has decreased. The school has a good staff of masters, it is in every respect in a satisfactory condition, and its future success seems assured.

Schools of the middle class.

5. Government schools of the middle class are 45 in number, and in them, as compared with the previous year, scholars, average attendance and fees, have all improved. Taking the 14 zila schools, it is found that in the majority of them pupils are more numerous, the average attendance better, the fees more, the scholarship more advanced, the success of pupils at the high school scholarship examination greater, and the total cost of each pupil calculated on the average attendance less.

The inferior middle class schools, *i. e.*, Anglo-vernacular town schools, which are 31 in number, share in the general improvement, and the best and most promising schools of this class are found in the southern circle.

Government vernacular schools of the lower class.

6. These schools are of 5 kinds; the lower section of zila schools, and anglo-vernacular town schools, vernacular town schools, village boys' schools, and village girls' schools.

The lower section of zila schools show improvement,—numbers, attendance and fee collections, all sightly increased; and these ancillary schools are in a satisfactory state. The lower sections of Anglo-vernacular town schools show more favourably still, having more pupils, a better average attendance and larger fee collections, and their management has been very succeseful. Vernacular town schools have also more pupils, a very improved attendance, and only a slight decrease in fees. There has also been improvements in the scholarship at such schools.

Village schools for boys.

7. Primary education is given at the village schools, and the number and state of such schools is shown in the following table:—

Circle.	District.	Schools.		Pupils.		Average attendance.		Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
		1874—75	1875—76	1874—75	1875—76	1874—75	1875—76	1874—75	1875—76
								Rs.	Rs.
Southern Circle.	Betul ...	20	20	1,190	1,104	673	598	5	6
	Balaghat ...	30	30	1,581	1,960	803	882	4	5
	Bhandara ...	37	37	2,079	1,976	1,268	1,255	6	6
	Chanda ...	27	28	1,654	1,843	1,009	1,119	7	7
	Chhindwara ...	24	24	1,169	1,198	698	751	6	7
	Nagpur ...	53	53	2,843	2,728	1,720	1,643	8	8
	Seoni ...	26	26	1,179	1,153	567	581	6	7
	Upper Godavari ...	1	2	13	40	12	33	12	7
	Wardha ...	43	43	2,183	2,173	1,264	1,302	8	7
	Total ...	261	263	13,891	13,905	8,014	8,164	7	7
Northern Circle	Damoh ...	33	29	1,286	1,110	631	580	7	7
	Hoshangabad ...	74	75	2,620	2,593	1,402	1,446	7	7
	Jubbulpore ...	63	63	3,421	3,493	2,060	2,293	5	5
	Mandla ...	10	8	380	307	174	199	7	7
	Narsinghpur ...	50	50	2,549	2,751	1,594	1,836	5	5
	Nimar ...	30	24	1,426	1,163	866	708	7	7
	Saugor ...	48	45	2,224	2,122	1,422	1,140	5	6
	Total ...	308	294	13,906	13,539	8,149	8,475	6	6
Eastern Circle.	Bilaspur ...	26	26	1,779	1,786	1,047	1,052	4	4
	Raipur ...	44	44	3,450	3,836	2,367	2,181	4	3
	Sambalpur ...	5	5	314	299	211	188	10	8
	Total ...	75	75	5,543	5,921	3,625	3,421	4	4
	Grand Total ...	644	632	33,340	33,365	19,788	20,060	6	6

The scholars, attendance, and fee collections, have all improved.

The districts in which results are less favourable in this than in the previous, year are Betul, Bhandara, Nagpur, in the Southern Circle; Damoh, Saugor and Nimar in the Northern; and Sambalpur and Raipur in the Eastern: in the other districts, better results have been obtained, and in regard to Nimar, it may be explained that the loss in schools and scholars, is owing to a wrong classification having been made in the present year.

Schools for girls.

8. These are 88 in number, their scholars are 2,951 and the average daily attendance 1,696. These schools are not improving, and there has during the year been a loss, both in the number of schools and in the number of scholars; and of close upon 3,000 girls whose names are borne on the register

less than 400 are able to read at sight and write from dictation The Chief Commissioner does not, in the present state of native society and feeling, look for any thing like speedy improvement in such schools, or for their development, and he has not hesitated to give his sanction to the closing of 4, the prospects of which were hopeless.

Private schools under inspection.

9. Some figures have already been given and mention made regarding private schools, aided and unaided. The comparative statistics of the two years are given below :—

		Number of institutions.	Number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Grant-in-aid by Government.	Fees collected.
					Rs.	Rs.
Aided Private Schools ...	1874-75	630	28,900	16,851	52,709	10,471
	1875-76	626	29,402	18,017	53,609	10,916
Unaided Private Schools .	1874-75	132	2,125	1,469	4	1,843
	1875-76	141	2,738	,79 6	...	1,059
Total ...	1874-75	762	31,025	18,320	52,713	12,314
	1875-76	767	32,140	19,813	53,609	11,975

The statistics of the aided private schools are favourable as to all figures. Four useless schools were closed, at the others pupils and attendance increased, fee collections rose, and a larger grant-in-aid from Government was earned. The unaided private schools are not so satisfactory, and the concern of Government with them is but small. The number of schools and the scholars enrolled show increase, which might be held to denote healthy development ; but the average attendance has relatively decreased, and there is a large falling off in fee collections. Of the aided high schools, three are at Nagpur and one at Jubbulpore : those at Nagpur, being the Free Church Mission School, the City Aided School, and the Bishops School, Sitabaldi. The first maintains its standard of efficiency, and its large and carefully supervised staff of teachers guarantees the soundness of the education imparted at it. The second has also done well, and has during the year received an increased grant-in-aid.

An increased grant-in-aid has also recently been sanctioned to the Bishops School, Sitabaldi, and the Committee of management propose to entertain an additional master. The prospects of the school are good.

Of the superior middle class aided schools, two are for natives only, and seven for European and Eurasian children with, at some, classes for natives. The best of these schools are the Catholic School for boys at Nagpur, the Kamptee Convent School, and the Catholic School for girls at Jubbulpore.

Aided primary schools for boys.

10. The statistics of indigenous primary schools aided by results are favourable. The average attendance increased from 5,807 to 6,175, the number of passed scholars from 4,380 to 4,700, the amount of grant from Rs. 7,173 to Rs. 7,602, and the standards by which pupils passed showed increased efficiency.

The primary schools which receive fixed grants, are chiefly in the Sambalpur district, and the figures relating to them are given in paragraph 160 of your report. These figures are:—

	No. of schools.	No. of Scholars.	Average attendance.	Total cost.	Fees and subscriptions.	Net cost.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ...	246	12,686	7,801	34,523	17,311	17,212
1875-76 ...	246	12,257	7,595	33,215	16,609	16,606

and they are hardly so satisfactory as in the previous year, for the scholars enrolled have decreased in each of the last two years, and the average attendance, which much improved in the previous year, has receded. The Deputy Commissioner, however, who ought to be well acquainted with the state and prospects of these schools, does not take a desponding view of them, and thinks they will do well.

Normal schools.

11. The arrangements mentioned in last year's report in respect to Normal schools greatly improved their status and efficiency. In 1874-75, 52 men were under training, obtained certificates, and passed out as schoolmasters. In 1875-76, 91 men obtained certificates and were sent out as schoolmasters. Among schoolmistresses, 10 obtained certificates and 9 employment. Thus the new arrangements regarding normal school institutions have already begun to yield fruit, and the number, both of men and women, who left the Normal school as masters nearly doubled; and it seems clear that the training which these men now get, owing to its practical character, will fit them for the charge of the schools. At all the Normal schools progress is shown, and the female Normal School at Jubbulpore seems to have made a judicious and promising start under the new appointed Lady Superintendent.

Scholarships.

12. The system on which scholarships are granted has remained the same as in past years, a scholarship being considered not a reward to a boy for past diligence, but an incentive for further study, and the means of support during such time of further study. Scholarships are distributed primary, junior, and senior, so as to affiliate each class of school to the one above it. In all, 374 scholarships were granted, amounting to Rs. 23,208; and of these, 235 scholarships, amounting to Rs. 12,024, were primary, 99 amounting to Rs. 6,888 junior, and 40 amounting to Rs. 4,296 senior.

Languages.

13. The extent to which various languages are taught in all our schools may be gathered from the following table :—

				1874-75.	1875-76.
			Hindus	72,288	73,672
			Mohammadans	5,346	5,714
			Christians	731	706
			Others	2,206	2,231
European languages.	Classical.	Latin.		13	17
	Venacular.	French.		...	4
		English.		4,278	4,630
Oriental languages.	Classical.	Sanskrit.		480	425
		Arabic.		374	401
		Persian.		125	146
	Vernacular.	Urdu.		2,203	2,503
		Hindi.		43,699	44,856
		Telugu.		521	494
		Marathi.		18,700	19,210
		Gujarathi.		355	380
		Uriya.		13,576	13,174
		Tamil.		18633	21236
		Marwari.			

Remarks.

The number of scholars learning the several languages will not agree with the number of pupils enrolled, as some boys learn two or more languages.

The principal languages taught in our schools are Hindi, Mahrathi and Urya, which are the vernacular of the boys; in foreign languages English takes the pre-eminence, and the study of it is yearly spreading.

Financial statistics.

14. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,92,365, which includes a small sum of Rs. 8,462 spent on school houses by the Department Public Works. Excluding this last small sum, Rs. 5,09,988 was the expenditure from public funds controlled by Government officers, and such expenditure is thus classified:—

		Rs.			
1.—On direction and inspection	...	1,06,436	or 21·	per ct.	nearly
2.—On training schools	...	25,372	5·	"	"
3.—On high schools	...	27,537	5·4	"	"
4.—On middle class schools	...	91,464	17·9	"	"
5.—On primary school for boys	...	2,13,440	41·8	"	"
6.—On middle or primary schools for girls		20,865	4·1	"	"
7.—On Book Depot and Press	...	21,654	4·2	"	"
8.—On miscellaneous	...	3,220	·6	"	"
		Rs. 5,09,988	or 100·		

And the sources and amounts of receipts spent on education were during 1875-76:—

		Rs,
Subscriptions from Municipal and Local Funds	...	80,403
Fees	...	28,034
School cess	...	1,26,194
Other sources (including sale receipts of Book Depot)		35,408
Assignment from Provincial Revenues	...	3,13,864
		Rs. 5,83,903

General remarks.

15. The satisfactory features in the year's annals are, that generally, and in all classes of schools with which Government has concern, pupils increased and were more regular in attendance, and that fee collections were higher, that the condition of the higher class schools is satisfactory, that the middle class and lower class schools also show advancement, and that the scholarship at all evinces progress.

3.—*Literature and the Press.*

The Press.

16. The Indian Railway Service Press at Jubbulpore, under the proprietorship of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, publishes the "Indian Railway Service Gazette" once a week, also the "Masonic Record of Western India," a pamphlet issued monthly.

17. The lithographic press maintained by the Educational Department is for the publication of an Educational paper, the "Central Provinces' News", also to print school books and certain returns and examination papers. The newspaper is distributed among the schools of the Province, and is sold to private subscribers, of whom there are 103. It is edited by an Assistant Inspector, and is printed in the four vernaculars of the Province.

The books issued from the lithographic press attached to the Educational Department were :—

Copies.

2,000—Jinikaparipathi (Lessons in money matters).
400—Pashu Varnan (Description of certain mammalia).
500—Narsinghpur ki Bhugol (Geography of Narsinghpur).
500—Tashri ul huruf (Urdu Primer).
3,000—Hindi Geography (Central Provinces).
3,000—Varna mala Hindi (Hindi Primer).
250—Jubbulpore ki naksha (Map of Jubbulpore).
500—Balbodh kittas (Hindi copy-slips).
1,000—Ganit Prakash, Part I. (Arithmetic, Part I.).
200—Narsinghpur ki naksha (Map of Narsinghpur in Hindi).
1,000—Small Map of Central Provinces.

Book Depot transactions during the year 1875-76.

18. The transactions of the Book Depot during the year were as follows :—The Depot at Nagpur, under the charge of the Curator, has two branches, one at Jubbulpore and the other at Raipur, the head-quarters of Circle Inspectors of Education. During the year, the number of books purchased were 101,116, at a cost of Rs. 25,461 ; of which 105,371 books were sold or distributed, the sale proceeds of which amounted to Rs. 26,086 : the number of books in store at the close of the year was 111,6[illegible]7, valued at Rs. 25,820.

4.—*Literary Societies.*

19. In the early part of the year a new literary society was started at Damoh. This association consists of schoolmasters and scholars, who discuss literary subjects, and is kept up by subscription from the masters. There are now in the Province 16 working societies ; the most active of all these is the Saugor Institute, established on the 4th April 1875. This association has two branches (1) the Students' Institute, consisting of 25 members ; and (2) the Self-Improvement Society, with 33 members. The proceedings of these associations are regularly printed in the Educational newspaper.

5.—*Arts and Sciences.*

Museum.

20. The classificatory arrangements of the collections in the Nagpur Museum have progressed favourably under the superintendence of the Inspector General of Education. A great portion of the work, excepting a few sections, has been done without any expenditure but that of printing the catalogue. The sections completed are classified under four heads, embracing 'Minerals,' 'Manufactures,' 'Geology' and 'Antiquities.' Among the most interesting specimens received during the year, are a lump of coal weighing 2½ cwt., and a wrought iron bar from the Warora Colliery works, specular iron ore from Lohara, some weapons and musical instruments of the Khonds, presented by the Kharond Raja, and some zeolites from the Bhore Ghauts, presented by Professor Gray of Bombay, and some fossils found in Chanda District. 75,575 persons visited the Museum during the year.

21. The cost of the Museum was Rs. 1,779, of which Rs. 607 were spent on establishment.

22. The books belonging to the Museum Library are neatly kept and carefully catalogued. 126 books were added to the library, and some useful books and books of reference are expected from England shortly. Some books in Hindi and Urdu were sent by a private individual from Lucknow, and these books, it is reported, are often taken out and read. During the year 706 books were circulated, making twice the number circulated last year.

VIII.—Archæology.

1. In the early part of the year the Bombay Government forwarded to this Administration a list "admittedly imperfect and incorrect" of architectural and other archæological remains in the Central Provinces prepared by Mr. J. Burgess, the Archæological Surveyor to the Bombay Government, with a view to its correction and amplification if possible. The sanction of the Government of India was asked for and received to the deputation of an officer capable of doing the work for the whole Province satisfactorily. The tour of this officer was to have begun in the course of the current year, but this arrangement was ultimately cancelled, for, as it appeared that General Cunningham, the Director General of the Archæological Survey, had already explored nearly the whole of the Provinces, it would have been a needless waste of money and time to depute a special officer to again go over the same ground, particularly as General Cunningham intended to visit these Provinces again this season, in view to completing the work already begun by him.

So far then as General Cunningham has examined the various archæological or architectural remains, there will be no need to do any thing more, and any inspection will be confined to places which General Cunningham either has not visited or may not intend to visit.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

1.—*Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.*

(*Vide* paras. 266-7 of the Administration Report for 1872-73.)

2.—*Ecclesiastical.*

1. In February 1875, Government in the Financial Department decided to reduce the cost of church establishments in India. In these Provinces there are 15 churches, maintained at a cost of Rs. 205 a month. Four of these are military churches, containing more than 400 sittings each, two being first class churches, at Kamptee and Saugor; and two of the 2nd, at Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The expenditure fixed according to the new scale of charges for 1st class churches is Rs. 47 a month each, and for the 2nd Rs. 31 monthly each. The remaining 11 are at small stations, the head-quarters of other districts. These small churches are allowed each a chowkidar on Rs. 6 per mensem. The revised establishments, as now sanctioned, result in an increase of Rs. 17 a month over the existing expenditure. These changes will take effect from the 1st April 1877.

3.—*Stationery.*

2. The old arrangements for the supply of these Provinces remain unchanged, so far on the store on which each officer is to indent is concerned. But during the year, it was decided, in accordance with orders from the Financial Department, that all officers should submit their indents to the head of the department to which they belong, who after checking and comparing the indents according to the reasonable requirements of the officers, should then submit a consolidated indent to the Superintendents of Stationery at Bombay or Calcutta, as the officer drew his stationery from either store. The following are the arrangements in this respect now existing :—

Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, indenting for all sections of their offices in the Revenue, Judicial and General Departments, through the Judicial Commissioner.

District Superintendents of Police, Superintendents of Jails, Lunatic Asylums, and Jubbulpore School of Industry, through the Inspector General at the head of those departments.

Civil Surgeons, Nagpur School of Medicine, and Dispensaries, through the Sanitary Commissioner; Educational officers through Inspector General of Education; Deputy and Assistant Conservators through the Conservator of Forests.

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A 1.—Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, mileage of—				
			Waste.							Made roads.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Railroads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.													
Trans Nerbudda districts.	Saugor ...	1,200	1,576	1,229	4,005	423,585	..	423,585	..	54	63	21	...
	Damoh ...	667	826	1,306	2,799	548,855	..	548,855	..	...	92	160	...
Nerbudda valley districts.	Jubbulpore ...	1,320	1,308	1,290	3,918	210,679	..	210,679	..	...	303	...	90
	Narsinghpur ...	962	244	710	1,916	119,893	..	119,893	224 (*a*)	...	...	3	70
	Hoshangabad ...	1,442	825	2,109	4,376	970,323	100	970,223	150 (*b*)	...	...	498	163
	Nimar ...	593	996	1,751	3,340	304,458	..	304,458	..	40	71	...	111
Satpura hill districts.	Mandla ...	688	2,448	1,633	4,719	1,432,037	11,902	1,420,135	..	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	517	657	1,967	3,141	98,732	..	98,732	99 (*c*)	...	...	35	...
	Seoni ...	877	717	1,532	3,126	481,608	..	481,608	..	...	90	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	1,109	502	2,242	3,853	460,204	..	460,204	120 (*d*)	...	46	114	...
	Betul ...	1,064	1,217	1,623	3,904	550,640	..	550,640	..	...	95	138	...
Nagpur plain districts in valleys of Wardha and Wainganga.	Nagpur ...	1,805	632	1,349	3,786	249,597	..	249,597	..	...	174	33	26
	Bhandara ...	1,077	1,336	1,509	3,922	350,774	..	350,774	245 (*e*)	...	58	...	...
	Chanda ...	971	5,222	3,507	9,700	711,737	...	711,737	194 (*f*)	...	47	...	26
	Wardha ...	1,370	493	538	2,401	127,599	..	127,599	..	...	74	...	65
Chhattisgarh districts.	Raipur ...	3,449	4,419	4,017	11,885	876,160	..	876,160	182 (*g*)	...	52	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	2,084	1,914	3,800	7,798	407,601	..	407,601	25 (*g*)	...	...	...	...

Sambalpur district on the Mahanadi	...	2,089	746	1,572	4,407	...	..	..	90 (g)	..	..	..	..
Upper Godavari district	...	32	762	291	1,085	435,702	..	4,35,702	58 (h)	..	..	..	..
										90	1,165	1,002	551
Total British	...	23,266	26,840	33,975	84,081	8,760,184	12,002	87,48,182	1,337	2,257			
NATIVE STATES.													
Bastar	...	1,000	8,000	4,000	13,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Karond	...	580	1,265	1,900	3,745	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..
Raigarh Bargarh	...	300	400	786	1,486	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarangarh	...	320	80	140	540	...	...	...	50 (g)	..	..	..	..
Patna	...	550	950	899	2,399	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Sonpur	...	556	90	260	906	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Rairakhol	...	150	275	408	833	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Bamra	...	600	580	808	1,988	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Sakti	...	41	47	27	115	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Kawarda	...	176	172	539	887	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Kondka or Chhuikhadan	...	104	60	10	174	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanker	...	154	446	400	1,000	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khairagarh	...	544	243	153	940	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Nandgaon	...	426	303	155	884	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makrai	...	104	53	58	215	...	...	..	..	..	..	11	..
Total Native States	...	5,605	12,964	10,543	29,112	...	...	..	50	..	..	11	...
										90	1,165	1,013	
Grand Total	...	28,871	39,804	44,518	1,13,193	87,60,184	12,002	87,48,182	1,724	2,268			551

(a) During rains by Nerbudda, Dudi Shakar, and Sher ; (b) by Nerbudda, Tawa, Denwa and Ganjal ; (c) by Banganga. Bagh, Deo and Son ; (d) by Pench and Kanhan rivers ; (e) during rains by Wainganga, Baghnadi and Chulban ; (f) by Wainganga and Wardha rivers at certain seasons; (g) by Mahanadi ; (h) by Godavari and Pranhita.

A 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report for 1872-73, or Chapters I. and II., Introduction to "Central Provinces' Gazetteer" Edition of 1870.

A.—3 Climate.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall,—inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS.																
Saugor.—Civil Station	0·82	58·75	1·73	61·30	75°	108°	99°	69°	95°	84°	63°	85°	75°	N. W.	S. W.	
Kurai ...	0·20	50·00	0·90	51·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rehli ...	1·30	62·20	1·40	64·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Banda ...	1·30	57·80	0·80	59·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Damoh.—Civil Station...	0·80	55·10	0·05	55·95	89°	108°	101°	76°	90°	85°	59°	84°	68°	N.E.&N.W.	W.—N. W.	W.—E.
Hatta ...	1·10	40·10	1·50	42·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tejgarh ...	0·40	60·40	1·80	62·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patharia ...	0·50	50·10	0·80	51·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Bhatiagarh ...	1·20	58·90	1·80	61·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.																
Jubbulpore.—Civil Stn ...	0·38	50·43	0·87	51·68	80°	104°	99°	75°	80°	78°	48°	77°	64°	N.—N.E. & S.	W.—S. W. & S.	N.-N.W.&S.W.
Sihora ...	2·17	50·90	1·97	55·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murwara...	0·97	47·71	1·38	50·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Narsinghpur.—Civil Stn.	0·60	74·33	0·70	75·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. & N.W.	N. W. & S. E.	
Gadarwara ...	...	68·10	...	68·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chanwarpatha...	0·20	64·50	0·20	64.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chhindwara ...	...	58·60	1·10	59·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mohpani ...	...	59·50	0·20	59·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshangabad.—Civil Stn	...	62·84	0·49	63·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.E.—S.W	W.—S.W	

A. 3.—Climate.—(*Contd.*)

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall—inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunset.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.—(*Contd.*)																
Nimar.—Civil Station...	1·15	30·13	0·04	31·32	107°	80°	94°	87°	74°	80°	88°	53°	70°	N—N E	N W—W.	N E—S E
SATPURA HILL DISTRICTS.																
Mandla.—Civil Station.	1·40	56·00	3·70	61·10	75°	111°	..	70°	87°	..	35°	83°	...	N W	N W & N E	N W
Balaghat.—Ditto ...	1·75	66 70	2·00	70·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..
Katingi ...	1·10	48·10	4·60	53·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
Behir ...	0·80	71·90	4·50	77·20	...	...	—	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
Lanji ...	0·50	68·40	3·20	72·10	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Seoni.—Civil Station ...	2·45	66·10	3·15	66·10	...	..	—	..	...	...	...	...	..	N E	S E	...
Chhindwara.—Ditto ...	1·30	45·61	3·23	50·14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	W—SW	W—W—S W—W	W—N W
Betul.— Ditto ...	1·45	52·23	0·20	53·88	93°	103°	100°	73°	79°	80°	62°	79°	81°	NW & S W	N W & S E	N W & N E
Multai ...	·53	50·00	1·87	52·40	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
Atner ...	1·67	33·71	2·89	38·27	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..
Shahpur ...	1·12	76·34	2·15	79·61	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
Chicholi ...	0·54	30·89	1·39	32·82	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Amla ...	1·13	43·13	1 18	45·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..

NAGPUR PLAIN DISTRICTS.																
Nagpur.—Civil Station.	2·00	48·98	3·88	54·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NW	W	E
Bhandara.—Ditto ...	1·45	57·92	0·98	60·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N, NE, NW, W	S, SE, SW	.....
Sakoli ...	...	69·32	2·18	71·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tirora ...	0·70	53·20	2·50	56·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chanda.—Civil Station...	1·24	45·64	3·96	50·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E & S	W	N & E
Brahmapuri ...	0·95	60·34	5·83	67·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mul ...	0·19	32·77	2·22	35·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Warora ...	0·05	26·71	6·00	32·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wardha.—Civil Station.	3·33	37·56	8·48	49·37	84°	99°	94°	77°	83°	84°	49°	76°	73°	NE & W	N & W	N & E
Hinganghat ...	1·98	36·22	0·15	38·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Arvi ...	0·35	30·43	0·90	31·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
CHHATTISGARH PLATEAU DISTRICTS																
Raipur.—Civil Station.	1·21	50·54	2·11	53·86	82°	97°	91°	70°	79°	73°	65°	78°	75°	W, SW, S, N	NW, SW, W, SE,	NE, N, NW
Bilaspur.—Ditto ...	1·42	36·95	1·15	39·52	89°	110°	99°	75°	83°	78°	55°	81°	68°	NW, NE, SE, NW	E, NE, S, SW	W
Mungeli ...	·46	44·94	3·29	48·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Seorinarain ...	2·25	43·72	1·01	46·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Saragaon ...	...	48·74	1·00	49·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sambalpur in the Mahanadi Valley.—Civil Station ..	1·90	60·83	2·51	65·24	80°	105°	98°	77°	86°	80°	55°	82°	74°	NE	SW	
UPPER GODAVARI DISTRICT																
Sironcha ...	1·12	39·41	2·92	43·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NW & SE	NW	

B 1.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not	Principal articles of produce including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory ...	3,056	78,856	92,135	3 wall pieces (zambooks.) 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys. 400 Retainers armed with swords.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, ral, dammer, kosal, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, gur, horns, hides, wax and honey.
2. Karond ...	Do.	3,550	133,483	20,000	None.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh.	Do.	400	63,304	7,500	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh ...	Do.	1,350	37,091	8,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5. Patna ...	Do.	600	98,636	25,000	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	5,000	130,713	18,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
7. Rairakhol ...	Do.	580	12,660	6,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.

8 Bamra	Feudatory.	350	56,613	6,000	None.	None.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
*9 Sakti ...	Do.	350	8,394	8,131	Do.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum, and mohwa fruit.
10 Kawardha ...	Do.	16,000	75,462	53,560	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
11 Kondka or Chhui-khadan ...	Do.	11,000	29,590	22,032	3 elephants, 28 horses, 3 camels, 80 bullocks, 40 Sowars 326 footmen.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12 Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	43,552	15,000	4 elephants, 12 horses, 2 camels, 100 footmen.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13 Khairagarh ...	Do.	47,000	122,264	1,17,635	5 elephants, 38 horses, 13 sowars, 80 footmen.	Do.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14 Nandgaon ...	Do.	46,000	148,544	98,745	5 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, 500 footmen.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, and Kodo, coarse cloth.
15 Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	13,648	22,000	None.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mohwa chironji, achar, &c. No manufactur worthy of note.

Under British management.

B 2.—Native chiefs and principal

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.
1 Raja Bhairau Deo of Bastar ...	Feudatory.	Rajput	32	Indifferently.
2 Raja Udet Pratab Deo of Kharond ...	Do.	Do.	37	Knows Uria and Urdu well.
3 Raja Ghanasyam Singh of Raigarh ...	Do.	Gond	52	Knows Hindi.
4 Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh of Sarangarh ...	Do.	Do.	11	A minor.
*5 Maharaja Sur Pratab Deo of Patna ...	Do.	Chauhan Rajput	32	Fair knowledge of Uria and Urdu.
6 Raja Niladri Singh Deo Bahadur of Sonpur ...	Do.	Do.	37	Fair knowledge of English and well acquainted with Uria.
7 Raja Bishan Chandar Janamuni of Rairakhol ...	Do.	Janamuni Rajput	57	Fair knowledge of Uria
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra ...	Do.	Gangabansi Rajput	28	Do.
*9 Raja Ranjit Singh of Sakti ...	Do.	Raj Gond	43	Knows Uria and Urdu
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda ...	Do.	Do.	26	Under tutor, appointed by Deputy Commissioner.
11 Mahant Lachman Das of Kondka ...	Do.	Bairagi	65	Knows Hindi.
12 Raja Narhar Deo of Kanker ...	Do.	Rajput	27	Do.
*13 Raja of Khairagarh ...	...	...	...	...
14 Mahant Ghasidas of Nandgaon.	Do.	Bairagi	56	Do.
15 Raja Lachchu Shah *alias* Bharat Shah of Makrai ...	Do.	Gond	27	Knows Hindi and a little Urdu.

* Under British

male members of their families.

How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
In administering his territory.	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
Do.	do	do	Has adopted his nephew Ram Bhadra Sai, but the adoption has since been annulled in consequence of his nephew's misconduct.
Do.	do	do	Has sons and 1 brother.
The territory is administered by the mother of the Raja during his minority.	do	do	A minor.
Resides at Sambalpur.	do	do	Has 2 brothers, the elder has a son.
In administering his territory.	do	do	Has male heir.
Do.	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do
Resides at Raipur.	do	do	Has 2 sons.
In administering his territory.	do	do	Has no male heir.
Do.	do	do	Has 1 son and 3 grandsons.
Do.	do	do	Has no sons but has 3 brothers.
...	...	...	Lal Fateh Singh who was desposed, died on 12th August 1874 and no new chief has yet been recognized. The estate is under British management.
In administering his territory.	do	Does not follow primogeniture	Has 1 son and 2 chelas or disciples.
Do.	do	Follows primogeniture.	A son was lately born to the Raja.

management.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Education, and Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and an Inspector General of Registration who is also Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles, illages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of official and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PDR	Nagpur ...	5	3,786	631,109	Nagpur	84,441	2,170	15	24	38	21	1003	1,89,405	8,19,658	12,79,559
					Kamptee	43,831									
					Umrer	11,394									
					Khapa	8,007									
					Ramtek	7,045									
					Narkher	7,159									
					Mohpa	5,572									
					Kalmeswar	4,738									
					Bela	5,012									

NAG	Bhandara	...	2	3,922	564,813	Bhandara	11,433	1,772	7	7	45	13	388	107,692	404,067	547,504
						Mohari	6,183									
						Tumsar	7,367									
						Pauni	8,973									
	Chanda	...	4	9,700	534,431	Chanda	16,233	2,599	6	12	130	20	539	134,435	245,800	443,038
						Armori	5,271									
	Wardha	...	3	2,401	354,720	Hinganghat	9,415	1,372	9	11	26	19	421	132,794	510,014	754,462
						Arvi	7,639									
						Deoli	5,558									
						Sindi	4,867									
						Ashti	4,262									
	Balaghat	...	2	3,141	302,482	Hatta	2,684	1,028	5	6	65	30	235	34,705	156,875	239,040
						Lanji	2,075									
JUBBULPORE	Jubbulpore	...	4	3,918	528,859	Jubbulpore	55,188	2,525	11	16	40	18	698	94,733	570,766	759,037
						Garha	2,588									
						Seora	3,988									
						Panagar	3,872									
						Murwara	2,885									
						Katangi	2,898									
						Belhiri	2,028									
						Bijeragogarh	2,008									
						Patan	2,662									
	Saugor	...	5	4,005	527,725	Saugor	45,655	2,107	9	17	28	26	598	60,138	433,872	631,511
						Garhakota	9,085									
						Rehli	4,406									
						Kurai	4,965									
						Deori	3,994									
	Damoh	...	2	2,799	269,642	Damoh	8,189	1,337	4	7	50	25	379	115,879	267,179	329,163
						Hatta	6,251									
						Hindoria	3,286									
						Ranch	2,611									
	Seoni	...	2	3,123	299,856	Seoni	9,557	1,334	4	4	45	24	294	66,840	159,524	?
	Mandla		2	4,719	213,018	Mandla	4,936	1,619	4	7	61	25	288	67,594	81,566	
						Bahmani	1,983									

C.—(*Contd.*)

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisons.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NERBUDDA.	Hoshangabad ...	5	4,376	463,625	Hoshangabad	11,613	1,393	11	22	55	14	564	1,51,398	4,19,347	6,86,432
					Harda	9,170									
					Seoni	7,579									
					Sohagpur	7,552									
					Babai	4,041									
	Narsinghpur ...	3	1,916	339,395	Narsinghpur	12,111	1,088	9	11	30	10	363	1,26,026	4,18,234	5,34,969
					Gadarwara	6,068									
					Singhpur	3,167									
					Kauria	3,167									
					Tendukhera	3,034									
	Betul ...	2	3,904	274,264	Betul	4,593	1,381	5	7	52	22	340	1,08,399	1,88,121	3,37,628
					Badnur	2,645									
					Multai	3,371									
	Chhindwara ...	2	3,853	316,095	Chhindwara	8,626	1,810	5	7	64	29	380	94,831	2,22,518	3,38,940
					Lodikhera	5,219									
					Pandhurna	5,218									
	Nimar ...	3	3,340	211,176	Burhanpur	29,303	687	17	16	40	6	450	1,57,900	1,61,408	3,90,995
					Khandwa	14,119									
					Asir	2,632									
					Pandhana	2,248									
					Borgaon	1,719									

CHHATTISGARH	Raipur ...	4	11,855	1,093,405	Raipur Dhamtari Rajim	19,116 6,023 2,808	4,652	10	12	51	14	467	152,35[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bilaspur ...	3	7,798	715,398	Ratanpur Bilaspur Mungeli	5,111 4,898 4,392	3,437	7	10	56	10	300	50,687	2,83,203	3,47,830
	Sambalpur ...	2	4,407	523,084	Sambalpur	11,020	1,710	6	7	60	25	338	105,887	88,786	1,57,864
	Upper Godavari ...	2	1,085	52,120	Dumagudem Sironcha	2,008 1,145	198	2	3	112	34	77	46,166	19,900	37,723
	Total ...	58	84,078	8,201,519	.....		34,219	146	206	130	21	8,122	19,97,964	61,27,204	90,62,391
														Total revenue of Reserved forests ...	2,59,661
														Grand Total ...	*93,22,052

* Exclusive of Inland Customs duty on salt and sugar and the Pandhri revenue.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses. Of the better sort.	Inhabited houses. Of the inferior sort.	Population. Men.	Population. Women.	Population. Children. Male.	Population. Children. Female.	Population. Total.	Population. Number per square mile.	Chr Europeans.
Nagpur ...	9,530	111,589	209,392	205,491	112,048	104,178	631,109	169	2,221
Bhandara ...	2,352	103,769	163,969	176,416	115,315	109,113	564,813	144	17
Chanda ...	4,424	103,834	160,724	167,951	106,877	98,879	534,431	35	25
Wardha ...	1,916	73,229	117,366	112,787	63,533	61,034	354,720	149	22
Balaghat ...	108	37,084	54,837	58,611	41,799	39,761	195,008	75	...
Jubbulpore ...	1,749	113,113	176,691	173,996	93,546	84,626	528,859	135	744
Saugor ...	1,633	97,144	183,694	165,080	94,657	84,294	527,725	132	848
Damoh ...	5,901	51,787	91,942	86,245	48,620	43,435	269,642	96	5
Seoni ...	1,176	77,867	120,239	121,724	85,257	80,110	407,330	113	15
Mandla ...	416	44,497	64,269	62,522	46,204	40,023	213,018	45	21
Betúl ...	536	52,688	84,442	81,607	60,164	57,842	284,055	69	8
Chhindwara ...	3,328	58,491	93,287	93,853	65,829	63,121	316,095	81	26
Hoshangabad ...	1,525	88,642	153,502	139,715	84,808	75,809	453,834	102	86
1 Feudatory State ...	...	2,704	4,541	4,303	2,574	2,230	13,648	63	...
Narsinghpur ...	1,877	63,011	113,472	106,208	63,080	56,635	339,395	177	30
Nimar ...	475	41,689	75,158	65,392	37,282	33,344	2,11,176	63	222
Raipur ...	712	393,739	398,212	429,361	320,378	289,304	1,437,255	99	39
4 Feudatory States...	71	67,457	95,018	99,390	78,212	71,230	343,850	129	...
Bilaspur ...	63	192,520	222,049	233,117	181,061	163,627	799,254	91	8
2 Feudatory States...	28	22,318	24,298	25,171	18,379	16,008	83,856	84	...
Sambalpur ...	5,103	219,054	366,803	352,871	170,576	162,284	1,052,534	65	9
7 Feudatory States...	2,084	123,907	196,108	186,540	76,42[illegible]	70,428	529,500	45	...
Upper Godavari ...	283	52,597	51,956	47,927	16,062	15,031	130,976	9	19
1 Feudatory State ...	...	41,600	34,483	31,794	6,262	6,317	78,856	6	...
Total { British Territory...	40,924	1,633,367	2,547,556	2,533,681	1,624,645	1,495,637	8,201,519	96	4,365
Total { 15 Feudatory States	2,183	257,986	354,448	347,198	181,851	166,213	1,049,710	36	...
Grand Total ...	43,107	1,891,353	2,902,004	2,880,879	1,806,496	1,661,850	9,251,229	81	4,365

lation.

Classification of Population.										Occupation.		
tians.												
Americans.	Armenians.	East Indians.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Parsis.	Budhists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists	Prevailing language*
..	...	834	2,402	548,212	34,917	12	3,034	39,378	99	134,431	496,678	m u g
..	..	16	34	472,151	10,696	...	520	81,349	30	155,377	409,436	m
..	...	15	49	397,540	8,176	...	648	126,939	1,039	126,300	408,131	m g t h
..	..	32	42	303,905	12,428	..	2,381	35,910	...	99,673	255,047	m g u
...	...	7	4	131,176	2,934	..	39	59,217	1,631	86,942	108,060	m h g
3	5	187	728	396,558	25,968	16	3,477	100,239	934	190,472	338,387	h
..	..	95	373	462,488	23,541	..	15,927	24,455	...	186,747	340,978	h m
...	...	18	6	225,691	7,672	...	5,155	30,949	146	109,149	160,493	h u
..	..	1	33	241,013	14,566	15	1,020	150,050	617	158,588	248,742	h u m
..	..	3	5	76,996	2,716	1	146	126,735	6,395	111,231	101,787	u h g
...	..	...	11	168,788	4,555	8	937	109,748	...	118,428	165,627	u h m g
..	..	17	62	191,669	9,747	...	574	114,000	...	123,344	192,751	h g m
2	..	19	216	346,978	20,708	11	1,077	84,702	44	133,995	319,839	g u m
...	...	...	...	9,731	681	...	...	3,236	..	5,606	8,042	
1	1	9	33	283,102	11,958	..	860	43,332	69	116,913	222,482	h m g
..	..	68	130	154,889	21,449	6	545	33,843	24	47,867	163,309	m h u
..	...	42	304	872,480	14,191	5	237	327,333	222,624	666,514	770,741	c h u
..	..	...	1	197,515	2,029	..	14	99,848	43,842	184,741	159,109	
..	...	12	17	481,430	8,576	...	6	112,600	196,605	486,353	312,901	h u
..	.	...	...	46,051	1,552	..	...	21,206	15,047	47,473	36,388	
..	.	16	4	700,964	3,279	..	...	348,262	...	533,675	518,839	U h
..	...	4	...	355,836	1,152	...	...	172,514	...	303,245	226,255	
..	...	44	226	62,107	2,888	...	...	65,692	...	75,134	55,849	u t k
...	..	...	...	29,061	1,704	..	...	48,092	...	62,086	16,770	
6	6	1,422	4,678	5,879,950	233,247	7	36,569	1,669,885	371,367	3,058,022	5,143,497	
...	..	4	1	638,187	7,718	...	14	344,896	58,890	603,151	446,559	
6	6	1,426	4,679	6,518,137	240,965	7	36,583	2,014,731	430,257	3,661,173	5,590,056	

* m Marathi, u Urdu, h Hindi, g Gondi, t Telugu, c Chhattisgarhi, n Nimari, U Uriya, k Koya.

E.—Fiscal 1.

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.						
						Rs.a.p.			
...	28,024	55,206	...	...	..	45 4 2	...	...	

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
" for 30 years or upwards ...	28,531	45,42,237	30th June 1897.	
" for 10 years and under 30. ...	27,239	13,05,223	30th June 1888.	
" under 10 years ...	1,423	15,223	30th June 1877.	Zamindari wastes.
" in progress ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	57,193	58,62,692	...	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights.	...	...	...	
Do. without such record	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year } Detailed	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year } Summary	4,407	1,26,026	...	Summary Settlement of the Sambalpur district.

E.—Fiscal 2.

Surveyed and Assessed area in Acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.											
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nagpur ...	...	12,492	977,747	990,239	97,535	349,318	336,430	1,773,522	8,17,983	0 13 2	0 9 1	0 7 4
Bhandara ...	...	327,752	361,142	688,894	30,845	682,195	636,351	2,038,285	4,10,081	0 9 6	0 4 8	0 3 2
Chanda ...	...	123,728	432,514	556,242	312,983	2,537,109	1,090,917	4,497, 51	2,45,553	0 7 1	0 1 2	0 0 10
Wardha ...	...	4,863	787,215	792,078	20,913	285,790	260,043	1,298,724	5,10,695	0 10 3	0 7 5	0 6 3
Balaghat ...	...	10,287	321,361	331,648	35,527	384,438	1,258,693	2,010,306	1,55,018	0 7 4	0 3 3	0 1 2
Upper Godavari ...	...	4,616	11,605	16,221	...	41,056	33,441	90,718	14,087	0 13 10	0 3 11	0 2 5
Jubbulpore ...	...	4,091	726,093	730,184	4,392	666,241	495,012	1,895,829	5,51,483	0 12 1	0 6 3	0 4 7
Saugor ...	...	7,428	760,845	768,273	242,579	391,911	344,001	1,746,764	4,53,872	0 9 6	0 4 11	0 3 11
Damoh ...	...	1,524	390,464	391,988	177,171	220,108	315,167	1,104,434	2,64,688	0 10 9	0 5 4	0 3 10
Seoni ...	...	19,959	468,477	488,436	...	319,903	340,570	1,148,909	1,36,443	0 4 5	0 2 8	0 1 10
Mandla ...	...	1,777	406,945	408,722	...	711,932	386,256	1,507,210	66,721	0 2 7	0 0 11	0 0 8
Betul ...	...	12,163	620,672	632,835	177,827	523,572	266,066	1,600,300	1,88,121	0 4 9	0 2 3	0 1 10
Hoshangabad ...	...	1,400	867,808	869,208	8,187	259,046	290,815	1,427,256	4,19,347	0 7 8	0 5 10	0 4 8
Narsinghpur ...	...	6,875	608,952	615,827	...	141,788	345,510	1,103,125	4,17,831	0 10 10	0 8 9	0 6 0
Chhindwara ...	...	7,987	553,417	561,404	179,326	261,801	402,395	1,404,926	2,22,599	0 6 4	0 3 6	0 2 5
Nimar ...	96	9,161	329,868	339,125	...	258,967	154,670	752,762	1,61,383	0 7 7	0 4 3	0 3 0
Raipur ...	...	10,089	2,137,186	2,147,275	...	2,812,070	1,692,524	6,651,869	5,67,269	0 4 2	0 1 9	0 1
Bilaspur ...	..	196,161	870,176	1,066,337	...	1,175,240	2,243,986	4,485,563	2,79,627	0 4 1	0 1 11	0 0
Sambalpur ...	...	..	702,720	702,720	510,691	585,600	1,087,389	2,886,401	1,26,026	0 2 10	0 1 1	0
Total ...	96	7,62,353	12,335,207	18,097,656	1,797,870	12,608,085	11,920,536	39,424,153	5,988,718	0 7 4	0 3 6	0

E.—Fiscal 3.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders and shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profits per acre.
							Rs.a.p	Rs.a.p.
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture ...	2	604	2	862,830	431,415	13,000	0 0 6	0 1 0
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law ...	37	1,656	68	1,526,187	41,248	11,501	0 4 5	0 3 9
Small Zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities ...	15,237	22,631	36,042	30,667,231	1,906	340	0 2 9	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	41	71	813	41,310	1,008	266	0 4 3	0 3 4

Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100		...	37,414	5,927	45,112	6,926,595	185	14	0 1 4	0 1 6
Holders of revenue-free tenures	In perpetuity	...	2,619	955	3,150	734,364	280	...	...	0 5 6
	For life	...	5,109	693	5,002	359,512	68	...	...	0 5 3
of quit-rent tenures	In perpetuity	...	741	871	929	800,699	1,080	...	...	0 3 6
	For life	...	839	686	1,127	551,346	656	...	...	0 3 6
Under Kham management		...	22	22	...	15,567	708	70	0 1 2	0 0 6
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands		...	172	...	172	212,528	1,236	...	...	...
		Total ...	62,233	34,136	92,417	42,098,169	677	...	...	...

E.—Fiscal 3.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders and shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profits per acre.
								Rs.a.p	Rs.a.p.
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture ...	2	604	2	862,830	431,415	13,000	0 0 6	0 1 0
	Under ordinary law ...	37	1,656	68	1,526,187	41,248	11,501	0 4 5	0 3 9
Small Zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities ...		15,237	22,631	36,042	30,067,231	1,906	340	0 2 9	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...		41	71	813	41,310	1,008	266	0 4 3	0 3 4

Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100	...	37,414	5,927	45,112	6,926,595	185	14	0 1 4	0 1 0
Holders of revenue-free tenures ...	In perpetuity ...	2,619	955	3,150	734,364	280	...	...	0 5 6
	For life ...	5,109	693	5,002	359,512	68	...	...	0 5 3
of quit-rent tenures ...	In perpetuity ...	741	871	929	800,699	1,080	...	...	0 3 6
	For life ..	839	686	1,127	551,346	656	...	...	0 3 6
Under Kham management	...	22	22	...	15,567	708	70	0 1 2	0 0 6
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands	...	172	...	172	212,528	1,236	...	...	...
	Total ...	62,233	34,136	92,417	42,098,169	677	...	...	...

E—Fiscal 4.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.		Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.			Average rent of each holding.			Average rent rate per acre.		
			A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots	On pemanent tenure ..	1,346	411	3	14	158	1	5	0	6	2
	On farming leases ...	4,784	351	2	23	121	6	7	0	5	9
Ryots holding at fixed rates ..		151,365	19	3	27	16	7	10	0	13	10
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates ...		118,246	18	2	3	13	3	7	0	11	7
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights ...		463,781	14	3	17	10	13	5	0	10	9
Holders of service grants ..		51,485	3	1	33	2	14	0	0	12	9

E.—Fiscal 5.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			REMARKS.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zamindaris, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Large Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Zamindaris	467	365	1,322	712	681	617	
Shares in ditto	62	37	134	458	376	322	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	271	132	665	17	15	21	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	182	213	1,147	24	19	20	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ...	...	...	836	...	...	18	
Revenue free tenures	...	...	232	...	...	49	
Quit-rent tenures	...	...	...	...	...	...	

E.—Fiscal 6.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ..	60,45,328	60,11,481	60,47,199	60,43,834	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ..	24,249	24,249	9,696	9,696	...	...	...	...	...	* Rs. 192 of these have been remitted, the actual balance is therefore Rs. 5,788
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ..	26,375	...	484	...	6,43,851	54,85,505	5,980*	...	...	
Collection from Government estates..	47,424	46,249	46,550	46,094	...	...	...	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates	14,354	10,148	6,551	6,551	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	29,898	28,896	25,824	23,181	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	61,34,878	61,21,023	61,35,386	61,29,356	6,43,851	54,85,505	5,980	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by L

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of in the year

: of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what stat

'atement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the considerat' the Legislature of India during he year

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the pr

Judicial Statement B2.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT of Offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted, for each offence in the Central Provinces, in the year 1875.

Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Class I.							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE.							
Against the State.							
1 Waging or conspiring to wage war against the Queen ...	121, 121A	..	..	..	..	..	
2 Collecting arms or concealing design to wage war ...	122, 123	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Assaulting Governor General, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power ...	124	..	..	..	..	..	
4 Exciting disaffection or circulating false rumours ...	124A, 505	..	..	..	..	..	
5 War or depredation on allied powers ...	125 to 127	..	..	..	..	..	
6 Abetment of mutiny ...	131, 132	..	..	..	..	..	
7 Offences relating to the Army and Navy { Cognizable ...	133 to 136, 138	..	..	..	..	..	
7 Offences relating to the Army and Navy { Non-cognizable ...	137	..	..	..	..	..	
Relatiag to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.							
8 Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 238	5	7	1	6	..	
9 Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	9	7	..	7	..	
10 Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243, and 250 to 254.	69	66	22	44	..	

16 3 75

Judicial Statement B2.—(Contd.)

	Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
11	Counterfeiting Government stamps, or possessing or keeping instruments for the purpose ...	255 to 257	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Selling or possessing counterfeit Goverement stamps ...	258, 259	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering the same ...	260 to 263	2	2	...	2	...	
14	Making, using or possessing false weights and measures ...	264 to 267	77	90	19	71	...	
	Against Public Justice.							
15	Personating public servant or soldier ...	140, 170, 171	26	27	3	22	...	2 died.
16	Concealing design to commit ... a cognizable ... / a non-cognizable .. offence ...	118, 120	...	1	1	...	...	
17	Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information ...	176, 177, 181, 182, 202, 203.	198	262	68	190	1	3 escaped.
18.	False information punishable under special Revenue Laws ...	Act X. of 1871, 70, 76, Act XXXVI. of 1855, 7.	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Causing disappearance of evidence ...	201, 204	6	14	1	13	...	
20	Resisting, obstructing, threatening or omitting to assist public servant ...	183 to 187, 189, 190	124	230	80	139	1	10 escaped.
21	Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury .	188	57	100	25	75	...	
22	Intentional insult or interruption during judicial proceedings ...	228 and C. Cr. P. 435	26	28	3	25	...	
23	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	14	25	10	15	...	
24	Taking or offering gift to screen offender ...	213 to 215	22	24	6	18	...	

25	Resistence to, or rescue from lawful apprehension ...	224, 225	39	45	10	35	...		
26	Escape from lawful custody or transportation ..	224, 225A, 226	78	93	3	86		2	2 transferred.
27	Aiding escape of State prisoner ..	130	...	...	...	...	...		
28	Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons, notice or order to attend or produce ..	172 to 175, and C. Cr. P. 435,	172	251	45	203	...		3 escaped.
29	Refusing to take oath, or answer or sign ..	178 to 180	2	2	1	1	...		
30	Violation of condition of remission of punishment ..	227	...	...	...	...	...		
31	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor ..	C. Cr. P. 414	...	...	...	...	...		
	By Public Servants.								
32	Abetment or concealment by public servant of { a cognizable .. / a non-cognizable .. } offence ...	116, 119	4	5	1	4	...		
			3	5	1	3	...		1 escaped.
33	Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servant ...	161 to 165 (read with Act XXXI. of 1867, 2).	33	41	17	22		2	
34	Public servant acting illegally to injure any person ...	166, 167	6	6	2	4	...		
35	" unlawfully trading ...	168, 169	...	...	...	...	...		
36	" fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	217, 218	1		...	1	...		
37	" wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	...	...	...	...	...		
38	" intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape ..	128, 221, 222	2	2	1	1	...		
39	" negligently suffering escape ...	129, 223	14	22	5	17	...		
40	Breach of Police Act by Police Officers ...	Act V. of 1861, 19, 29	31	34	...	34	...		
41	" Excise or Opium Act by Excise or Police Officers ...	Act X. of 1871, 69, 71 to 73, 76, and Act XIII. of 1857, 23, 28.	...	...	...	...	...		
42	" Salt Customs Act by Customs, Police or Land Revenue Officers ...	Act XIV. of 1843, 11, and Act XXXVI. of 1855, 6, 7	...	...	...	...	...		
43	Fraudulent breach of the Indian Post Office Act by Post Office Officials .. { Cognizable ..	Act XIV of 1866, 48, and 59.	...	...	...	...	...		
	{ Non-cognizable ..	Do. 49 to 52 and 59	1	1	...	1	...		
	False Evidence, False Complaints or claims and Forgery.								
44	Giving false evidence ...	193 to 196	89	143	44	83	16		
45	Fabricating false evidence ...	193 to 196	11	12	4	8	...		
46	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate ...	197 to 200	4	6	1	5	...		
47	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205, 229	2	3	..	3	...		

Judicial Statement B2.—(*Contd.*)

	Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
48.	Frandulent claim to, or cancealment of property, or suffering of decree ..	206 to 203, 421 to 424, 209, 210	14	24	10	12	...	2 Escaped.
49.	False claim in a Court of Justice ...	211	11	16	7	9	...	
50.	,, charge of offence ...	467, 471	34	44	27	15	1	1 Escaped.
51.	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing a forged document — Cognizable ..	465, 466, 468, 469, 472 to 477	2	2	..	2	...	
	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing a forged document — Non-Cognizable ...		27	51	32	14	2	3 Escaped.
52.	Making or using false trade or property marks ..	482 to 489 and Act VII. of 1865, 6, Sub-rule 21.	2	3	2	1	...	
	Public Nuisances.							
53.	Nuisances under the Penal Code .. — Cognizable ...	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	320	419	86	333	...	
	Nuisances under the Penal Code .. — Non-Cognizable..	271 to 276. 278, 284, 287 288, 290, 294A.	152	228	25	198	4	1 Died.
54.	Nuisances under the Police, or Municipal, or Cantonment Acts.	Act V. of 1861, Secs. 32, 34, Act XXII. of 1864, 19, (except Cl. 7) 26, 29 30, 31, 33 and XI. of 1873, 21.	3,042	3,188	185	2,963	...	40 Escaped.
	Relating to the Public Peace.							
55.	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. — Cognizable ..	143 to 148, and 149, 150 to 153.	32	261	54	203	...	4 Escaped.
	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. — Non-Cognizable..	149	2	5	...	5	...	

56.	Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot ...	154 to 156	...	...	...	...	...	
57.	Affray ...	160	201	814	144	669	...	1 Escaped.
58.	Offences relating to religion ... { Cognizable ..	295 to 297	16	19	11	8	...	
	{ Non-Cognizable...	298	5	10	4	6	...	
59.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences, (Class I.) not separately provided for ..	.....	20	35	14	21	...	
	Total Offences under Class I. ...	.....	5,007	6,674	975	5, 597	29	3 Died, 68 escaped, and 2 transferred.

Class II.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Serious.

60.	Murder by Thugs ..							
61.	,, ,, Dacoits ..							
62.	,, ,, Robbers	... ...	8	14	5	7	2	
63.	,, ,, Poison for sake of roberry ...	302, 303 and 396						
64.	,, ,, ,, from other motives	... ...	3	5	2	2	1	
65.	,, ,, other than above from motives connected with women	... ...	18	23	13	10	...	
66.	,, ,, ,, from other motives	... ...	49	82	37	26	15	2 Died, 2 transfersed.
67.	Attempt to murder ...	307	23	30	8	17	5	
68.	Culpable homicide ..	304, 308	27	44	15	26	3	
69.	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash or negligent Act ..	304 A, 338	19	30	6	24	...	
70.	Abement of suicide ...	305, 306	...	...	...	...	...	
71.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	309	196	190	39	151	...	
72.	Causing miscarriage ...	312 to 316	3	4	2	1	...	1 Escaped.
73.	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth ..	317, 318	27	40	8	31	...	1 Died.
74.	Grievous hurt ..	325, 326	151	223	33	183	7	
75.	,, ,, on grave and sudden provocation ..	335	16	18	2	16	...	
76.	Hurt by dangerous weapons ..	324	82	89	13	75	1	
77.	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	16	17	2	12	3	
78.	Causing hurt to exort property or confession ..	327. 329 to 331	6	13	7	6	..	
79.	,, ,, public servant ...	332, 333	5	9	...	9	...	

Judicial Statement B2.—(*Contd.*)

	Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
80.	Wrongful confinement after issue of writ for liberation, or in secret — Cognizable ..	346	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wrongful confinement after issue of writ for liberation, or in secret — Non-Cognizable...	345	...	...	...	..	...	
81.	" " to extort property or confession ..	347, 348	32	53	29	23	...	1 Escaped.
82.	Assault of public servant or to outrage modesty, or to dishonor a person, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement — Cognizable ...	353, 354, 356, 357	216	274	112	156	6	
	Assault of public servant or to outrage modesty, or to dishonor a person, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement — Non-Cognizable..	355	7	15	6	9	...	
83.	Criminal intimidation punishable with more than two years imprisonment ..	506	3	3	1	1	...	1 Escaped.
84.	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave — Cognizable ...	371	...	1	...	...	...	1 Transferred.
	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave — Non Cognizable...	370	..	2	2	...	...	
85.	Kidnapping or abduction ..	363 to 365. 367 to 369	18	21	5	16	...	
86.	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement ...	366	4	7	4	2	1	
87.	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ..	372, 373	1	2	...	2	...	
88.	Enticing a woman with criminal intent ..	498	185	225	142	69	5	1 Died, 8 escaped.
89.	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ..	493 to 496	8	12	10	2	...	
90.	Adultery ...	497	146	163	89	62	6	6 Escaped.
91.	Rape ..	376	51	53	25	26	2	
92.	Unnatural offences ..	377	12	18	4	14	...	
	Minor Offences against the person.							
93.	Hurt ...	323, 334	1,625	2,691	1,011	1,651	24	2 Died, 3 escaped.
94.	Rash or negligent act and hurt caused thereby ..	336, 337	36	41	5	36	...	

95.	Wrongful restraint ...	341	83	172	76	95	1	
96.	,, confinement ...	342 to 344	103	141	61	77	3	
97.	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352, 358	5,492	10,652	6,170	4,364	80	38 Escaped.
98.	Criminal intimidation or insult ...	504, 506 to 509	722	1,213	624	578	5	6 Escaped.
99.	Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication ...	510	5	5	...	5	...	
100.	Unlawful compulsion of labour ...	374	13	16	4	12	...	
101.	Defamation ...	500 to 502	309	605	417	167	18	3 Escaped.
102.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences (Class II.) not separately provided for ...	.....	47	79	22	56	1	
	TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS II. ...	.....	9,767	17,295	9,011	8,019	189	6 Died, 67 escaped, and 3 transferred.
	Class III.							
	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.							
103.	Dacoity ...	395, 397, 398	8	137	37	99	...	1 Died.
104.	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ...	399, 402	1	14	4	10	...	
105.	Robbery { With hurt or deadly weapon ...	394, 397, 398	...	...	...	...	...	
106.	,, { By poison or stupefying drugs ...		...	...	...	...	...	
106a.	,, { By other means ...		4	9	5	4	...	
107.	,, { In a dwelling house ...	392, 393	13	11	2	9	...	
108.	,, { On the highway ...		20	19	7	12	...	
109.	,, { Elsewhere ...		28	47	27	20	...	
110.	Extortion ...	384 to 389	85	113	45	61	5	2 Escaped.
111.	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft ..	451, 454, 457	5,857	2,133	358	1,751	6	18 Transferred.
112.	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft ...	449 to 451, 454, 457	79	78	24	54	...	
113.	Theft, mischief, house-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt ...	382, 440, 452, 455, 458 to 460	26	63	16	47	...	
114.	House-breaking or lurking house-trespass ...	453, 456	249	202	37	165	...	

Judicial Statement B2.—(*Contd.*)

	Description of offences.	Section of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
	Without violence.							
115.	Theft { Of Cattle ...	379 to 381	1,124	1,373	217	1,125	10	1 Died, 3 escaped, 17 tranfd.
116.	„ { Ordinary ...		12,170	6,581	989	5,564	20	1 Died, 1 escaped, 6 tranfd.
117.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	470	657	161	491	...	5 Transferred.
118.	Dishonest mis-appropriation of property ...	403, 404	168	273	78	192	2	1 Died.
119.	Criminal breach of trust { Cognizable ...	406 to 408	323	293	81	207	2	3 Escaped.
	{ Non-Cognizable ...	409	81	101	38	55	6	2 „
120.	Cheating ...	417 to 420	230	338	173	149	4	12 „
	Malicious offences.							
121.	Mischief ordinary { Cognizable ...	430 to 433	52	74	20	54	...	
	{ Non-Cognizable ...	426, 427	182	371	203	164	4	
122.	„ by poisoning or killing animals ...	428, 429	59	84	28	55	1	
123.	„ by destroying land-marks ...	434	13	14	9	5	...	
124.	„ serious by fire ...	435, 436, 438	153	35	16	17	2	
125.	„ to vessels ...	437, 439	...	...	...	...	...	
126.	Criminal trespass or house-trespass ...	447, 448	988	1,530	530	985	14	1 Escaped.
127.	Breaking open closed receptacle ...	461, 462	2	4	4	...	...	
128.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences Class III ...	.....	258	124	31	93	...	
	TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS III. ...	.....	22,643	14,678	3,140	11,388	76	4 Died, 24 escaped, and 46 transferred.

	Class IV.							
	OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.							
	Other offences against the Indian Penal or Criminal Procedure Codes.							
129.	Belonging to a gang of Thugs	311	...	...	...	...	...	
130.	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits	400	...	...	...	...	..	
131.	Belonging to a gang of Thieves	401	6	111	41	70	...	
132.	Criminal breaches of contracts of service	490 to 492	13	22	7	15	...	
133.	Apprehended breaches of the peace separately inquired into	C. Cr. P. 491 to 498	15	29	9	19	1	
134.	Vagrancy	Do. 504	244	280	60	220	...	
135.	Bad habit and repute	Do. 505, 506	277	244	54	188	1	1 Transferred.
136.	Abetments or attempts of the above offences Class IV.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS IV.	.....	555	686	171	512	2	1 Transferred.
	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST SPECIAL LAWS.							
	Breaches relating to—							
137.	Acquisition of land	Act X. of 1870, 52	...	...	...	...	...	
138.	Apprentices	Act XIX. of 1850, 13, 15	...	...	...	...	...	
139	Arms. Cognizable	Act XXXI. of 1860, 23	8	8	1	7	..	
	Arms. Non-Cognizable	Acts XXXI. of 1860, except 23 and Act VI. of 1866	18	23	1	22	..	
140.	Cattle trespass	Act I. of 1871, 24, 26, 27	275	618	260	350	4	4 Escaped.
141.	Certain disputes between workmen on railways and other public works and their employers	Act IX. of 1860, 8	..	..	..	..	..	
142.	Contagious diseases	Acts XXII. of 1864, 19 Clause 7 and XIV. of 1868	116	120	8	111	...	1 Escaped.
143.	Contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases	Act XIII. of 1859, 2, 3	..	..	..	..	..	
144.	Electric Telegraph	Act VIII. of 1860	..	..	..	..	..	
145.	Emigration	Act VII. of 1871, 72 to 76	..	..	...	..	..	

Judicial Statement B2 — *Contd.*

Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
146. European vagrancy ...	Act IX. of 1874	...	..	..	...	...	
147. Forests ...	Act VII. of 1865	676	1,276	128	1,136	3	9 Escaped.
148. Gambling ...	Act III. of 1867	71	539	79	460	..	
149. Indian Christian marriages ... Cognizable ...	Act XV. of 1872, 68, 71, 73 to 75	..	..	..	..	..	
149. Indian Christian marriages ... Non-Cognizable ...	Act XV. of 1872, 69, 70	...	..	...	...	..	
150. Indian Companies ... Cognizable ...	Act X. of 1866, 188	..	..	..	...	..	
150. Indian Companies ... Non-Cognizable ...	Act X. of 1866, excepting 188	..	..	...	..	..	
151. Indian weights and measures of capacity ...	Act XXXI. of 1871, 16	..	..	..	..	..	
152. Municipalities and Cantonments ...	Acts XXII. of 1864, and XI. of 1873	265	276	20	251	..	5 Escaped.
153. Opium ...	Acts XIII. of 1857, and X. of 1871	221	265	39	226	..	
154. Pandhari ...	Act XIV. of 1867, 3 Clause 3	..	...	..	..	..	
155. Paper Currency ...	Act III. of 1871	..	...	..	..	..	
156. Post Office ... Cognizable ...	Act XIV. of 1866, 48	4	4	2	2	..	
156. Post Office ... Non-Cognizable ...	Act XIV. of 1866, excepting 48	2	5	..	5	...	
157. Prisons and Prisoners (only offences and cases tried by Magistrates) ... Cognizable ...	Act V. of 1871, Sec. 29	3	6	1	5	...	
157. Prisons and Prisoners (only offences and cases tried by Magistrates) ... Non-Cognizable ...	Acts V. of 1871, 29 and XXVI. of 1870, 45, 49 and 51	6	11	4	7	...	

158.	Purchase of Soldiers necessaries ...		Mutiny Act and Act VII. 1867	..	...	..	...	..	
159.	Railways ...	Cognizable ...	Act XVIII. of 1854, 25, amended by Acts LII. of 1860, XIII. of 1870, and XXV. of 1871	67	68	12	56	..	
		Non-Cognizable ...	Act XVIII. of 1854, excepting 25	10	15	3	12	..	
160.	Registration ...		Act VIII. of 1871, 79, 80	3	4	1	3	...	
161.	Salt and Saltpetre ...		Acts XIV. of 1843, XXXVI of 1855, and XIX. of 1862, as extended by VII. of 1864 XXXI. of 1861, amended by XXXIII. of 1867, and XXV. of 1869	21	400	16	383	...	1 Transferred.
162.	Stage carriages ...		Act XVI. of 1861	..	...	...	...	..	
163.	Spirits and Drugs ...		Act X. of 1871	773	912	133	774	5	
164.	Stamps ...		Act XVIII. of 1869	243	435	77	348	6	1 Died, 3 escaped.
165.	The Press ...		Act XXV. of 1867, 12 to 16	...	...	..	...	...	
166.	Volunteers ...		Act XX. of 1869, 21	...	...	..	...	...	
167.	Wilful neglect of Magistrate's order to maintain lunatic ..		Act XXXVI. of 1858, 5	2	2	...	2	...	
	Total offences against Special Laws ..			2,976	4,987	785	4,160	18	1 Died, 22 escaped, and 1 transferred.
	Total Offences under ...		Class I.	5,007	6,674	975	5,597	29	73
			,, II.	9,767	17,295	9,011	8,019	189	76
			,, III.	22,643	14,678	3,140	11,388	76	74
			,, IV.	555	686	171	512	2	1
			,, V.	2,976	4,987	785	4,160	18	24
			Grand Total ...	40,948	44,320	14,082	29,676	314	248

Judicial Statement B3.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces, in the year 1875.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	Upon summons.	Voluntarily.										
Village Officers ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates ..	24	4,214	830	8,805	71	...	13,944	2,874	2,368	8,562	..	79	61	6·	25,216
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ..	44	7,235	697	4,148	133	6	12,263	2,009	1,388	8,778	3	30	55	5·	27,064
Full power paid Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ..	81	8,758	1,321	4,530	104	5	14,799	2,921	1,698	9,728	247	77	128	5·	37,137
Chief Magistrates of Districts ..	30	2,498	363	336	65	1	3,293	524	212	2,436	16	60	45	6·	8,742
Total Magistracy 1875..	179	22,705	3,211	17,819	373	12	44,299	8,328	5,666	29,504	266	246	289	5·4	98,159
Total Magistracy 1874..	260	21,068	3,557	18,498	385	13	43,776	8,802	6,319	28,130	165	179	181	5·8	98,110
Commissioners of Division .. 1875..	19	268	..	...	..	...	287	...	88	172	...	2	25	54·3	1,186
Commissioners of Division .. 1874..	65	167	..	...	..	...	232	...	78	130	...	5	19	60·3	896
High Court	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Grand Total .. 1875..	198	22,973	3,211	17,819	373	12	44,586	8,328	5,754	29,676	266	248	314	5·6	99,345
Grand Total .. 1874..	325	21,230	3,557	18,498	385	13	44,008	8,802	6,397	28,260	165	184	200	6·	99,006

Judicial Statement B4.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces, in the year 1875.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give.			REMARKS
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Whipping.					
					Rigorous.											
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	118	1,232	78	75	274	7,016	62	234	...	...	2	
Subordinate and local paid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	223	2,032	125	183	596	5,520	96	1,101	...	...	...	
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	549	3,060	197	34	862	5,131	239	1,042	23	52	267	
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	...	...	...	...	365	1,157	30	...	248	858	86	253	2	...	136	
Sessions Courts	32	18	45	...	2	71	2	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	..	
High Court	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	
Total ... 1875...	32	18	45	...	1257	7,552	432	292	1,989	18,527	484	2,630	25	52	405	
Total ... 1874...	28	19	...	...	918	7,189	390	52	1,892	17,369	454	2,545	76	75	594	

Judicial Statement B5.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the results of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces, in the year 1875.

Tribunals.		Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, Code of Criminal Procedure.	Number of persons. Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	Remarks.
Magistrates of Districts ...	From unpaid Magistrates...	405	29	170	98	90	10	8	8	
	From paid Magistrates ...	431	35	210	89	91	1	7	5	
Courts of Session ...	From unpaid Magistrates...	17	7	3	2	5	...	...	...	
	From paid Magistrates ...	875	199	418	78	126	2	36	52	
Sadar Court, *i. e.*, Court of the Judicial Commissioner.	Appeals from Courts of Session and Magistrates of districts in the exercise of powers under Section 36 Code of Criminal Procedure ...	208	8	112	24	29	32	9	3	
	As a Court of Reference...	34	...	21	6	4	...	1	3	
	As a Court of Revision ...	80	...	14	42	15	9	...	...	
Total ...	1875	2,050	278	948	339	360	54	56	71	
	1874	2,085	252	889	351	546	15	77	32	

Judicial Statement B 6.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted and disposed of, in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year 1875.

Class of Tribunals.	Money Due.								Damages.																
	On written obligation for sum certain.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	For injuries to person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in the above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Civil Courts.																									
Small Cause Courts ...	5,998	2,057	372	121	2,564	82	222	237	229				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,882
Sub-Divisional Courts..	24,181	9,313	685	525	6,462	689	337	5,440	1,193				156	5	19	7	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	49,024
District Courts ...	10,026	1,331	359	195	648	169	80	987	367				2,271	42	304	54	27	2	68	20	150	9	...	...	17,109
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1875...	40,205	12,701	1,416	841	9,674	940	639	6,664	1,789				2,427	47	323	61	28	2	73	20	156	9	...	...	78,015
Total ... 1874...	39,271	12,158	1,719	1,084	9,317	1,169	561	6,540	1,894				2,501	83	456	107	44	2	121	15	162	21	...	...	77,225

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Judicial Statement B. 6.—(Civil)—*Continued.*

Description of Claims.	Number of cases in different Courts.				
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Revenue Court Cases.					
1. Suits to recover arrears of rent	...	5,512	255	...	5,767
2. Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent	...	85	38	...	123
3. Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand	...	17	17	...	34
4. Suits relating to ejectment	...	892	63	...	955
5. Suits relating to occupancy	...	361	120	...	481
6. Suits under Section 1, clause 2, Act XIV of 1863	...	64	54	...	118
7. Partitions	...	...	307	...	307
8. Suits regarding account by or against agents &c.	...	2	2	...	4
9. Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent	...	2	12	...	14
10. Suits for Kabuliyats	...	16	4	...	20
11. Proprietary rights tried in Settlement Courts	...	...	6	...	6
12. Other suits not included in the above...	...	238	68	...	306
Total ... 1875 ...	...	7,089	946	...	8,035
Total ... 1874 ...	...	7,124	1,772	...	8,896

Judicial Statement B. 7.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1875.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.							
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.		District Courts.		Commissioner's Courts.	Total Number of Suits.	Total value of Suits.
		Naib-Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Civil Court								
Not exceeding Rupees 5	2,766	4,821	4,372	708	9	...	12,676	42,354
Ditto ,, ... 20	4,864	9,975	10,820	2,483	61	...	28,223	3,43,914
Ditto ,, ... 100	3,565	4,270	12,904	8,016	294	...	29,049	12,79,137
Ditto ,, ... 500	634	...	1,862	3,097	401	...	6,894	13,18,426
Ditto ,, ... 1,000	33	...	...	530	58	...	621	4,25,012
Ditto ,, ... 5,000	...	...	...	305	178	...	483	9,33,515
Ditto ,, ... 10,000	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	3,20,253
Ditto ,, ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	5,23,599
Exceeding Rupees 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	27,52,175
Total... 1875..	11,882	19,066	29,958	16,039	1,070	...	78,015	79,28,385
Total... 1874..	12,275	13,564	34,442	16,548	394	2	77,225	49,81,360

Judicial Statement B. 7.—(Civil.)—*Continued.*

Value of Suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.						
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.		District Courts.		Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.
		Naib Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revenue Courts.							
Not exceeding Rupees 5	...	...	1,181	70	96	1,347	4,137
Ditto ,, ... 20	...	...	3,125	392	35	3,552	40,240
Ditto ,, ... 100	...	...	2,501	244	8	2,753	1,08,514
Ditto ,, ... 500	...	...	273	76	7	356	65,314
Ditto ,, ... 1,000	...	...	5	15	...	20	11,827
Ditto ,, ... 5,000	...	...	4	2	1	7	11,428
Ditto ,, ... 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ,, ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding ,, ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1875 ...	...	...	7,089	799	147	8,035	2,41,460
Total ... 1874 ...	...	...	6,923	843	228	7,994	2,39,008

Judicial Statement B. 8.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits, in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year 1875.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in this year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits. Contested.	Average duration of suits. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Civil Courts.																					
Small Cause Courts.	242	11,920	...	12,162	...	73	1,707	131	2,083	3,886	957	13	2,274	758	11,882	280	1	1	14·9	10·1	55
Sub Divisional tribunals. ...	1,115	49,473	...	50,588	...	220	10,157	585	7,393	13,098	5,904	266	8,657	2,744	49,024	1,564	17	...	23·3	16·6	225
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	626	17,032	...	17,658	...	193	2,372	227	1,334	4,421	2,455	78	4,179	1,501	16,760	898	26	11	30·8	20·3	138
Chief Courts of districts ...	27	352	1	380	...	3	31	8	19	55	30	1	136	66	349	31	4	1	47·4	29·5	12
Superior Courts ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1875	2,010	78,779	1	80,790	...	489	14,267	951	10,829	21,460	9,346	358	15,246	5,069	78,015	2,775	48	13	24·3	16·3	430
Total ... 1874	2,594	76,639	1	79,234	1	538	13,809	934	11,506	20,692	8,952	371	15,166	5,256	77,225	2,009	23	14	26·1	17·9	483
Revenue Courts.																					
Courts of Tahsildars, Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	142	6,947	...	7,089	...	53	862	78	704	1,628	703	46	1,992	857	6,923	166	41	3	18·5	12·9	...
Courts of Collectors.	85	861	...	946	...	4	106	6	83	115	63	3	387	56	823	38	3	1	25·2	19·1	...
Total ... 1875...	227	7,808	...	8,035	...	57	968	84	787	1,743	766	49	2,379	913	7,746	204	44	4	19·3	13·5	...
Total ... 1874...	247	8,896	55	9,198	...	36	1,613	106	1,288	1,833	744	33	2,225	1,093	8,971	227	6	...	18·7	15·8	...

Judicial Statement B 9.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT shewing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1875.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard *ex parte*. Confirmed.	Heard *ex parte*. Modified.	Heard *ex parte*. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	135	2,386	..	2,521	...	222	96	15	58	1,132	182	346	272	2,323	198	1	13	4	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	169	855	..	1,024	...	60	43	4	22	358	69	135	100	791	233	46	18	7	
Chief Court of Province ...	29	*163	...	192	...	...	5	1	14	20	2	41	72	155	37	...	1	1	*177 applications for special appeal rejected not here included.
Total ... 1875...	333	3,404	..	3,737	...	282	144	20	94	1,510	253	522	444	3,269	468	47	32	12	
Total ... 1874...	309	3,575	...	3,884	...	289	165	27	107	1,723	264	909	65	3,549	335	94	30	18	
Revenue Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Court of Districts ...	7	267	...	274	...	20	11	1	38	70	29	73	26	267	7	...	...	...	
Superior Appellate Court, other than Chief Court of Province ...	25	202	...	227	...	2	8	2	7	121	12	17	29	198	29	...	...	...	
Chief Court of Province, special appeals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... 1875 ...	32	469	...	501	...	22	19	3	45	191	41	90	55	465	36	...	...	...	
Total ... 1874 ...	33	520	...	553	...	28	19	8	7	291	40	87	41	521	32	...	...	...	

Judicial Statement B. 10.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the Execution of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of the year.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending from the previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
									Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Civil Courts.														
Small Cause Courts ...	305	8,928	8	9,241	1,874	2,487	469	138	2,387	535	...	...	...	* 20,507 cases were struck off without execution effected.
Local and Sub-divisional Courts ...	1,837	22,643	376	24,856	7,063	5,601	2,351	211	6,558	2,826	4,247	1,800	30	† 20,432 ditto ditto.
District Courts ...	1,540	13,842	357	15,739	3,791	3,877	1,816	185	3,422	1,555	3,356	1,363	119	‡ All temporary alienations.
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... 1875 ...	3,682	45,413	741	49,836	12,728	11,965	*4,636	534	12,367	4,916	7,603	3,163	‡149	§ Of these 145 ditto.
Total ... 1874 ...	4,411	43,240	862	48,213	12,532	11,566	†3,682	657	11,861	4,876	7,540	3,237	§253	

Judicial Statement B 10.—(Civil)—*Continued.*

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrease completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of year.	Nature and number of coercive process issued.						Remarks.
									Moveable property.		Immoveable property.			
	Pending from previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Revenue Courts.														
Local and Sub-divisional Courts ...	173	2,402	6	2,581	929	599	193	21	527	208	254	127	10	
District Courts ...	68	322	...	390	166	57	40	...	70	29	63	32	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... 1875 ...	241	2,724	6	2,971	1,095	656	233	21	597	237	317	159	10	
Total ... 1874 ...	312	2,620	8	2,940	1,252	604	241	14	645	274	342	147	5	

Judicial Statement B 11.—(Criminal).

STATEMENT showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1875.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessors trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Verdict in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
CRIMINAL COURTS.									
Sessions Court of Commissioners ...	Two Assessors in each case. The prescribed legal qualifications are education, character, and age.	...	110	...	...	...	94	16	Criminal trials by or as Courts of Session.
Total ... 1875 ...	...	...	110	...	...	...	94	16	
Total ... 1874 ...	...	...	90	...	...	...	79	11	

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable							
	Optional							
	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	
	15		16		17		18	
	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76
Inspector General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ..	...	...	25	22	1	2	1,310	1,466
Bhandara ..	...	...	9	1	...	...	221	185
Wardha ..	...	...	8	6	...	...	292	299
Chanda ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	45	38
Balaghat ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	27	45
Jubbulpore ..	...	...	8	15	...	...	246	279
Saugor ..	...	...	13	24	...	...	172	174
Narsinghpur ..	...	...	4	19	...	...	612	564
Hoshangabad ..	...	2	70	82	...	...	347	403
Seoni ..	...	...	4	11	...	...	49	80
Betul ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	199	206
Damoh ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	75	66
Mandla ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	16
Chhindwara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	177
Nimar ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	247	203
Raipur ..	...	...	4	3	...	...	63	35
Bilaspur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Sambalpur ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	29	52
Upper Godavari ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ..	...	2	156	191	1	2	4,106	4,299

tration.—(*Contd.*)

of the Central Provinces for the year 1875-76.—(Contd.)

property, Book I.—(*Contd.*)												Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					
(*Contd.*)																	
Ordinary fees paid for the same.						Total value of immoveable property transferred.						Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (Clause 5, Section 18).		Obligations for the payment of money, (Section 18, Clause 7.)		All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	
19						20						21		22		23	
1874-75			1875-76			1874-75			1875-76			1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	...	...	...	...	...	...
815	0	0	897	8	0	12,13,948	4	4	10,00,665	4	0	293	320	242	171	375	385
129	0	0	97	0	0	97,268	4	5	1,24,742	2	5	73	38	10	1	250	211
208	8	0	197	12	0	2,39,426	6	0	2,94,666	1	3	73	58	217	145	114	90
35	12	0	25	0	0	25,590	14	5	49,938	0	5	8	43	153	94	59	85
15	0	0	35	8	0	48,519	0	0	68,302	12	1	...	3	45	46	31	46
129	0	0	144	8	0	5,53,259	5	10	5,70,133	6	6	11	16	31	42	175	180
170	4	0	156	8	0	3,86,821	15	4	3,67,821	6	0	12	12	42	31	137	147
312	0	0	311	8	0	6,26,742	10	1	6,07,947	6	10	40	39	213	219	450	245
247	12	0	516	8	0	9,70,309	15	9	10,15,917	2	0	82	101	41	27	447	542
41	12	0	74	8	0	94,366	1	3	1,21,328	3	9	6	7	34	21	117	134
97	12	0	102	12	0	1,27,955	2	5	1,31,066	4	8	28	22	10	18	103	91
40	8	0	33	8	0	1,08,221	4	9	1,21,090	4	9	2	1	10	...	37	39
4	0	0	9	0	0	22,146	8	0	39,979	9	9	3	2	6	5	29	22
77	8	0	88	8	0	2,47,697	6	4	2,08,376	2	4	19	40	21	12	117	158
127	4	0	106	12	0	2,42,246	3	9	2,61,745	10	9	53	65	18	10	149	138
57	0	0	29	12	0	1,97,687	12	6	1,51,675	11	8	...	...	20	44	107	124
5	0	0	5	0	0	59,967	5	6	58,349	0	6	2	3	9	14	103	92
20	8	0	42	0	0	21,693	15	0	32,042	15	0	1	...	3	4	25	16
...	...	...	1	0	0	3,545	0	0	2,725	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	2
2,536	8	0	2,874	8	0	52,87,413	7	8	52,28,507	8	8	706	772	1,125	907	2,825	2,747

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.—(*Contd.*) Total of Registration in Book IV.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.		Number of Wills registered, Book III.		Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.		Number of Registrations under Section 24.		Number of Registrations under Section 34.		Number of Refusals to register.	
	24		25						26		27		28		29		30		31	
	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75			1875-76			1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.												
Inspr. Genl's. Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	910	876	904	4	0	935	0	0	1	...	11	14	3	4	1	3	1	4	31	37
Bhandara ...	333	253	297	0	0	225	0	0	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
Wardha ...	404	293	443	4	0	335	0	0	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	5
Chanda ...	220	224	234	5	0	282	12	0	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2
Balaghat ...	76	95	94	0	0	118	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Jubbulpore ...	217	238	396	12	0	408	0	0	...	...	3	5	...	1	2	3	1	2	14	19
Saugor ...	191	190	317	12	0	305	12	0	...	...	10	10	...	...	2	3	..	...	10	11
Narsinghpur ...	703	503	576	4	0	483	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Hoshangabad ...	570	670	832	12	0	1,037	0	0	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	9
Seoni ...	157	162	235	4	0	231	0	0	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Betul ...	141	131	125	8	0	142	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Damoh ...	49	40	78	12	0	76	4	0	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Mandla ...	38	29	46	12	0	32	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1
Chhandwara ...	157	210	179	4	0	256	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	7
Nimar ...	220	213	282	6	0	282	12	0	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	3
Raipur ...	127	168	246	0	0	276	8	0	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bilaspur ...	114	109	216	0	0	191	0	0	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Sambalpur ...	29	20	39	4	0	28	0	0	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	.	2	...
Upper Godavari ...	...	2	...	...	...	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Total ...	4,656	4,426	5,605	9	0	5,651	4	0	2	...	42	53	3	5	10	18	5	7	[illegible]	122

tration.—(*Contd*).

of the Central Provinces in the year 1875-76.—(Contd).

Number of Powers of Attorney attested.		Number of searches or applications for copies.		Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.						Total extraordinary fees and fines.						Total expenditure.					
32		33		34						35						36					
1874-75	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76	1874-75			1875-76			1874-75			1875-76			1874-75			1875-76		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,942	15	7	9,940	14	0
182	174	161	170	4,734	4	0	5,363	12	0	2,784	1	9	3,443	0	3	3,249	5	5	3,346	13	9
45	33	24	16	892	0	0	930	12	0	777	6	6	748	9	0	987	12	0	982	8	5
63	64	61	49	2,114	12	0	2,196	8	0	1,153	14	0	1,090	2	0	1,078	1	2	1,078	11	9
29	43	4	6	461	1	0	589	12	0	308	5	6	356	10	6	365	6	1	353	10	8
35	57	15	9	291	4	0	359	0	0	195	7	0	271	0	0	237	8	6	283	4	2
80	70	84	96	2,302	8	0	2,388	8	0	1,127	1	3	1,199	5	0	1,111	2	1	955	6	10
45	56	93	80	1,515	12	0	1,787	8	0	938	3	0	1,189	8	0	1,059	6	10	1,092	8	0
40	47	48	73	2,582	4	0	2,331	4	0	1,216	0	6	1,059	6	0	1,351	1	6	1,345	6	1
62	99	121	138	3,711	6	0	4,708	8	0	1,309	4	3	1,612	7	10	1,525	13	10	1,634	15	1
41	3	6	29	549	0	0	770	0	0	365	2	9	492	14	6	440	14	5	539	2	2
34	38	34	35	832	12	0	1,024	0	0	389	11	3	507	4	9	732	13	4	709	0	9
14	15	20	21	578	8	0	697	8	0	335	9	0	418	8	0	654	3	7	671	1	3
8	16	8	3	181	4	0	230	4	0	95	14	0	107	13	6	45	1	2	55	11	7
22	38	27	35	1,340	4	0	1,483	8	0	413	14	6	528	8	9	754	10	11	791	8	8
32	87	54	40	1,963	15	0	1,912	12	0	971	15	0	1,033	11	0	919	10	9	891	12	6
12	47	13	16	969	0	0	886	12	0	612	9	10	688	7	1	579	14	0	621	10	11
26	20	16	15	485	4	0	[illegible]	12	0												

General

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Place of confinement.*	Station.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.†			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Central Jails.	Nagpur ...	Convicts ...	750	44	794	530	70	600	1,280	114	1,394
		Under trial..	11	..	11	312	28	340	323	28	351
		Civil ...	..	..	..	102	14	116	102	14	116
	Jubbulpore	Convicts ...	780	53	833	766	114	880	1,546	167	1,713
		Under trial .	5	1	6	282	24	306	287	25	312
		Civil ...	6	...	6	67	7	74	73	7	80
	Raipur ...	Convicts ..	366	26	392	607	78	685	973	104	1,077
		Under trial..	2	...	2	241	15	256	243	15	258
		Civil ..	1	...	1	36	1	37	37	1	38
1st Class District Jails.	Hoshangabad	Convicts ...	110	11	121	533	41	574	643	52	695
		Under trial...	8	3	11	209	7	216	217	10	227
		Civil ..	...	...	..	64	...	64	64	...	64
	Chanda ..	Convicts ...	56	7	63	247	52	299	303	59	362
		Under trial...	1	...	1	76	9	85	77	9	86
		Civil ..	..	...	..	9	1	10	9	1	10
	Narsinghpur	Convicts ..	114	10	124	416	51	467	530	61	591
		Under trial...	9	..	9	278	20	298	287	20	307
		Civil ...	1	..	1	75	2	77	76	2	78
	Saugor ...	Convicts ...	138	14	152	833	135	968	971	149	1,120
		Under trial..	6	...	6	408	83	491	414	83	497
		Civil ..	2	...	2	47	2	49	49	2	51
	Seoni ...	Convicts ...	128	13	141	364	47	411	492	60	552
		Under trial..	3	...	3	151	11	162	154	11	165
		Civil ..	..	...	...	13	..	13	13	..	13
	Sambalpur	Convicts ..	50	7	57	302	44	346	352	51	403
		Under trial...	1	...	1	14	..	14	15	..	15
		Civil ...	...	..	...	5	..	5	5	..	5
2nd Class District Jails.	Betul ..	Convicts ..	123	7	130	334	28	362	457	35	492
		Under trial...	5	...	5	172	7	179	177	7	184
		Civil ...	...	...	..	26	1	27	26	1	27
	Chhindwara	Convicts ..	107	5	112	209	17	226	316	22	338
		Under trial..	...	...	...	51	...	51	51	..	51
		Civil ..	..	...	..	2	2	4	2	2	4
	Bhandara ...	Convicts ..	50	3	53	407	52	459	457	55	512
		Under trial...	1	...	1	73	4	77	74	4	78
		Civil ...	1	...	1	6	..	6	7	..	7

Summary,

jails and lock-ups of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
855	89	944	688	44	732	723·28	48·60	771·88			
304	25	329	18	2	20	11·32	1·27	12·59			
100	14	114	2	..	2	5·58	0·58	6·16			
									740·18	50·45	790·63
1,077	121	1,198	861	60	921	884·13	61·33	945·46			
284	24	308	3	1	4	5·55	0·81	6·36			
73	6	79	...	1	1	3·00	0·69	3·69			
									892·68	62·83	955·51
685	70	755	488	42	530	429·01	28·95	457·96			
236	15	251	7	..	7	6·76	0·36	7·12			
36	1	37	1	..	1	1·52	0·16	1·68			
									437·29	29·47	466·76
398	38	436	139	10	149	131·32	9·09	140·41			
209	10	219	5	..	5	13·91	0·55	14·46			
63	..	63	1	...	1	4·13	..	4·13			
									149·30	9·64	159·00
222	54	276	66	5	71	58·26	6·69	64·95			
75	7	82	1	2	3	2·62	0·21	2·83			
8	1	9	1	...	1	0·63	0·05	·68			
									61·51	6·95	68·46
377	50	427	108	7	115	101·91	6·36	108·27			
283	19	302	4	1	5	8·61	0·96	9·57			
74	2	76	2	...	2	4·74	0·04	4·78			
									115·26	7·36	122·62
691	126	817	183	21	204	162·68	19·71	182·39			
410	82	492	4	1	5	12·38	4·70	17·08			
46	2	48	3	..	3	3·28	0·12	3·40			
									178·34	24·52	202·87
300	47	347	150	12	162	118·08	11·77	129·85			
152	11	163	1	..	1	3·88	0·72	4·60			
8	...	8	5	..	5	1·39	...	1·32			
									123·35	12·49	135·84
261	44	305	65	7	72	74·42	8·39	82·81			
15	...	15	..	...	..	0·19	..	0·19			
5	..	5	...	..	..	0·50	...	0·50			
									75·11	8·39	83·50
322	31	353	90	4	94	93·57	4·95	98·52			
173	7	180	3	...	3	5·79	0·61	6·40			
26	1	27	...	..	..	1·02	·31	1·33			
									100·38	5·87	106·25
188	15	203	89	6	95	85·78	5·29	91·07			
45	...	45	5	...	5	1·22	...	1·22			
2	2	4	..	..	...	0·12	0·08	0·20			
									87·12	5·37	92·49
266	29	295	66	9	75	54·39	6·39	60·78			
64	4	68	10	..	10	3·26	0·28	3·54			
7	..	7	..	...	..	0·57	...	0·57			
									58·22	6·67	64·89

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Place of confinement.*	Stations.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.†			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
2nd Class District Jails.—(*Contd.*)	Wardha ...	Convicts ...	60	5	65	244	26	270	304	31	335
		Under trial...	3	...	3	93	7	100	96	7	103
		Civil ...	2	...	2	72	...	72	74	...	74
	Damoh ...	Convicts ...	38	9	47	207	42	249	245	51	296
		Under trial...	1	...	1	114	11	125	115	11	126
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Mandla ...	Convicts ...	35	...	35	132	5	137	167	5	172
		Under trial...	...	...	...	110	2	112	110	2	112
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Bilaspur ...	Convicts ..	63	9	72	561	44	605	624	53	677
		Under trial..	2	2	4	403	18	421	405	20	425
		Civil ...	...	...	...	19	1	20	19	1	20
	Khandwa...	Convicts ...	60	4	64	278	32	310	338	36	374
		Under trial...	...	...	...	104	9	113	104	9	113
		Civil ...	7	...	7	89	6	95	96	6	102
	Seoncha ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	41	4	45	52	4	56
		Under trial .	4	1	5	55	2	57	59	3	62
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Total ...	Convicts ..	3,039	227	3,266	7,011	882	7,893	10,050	1,109	11,159
		Under trial...	62	7	69	3,146	257	3,403	3,208	264	3,472
		Civil ...	20	...	20	641	37	678	661	37	698
		Grand Total..	3,121	234	3,355	10,798	1,176	11,974	13,919	1,410	15,329

* Whether a Central Prison,
† Column 5 should include the

Summary.—(*Contd.*)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
227	25	252	54	6	60	50·55	3·89	54·44			
94	7	101	2	...	2	1·81	0·14	1·95			
68	...	68	6	...	6	5·29	...	5·22	57·58	4·03	61·61
152	44	196	38	5	43	37·94	5·77	43·71			
112	10	122	3	...	3	4·79	0·66	5·45			
4	...	4	2	...	2	0·58	...	0 58	43·31	6·43	49·74
95	4	99	44	1	45	34·70	0·62	35·32			
104	2	106	5	...	5	3·61	0·01	3·62			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03	38·34	0·63	38·97
369	39	408	69	6	75	86·26	7·65	93·91			
394	20	414	7	...	7	15·16	1 20	16·36			
18	1	19	1	...	1	0·74	0·05	0·79	102·16	8·90	111·06
241	24	265	68	10	78	59·06	6·29	65·29			
98	8	106	3	1	4	2·85	0·17	3·02			
94	6	100	2	...	2	5·43	0·26	5·69	67·29	6·71	74·00
35	3	38	17	1	18	16·04	0 41	16·45			
59	3	62	...	...	...	2·22	0·2	2·35			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...				
6,761	853	7,614	3,283	256	3,539	3201·31	242·14	34			
3,111	254	3,365	81	8	89	105·83	12·88	7			
635	36	671	26	1	27	38·52	2·34	7			
10,507	1,143	11,650	3,390	265	3,655	...	...	5			
								3			

833 364 392 334 209 407 94

201 162 72 94 95 75

·64 18 82

57·36 3603·02

·36 3603·02

District Jail or Lockup.
totals of column 4 in Statements Nos. I., XX., XXI.

C.—Prisons

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails

year 1875.	5		6				7			8			
	Total.		Received from other jails				Total population.			Transferred to other jails.			
			A.		B.					A.		B.	
			To undergo sentences.		In transit for transportation, or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas &c.	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F
70	1,280	114	275	19	...	...	1,555	133	1,688	6	...	6	...
114	1,546	107	378	8	18	6	1,942	181	2,123	4	...	...	...
78	973	104	219	6	...	2	1,192	112	1,304	19	...	...	...
41	643	52	...	...	...	...	643	52	695	105	1	1	3
52	303	59	...	...	...	...	303	59	362	15	...	...	...
51	530	61	3	...	...	...	533	61	594	46	3	2	1
135	971	149	1	...	...	...	972	149	1,121	95	2	3	...
47	492	60	...	...	...	...	492	60	552	40	1	2	...
44	352	51	...	...	...	...	352	51	403	26	...	...	..
28	457	35	...	..	...	...	457	35	492	43	...	2	...
17	316	22	3	...	...	...	319	22	341	42	1	...	...
52	457	55	3	...	...	...	460	55	515	128	17	...	...
26	304	31	...	...	..	...	304	31	335	23	...	...	...
42	245	51	1	...	...	...	246	51	297	55	1	1	1
5	167	5	..	...	...	...	167	5	172	28	...	...	...
44	624	53	19	...	...	...	643	53	696	205	6	...	2
3:	338	36	..	...	...	...	338	36	374	28	1	1	1
4	52	4	1	...	...	...	53	4	57	1	...	...	...
382	10,050	1,109	903	33	18	8	10,971	1,150	12,121	909	33	18	8

NOTE.—The total of Column 8 exceeds Column 6
17 men sent to Ellichpur without the
12 men transferred from Sambalpur

Total	29	Men transferred from Saugor
Deduct	23	*shown in Col. 6 but not in 8.*
Difference	6	or excess of Column 8 over 6.

* Should include only those who, having escaped

1— (Judicial.)

of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

9												10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Released during the year.																											
A		B		C		D																					
						By order of Government.																					
						(a)		(b)																			
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped*		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1875.			Daily average number.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
36	2	729	86	52	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	19	...	688	44	732	723·28	48·60	771·88
47	2	816	103	135	9	1	..	2	..	46	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	...	861	60	921	884·13	61·33	945·46
27	2	545	60	94	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	488	42	530	429·01	28·95	457·96
25	...	286	35	73	2	.	..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	139	10	149	131·32	9·09	140·41
5	1	201	53	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	66	5	71	58·26	6·69	64·95
13	...	343	50	19	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	108	7	115	101·91	6·36	108·27
19	1	585	121	79	4	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	183	21	204	162·68	19·71	182·39
4	1	289	46	5	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	150	12	162	118·08	11·77	129·85
2	...	256	44	3	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	7	72	74·42	8·39	82·81
40	1	264	30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	90	4	94	93·57	4·95	98·52
11	.	167	15	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	89	6	95	85·78	5·29	91·07
6	...	255	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	66	9	75	54·39	6·39	60·78
16	...	178	24	28	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	51	6	60	50·55	3·89	54·44
1	...	95	34	55	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	38	5	43	37·94	5·77	43·71
3	...	81	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	44	1	45	34·70	·62	35·32
20	...	286	35	41	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	18	...	69	6	75	86·26	7·65	93·91
9	...	182	22	47	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	68	10	78	59·00	6·29	65·29
4	...	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	1	18	16·03	·40	16·43
290	10	5,579	791	676	40	2	...	27	1	46	7	3	3	4	...	19	1	115	...	3,283	256	3,539	3,401·31	242·14	3443·45		

by 6, and the difference is thus explained:—
Provinces, and
in 1874, who reached Raipur in 1875, *shown in Col.* 8, *but not in* 6;

in 1874, who reached Jubbulpore in 1875.

during the year, have not been recaptured.

C.—Prisons

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the Convicts

1	2	3																			
		Religion.																			
		A Christians.						B		C		D		E		A		B	
		A		B		C													
	DISTRICTS.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mohammadans.		Hindus.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
No.		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	2	..	1	...	3	1	221	24	935	81	3	...	115	8	32	5	1,081	96
2	Jubbulpore ...	3	...	2	...	7	...	262	42	878	81	...	...	394	44	14	1	1,141	118
3	Raipur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	26	13	379	40	...	...	567	51	14	1	791	97
4	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	15	250	22	...	...	173	15	6	2	596	44
5	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	4	206	43	...	..	69	12	7	1	238	51
6	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	40	4	379	40	...	..	111	17	11	2	474	53
7	Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	11	767	124	...	...	121	14	11	...	830	135
8	Seoni ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	97	17	196	14	...	...	199	29	2	1	326	44
9	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	212	40	...	...	128	8	4	1	284	37
10	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	301	29	...	...	120	5	2	4	401	27
11	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	206	13	...	...	72	7	3	1	283	21
12	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	5	260	32	...	...	110	18	1	...	412	54
13	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	1	195	17	...	...	51	13	7	1	280	23
14	Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	193	48	...	...	35	2	...	...	218	42
15	Mandla ...	...	...	.	...	1	...	19	2	30	1	..	...	117	2	1	...	140	3
16	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	528	38	..	...	67	13	16	...	490	42
17	Khandwa ...	1	...	...	...	12	1	75	8	153	17	...	...	97	10	2	...	258	27
18	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	30	4	...	...	20	...	...	...	38	4
	Total ...	6	...	4	...	25	2	1,312	155	6,098	684	3	...	2,602	268	133	20	8,281	918

The total of col. 6 should be the

2—(Judicial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

4				5									6		
Age.				Previous occupation.											
C		D		Males.						Females.			Total.		
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I			
40 to 60.		Above 60.		Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.			
M	F	M	F										M	F	Total.
155	13	12	...	..	326	637	231	37	49	100	5	9	1,280	114	1,394
265	41	26	7	1	446	602	134	89	274	117	17	33	1,546	167	1,713
156	4	12	2	...	425	341	90	15	102	100	1	3	973	104	1,077
37	6	4	...	...	120	492	3	2	26	45	...	7	643	52	695
57	7	1	...	...	36	149	87	11	20	58	...	1	303	59	362
87	5	8	1	...	148	336	7	11	28	58	3	...	530	61	591
115	14	15	...	8	221	631	64	24	23	123	6	20	971	149	1,120
150	15	14	...	...	180	209	35	18	50	59	...	1	492	60	552
61	11	3	2	...	76	229	12	16	19	30	9	12	352	51	403
50	3	4	1	...	172	223	33	11	18	31	3	1	457	35	492
22	...	8	..	...	132	133	39	10	12	19	3	...	316	22	338
42	1	2	...	...	98	267	65	13	14	52	1	2	457	55	512
17	7	...	...	...	64	142	51	17	30	24	7	...	304	31	335
23	9	4	...	...	04	96	44	3	8	51	...	...	245	51	296
25	2	1	...	...	79	69	9	10	...	5	...	...	167	5	172
110	10	8	1	...	322	163	41	22	76	52	1	...	624	53	677
59	7	19	2	...	57	227	33	21	...	31	1	4	338	36	374
13	...	1	...	...	26	20	...	6	...	3	1	...	52	4	56
1,494	155	142	16	9	3,012	4,966	978	336	749	958	58	93	10,050	1,109	11,159

same as in column 5 of No. 1.

C.—Prisons

Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces

1	2	3									
		Classes according to									
		A		B		C		D		E	
Number.	Districts.	Not exceeding one month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	159	39	308	30	196	11	390	19	108	3
2	Jubbulpore ...	169	19	215	24	395	15	417	38	189	40
3	Raipur ...	183	40	300	25	308	21	124	10	51	7
4	Hoshangabad ...	160	27	125	10	180	10	130	2	37	...
5	Chanda ...	102	38	92	14	67	3	34	3	3	...
6	Narsinghpur ...	212	37	203	19	58	2	49	1	4	1
7	Saugor ...	302	75	482	64	81	6	70	4	19	...
8	Seoni ...	146	33	116	20	150	6	65	...	5	...
9	Sambalpur ...	123	18	140	24	69	6	15	3	4	...
10	Betul ...	86	17	201	15	73	1	35	...	8	1
11	Chhindwara ...	42	8	145	9	52	2	64	2	5	1
12	Bhandara ..	127	18	248	26	50	6	22	2	4	...
13	Wardha ...	72	18	171	11	32	1	24	1	2	...
14	Damoh ...	82	30	83	10	32	3	29	1	4	...
15	Mandla ...	21	4	54	...	42	1	30	...	18	...
16	Bilaspur ...	272	32	187	10	92	7	65	1	8	...
17	Khandwa ...	88	8	141	18	70	6	26	3	10	...
18	Sironcha ...	9	1	25	3	12	...	6	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,355	462	3,236	341	1,959	107	1,604	90	479	53

* See Note to

3—(Judicial.)

for the year 1875, *according to the nature and length of sentence.*

										4				5		
length of sentence.										Nature of imprisonment.						
F		G		H				I		A		B		Total.*		
Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
64	4	16	1	13	6	23	1	3	...	28	21	1,252	93	1,280	114	1,394
45	13	53	7	11	8	44	2	8	1	4	7	1,542	160	1,546	167	1,713
4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	19	961	85	973	104	1,077
7	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	16	4	627	48	643	52	695
3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	12	297	47	303	59	362
2	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	27	15	503	46	530	61	591
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	39	14	932	135	971	149	1,120
2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	10	5	482	55	492	60	552
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	9	342	42	352	51	403
40	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	5	441	30	457	35	492
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	1	308	21	316	22	338
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	4	444	51	457	55	512
1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	16	5	288	26	304	31	335
12	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	7	234	44	245	51	296
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	161	3	167	5	172
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	30	4	594	49	624	53	677
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	16	2	322	34	338	36	374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	48	3	52	4	56
193	19	93	8	36	23	7	4	25	2	272	137	9,778	972	10,050	1,109	11,159

Statement No. II.

C.—Prisons

Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces

1	2	3*						
Number.	Districts.	Total.			Number			
					A Once.		B Twice.	
		M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	1,280	114	1,394	147	2	51	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,546	167	1,713	54	4	25	1
3	Raipur ...	973	104	1,077	55	13	21	4
4	Hoshangabad ...	643	52	695	30	...	25	..
5	Chanda ...	303	59	362	75	8	20	..
6	Narsinghpur ...	530	61	591	54	4	18	..
7	Sangor ...	971	149	1,120	74	7	24	2
8	Seoni ...	492	60	552	138	7	37	3
9	Sambalpur ...	352	51	403	36	3	9	4
10	Betul ...	457	35	492	29	5	5	..
11	Chhindwara ...	316	22	338	34	1	18	..
12	Bhandara ...	460	55	515	71	2	22	1
13	Wardha ...	304	31	335	3.	..	13	2
14	Damoh ...	245	51	296	29	4	18	3
15	Mandla ...	167	5	172	33	..	5	..
16	Bilaspur ...	624	53	677	82	1	25	..
17	Khandwa ..	339	36	375	27	1	6	1
18	Sironcha ...	5	4	56	5	..	..	..
	Total ...	10,054	1,109	11,163	1,004	64	342	22

* See Note to Statement

† Column 4 includes the

4— (Judicial.)

during the year 1875, *who had been previously convicted.*

4†					5			6			
previously convicted.					Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).			
C More than twice.		D Total.						A Number imprisoned.		B Number previously convicted.	
M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F
60	...	258	3	261	20·08	2·30	18·72	22	5	8	...
29	2	108	7	115	6·98	4·18	6·98	1	...	...	...
27	...	103	19	122	10·58	18·27	11·32	..	...	...	...
10	...	65	...	65	10·10	..	9·35	6	2	...	...
15	...	110	8	118	36·30	13·56	32·59	7	1	...	...
21	...	93	4	97	17·54	6·55	16·41	..	...	...	...
38	1	136	10	146	14·00	6·71	13·03	..	...	...	...
24	1	199	11	210	40·44	18·33	38·04	..	...	...	...
4	1	49	8	57	13·92	15·88	14·14	4	1	...	...
8	...	42	5	47	9·19	14·28	9·55	2	4	1	1
9	...	61	1	62	19·30	4·54	18·34	3	1	1	...
23	1	116	4	120	25·21	7.27	23·30	..	...	...	...
6	...	50	2	52	16·44	6·45	15·52	5	1	1	...
51	3	98	10	108	40·00	19·61	36·48	..	...	..	...
4	...	42	...	42	25·14	..	24·41	1	...	...	...
13	...	120	1	121	19·53	1·88	17·87	16	...	3	...
2	...	35	2	37	10·32	5·55	15·87	2	...	...	...
..	...	5	...	5	9·61	..	9·10	..	...	...	...
344	9	1,690	95	1,785	16·81	8·56	17·17	69	1	17	1

No. II.
statistics under column 6.

C.—Prisons

Showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in

1	2	3	4		
			Escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C
Serial Number.	DISTRICTS.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1875, of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.
1	Nagpur	7	1	..	1
2	Jubbulpore	5	..	..	..
3	Raipur	2	..	..	..
4	Hoshangabad	10	..	1	1
5	Chanda	1	..	..	..
6	Narsinghpur	1	..	..	..
7	Saugor	4	..	..	..
8	Sèoni	2	..	..	..
9	Sambalpur	2	..	1	1
10	Betul	2	..	..	..
11	Chhindwara	2	..	..	..
12	Bhandara	1	..	..	..
13	Wardha	1	..	..	..
14	Damoh	1	2	..	2
15	Mandla	2	..	..	..
16	Bilaspur	2	2	2	4
17	Khandwa	1	..	3	3
18	Sironcha	..	..	1	1
	Total ...	46	5	8	13

5—(Judicial.)

the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

5			6			7		
Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
..	..	..	7	1	8	...	1	...
1	..	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
..	..	..	2	...	2	...	...	...
..	1	1	10	...	10	1	...	...
..	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...
..	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...
..	..	..	4	...	4	...	...	...
1	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
..	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...
1	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	..	2	...	2	...	...	...
1	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
..	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...
..	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
..	..	..	2	...	2	...	...	...
..	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	...
..	3	3	1	...	1	2	1	...
..	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	...
4	9	13	42	4	46	6	6	1

C.—Prisons

Showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in

1	2	3	4		
			Escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C
Serial Number.	DISTRICTS.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1875, of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.
1	Nagpur	7	1	..	1
2	Jubbulpore	5	..	..	..
3	Raipur	2	..	..	..
4	Hoshangabad	10	..	1	1
5	Chanda	1	..	..	..
6	Narsinghpur	1	..	..	..
7	Saugor	4	..	..	..
8	Sèoni	2	..	..	..
9	Sambalpur	2	..	1	1
10	Betul	2	..	..	..
11	Chhindwara	2	..	..	..
12	Bhandara	1	..	..	..
13	Wardha	1	..	..	..
14	Damoh	1	2	..	2
15	Mandla	2	..	..	..
16	Bilaspur	2	2	2	4
17	Khandwa	1	..	3	3
18	Sironcha	..	..	1	1
	Total ...	46	5	8	13

5—(Judicial.)

the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

5			6			7		
Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
...	...	...	7	1	8	...	1	...
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	1	10	...	10	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	...
...	3	3	1	...	1	2	1	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	9	13	42	4	46			

C.—Prisons

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted

1	2	3		4		5							
						Breaches of Jail Rules.							
No.	Districts.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ..	723·28	48·60	1	...	38	1	38	3	13	1	89	5
2	Jubbulpore ..	884·13	61·33	...	...	4	...	25	...	30	...	59	...
3	Raipur ..	429·01	28·95	...	...	3	...	261	1	16	...	280	1
4	Hoshangabad ..	131·32	9·09	...	...	12	...	32	10	4	2	48	12
5	Chanda ..	58·26	6·69	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	4	9	4
6	Narsinghpur ..	101·91	6·36	...	...	...	...	29	...	21	1	50	1
7	Saugor ..	162·68	19·71	1	...	...	...	28	...	8	2	36	2
8	Seoni ..	118·08	11·77	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1
9	Sambalpur ..	74·42	8·39	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	10	...
10	Betul ..	93·57	4·95	...	...	8	...	13	...	10	...	31	...
11	Chhindwara ..	85·78	5·29	1	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	13	...
12	Bhandara ..	54·89	6·39	1	...	1	...	38	...	14	...	53	...
13	Wardha ..	50·55	3·89	...	...	7	...	159	6	9	3	175	9
14	Damoh ..	37·94	5·77	...	...	...	...	48	5	29	2	77	7
15	Mandla ..	34·70	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
16	Bilaspur ..	86·26	7·65	3	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	18	...
17	Khandwa ..	59·00	6·29	...	...	...	...	15	...	7	...	22	...
18	Sironcha ..	16·03	·40	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
		201·31	242·14	7	...	82	1	715	26	192	15	989	42

6.—(Judicial.)

on them in the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

6													7
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED													
A.		B. BY JAIL OFFICERS.									C.		Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
		a		b		c		d.	e				
By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	...	3	2	20	3	25	...	32	9	...	90	5	12·30
...	...	3	...	...	...	35	...	16	5	...	59	...	6·13
...	...	...	...	193	...	35	1	52	...	...	280	1	61·35
..	...	...	...	30	12	...	...	10	8	...	48	12	42·73
..	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	1	...	9	4	20·01
...	...	3	1	12	...	1	...	32	2	...	53	1	47·54
1	...	1	2	...	...	29	...	6	...	...	37	2	21·38
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	6	1	5·38
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	10	...	12·07
...	...	7	...	16	...	...	...	7	1	...	31	...	31·46
1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	14	...	15·37
1	...	2	...	7	...	31	...	13	...	...	54	...	88·84
...	...	1	...	89	9		...	85	...	...	175	9	337·98
...	...	2	...	55	6	...	...	20	..	...	77	7	192·18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	22·65
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	21	...	22·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19	3	...	22	...	33·97
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	...	30·39
7	...	27	5	433	30	160	6	338	31	...	996	42	30·14

C.—Prisons.

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and

1	2	3		4						5	
				Of those in column 3 there were							
No.	Districts.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	530	70	486	70	16	...	28	...	723·28	48·60
2	Jubbulpore ...	766	114	659	114	55	...	22	...	884·13	61·33
3	Raipur ...	607	78	562	78	30	...	15	...	429·01	28·95
4	Hoshangabad ..	533	41	520	41	13	...	...	...	131·32	9·09
5	Chanda ...	247	52	230	52	15	...	2	...	58·26	6·69
6	Narsinghpur ...	416	51	413	51	2	...	1	...	101·91	6·36
7	Saugor ...	833	135	720	135	98	...	15	...	162·68	19·71
8	Seoni	364	47	346	47	11	...	7	...	118·08	11·77
9	Sambalpur ...	302	44	55	44	246	...	1	...	74·42	8·39
10	Betul ...	334	28	325	28	7	...	2	...	93·57	4·95
11	Chhindwara ...	209	17	200	17	6	..	3	...	85·78	5·29
12	Bhandara ...	410	52	397	52	13	...	...	...	54·39	6·39
13	Wardha ...	244	26	232	26	3	...	9	...	50·55	3·89
14	Damoh ...	207	42	203	42	2	...	3	...	37·94	5·77
15	Mandla ...	132	5	126	5	6	..	...	...	34·70	0·62
16	Bilaspur ...	561	44	505	44	24	...	32	...	86·26	7·65
17	Khandwa ...	279	32	258	32	18	...	3	...	59·00	6·29
18	Sironcha ...	41	4	26	4	9	...	6	...	16·03	·40
	Total ...	7,015*	882	6,292	882	574	...	149	...	3,001·31	242·94

* Column 3 should be identical

7.—(Judicial.)

released from the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 7 there were						Number released during the year after more than six months in jail.					
Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
542·29	...	834	89	634	89	132	...	68	...	165	23	213	...	44	...
453·58	9·50	1,001	114	409	92	522	22	70	...	316	40	97	6	41	2
220·17	...	671	70	591	70	70	...	10	...	284	40	17	...	10	...
131·32	9·09	386	37	324	37	60	...	2	...	150	25	4	...	2	...
50·73	6·45	215	54	157	53	39	...	19	1	3	...	6	..	10	1
32·50	...	375	50	333	50	36	..	6	...	4	...	36	..	6	...
154·23	12·03	683	126	533	119	114	7	34	...	239	25	26	5	9	...
120·59	12·27	289	47	261	46	24	1	4	...	20	...	24	...	4	...
74·42	...	261	44	..	44	260	...	1	..	...	...	69	4	...	...
50·79	2·97	319	31	311	31	6	...	2	..	61	1	9	...	1	...
81·12	...	187	15	147	15	35	...	5	..	24	3	18	...	3	...
24·03	...	264	27	240	27	15	...	...	...	2	1	2	..	...	...
49·01	3·89	225	25	194	25	27		4	...	3	...	6	..	2	...
33·97	5·20	151	44	128	42	18	2	5	...	11	2	8	2	5	1
34·22	...	93	4	91	4	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51·81	4·29	318	38	317	38	17	...	14	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
55·09	...	238	24	195	24	35	...	8	..	13	2	6	...	...	...
8·77	...	34	3	26	3	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2168·64	65·69	6,574	842	4,902	809	1,417	32	255	1	1,296	164	545	17	146	4

with column 4, Statement No. I.

C.—Prisons 8.—(Judicial.)

Showing the employment of Convicts as Prison officers in the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
No.	DISTRICTS.	Average number of prisoners of all classes.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Average number employed.		Ratio of column 5 to column 3.		Number reduced or otherwise punished.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
1	Nagpur ..	740·18	50·45	23	1	7·35	0·56	0·99	1·11	1	...
2	Jubbulpore ...	892·68	62·83	1	...	23·00	2·00	2·57	8·18	...	...
3	Raipur ...	437·29	29·47	5	..	2·03	...	0·46	...	...	...
4	Hoshangabad ..	149·36	9·64	1	...	0·97	...	0·65	...	...	...
5	Chanda ...	61·51	6·95	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6	Narsinghpur ..	115·26	7·36	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Saugor ...	174·34	24·53	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Seoni ...	123·35	12·19	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sambalpur ...	75·11	8·39	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
10	Betul ...	100·38	5·87	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
11	Chhindwara ...	87·12	5·37	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bhandara ...	58·22	6·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Wardha ...	57·58	4·03	1	...	0·97	...	1·68	...	...	...
14	Damoh ...	43·31	6·43	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mandla ...	38·04	0·63	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bilaspur ...	102·66	8·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Khandwa ...	67·29	6·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sironcha ...	18·15	0·63	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	3345·64	257·36	31	1	34·32	2·56	1·02	0·99	1	...

* This column includes warders, work overseers, &c., but not clerks or other prison servants.

C.—Prisons 9.—(Judicial.)

Showing the scales of diet in force in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

1			2		3	4
Diet scale of labouring prisoners.			Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.		Punishment diet scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year.
Atta	10 Chts.	10	Sunday and Monday.	8	For up country Natives,—One pound wheat flour boiled as porridge with salt given at 2 meals. For Bengalies,—One pound rice flour with salt substituted.	The Jails in which change in the diet scale was effected are as follows:—
Bajra	12 do.	12	Wednesday and Thursday.	8		*Chhindwara.*—Jowar and maize substituted for wheat flour and kodo for rice when these could be obtained at cheaper rates.
Jowari	12 do.	12	Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.	8		
Rice	10 do.	10	Substituted at the direction of the Medical Officer.	8		*Chanda.*—Wheat substituted for Jowari during September and October when cholera was prevalent.
Dal	2 do.	2	Daily, except when vegetables are given.	2		
Dal	do.	2	Daily ...	do.		*Wardha.*—Sick prisoners in hospital with derangement of the stomach and bowels received rice instead of Jowari.
Parched gram	2 do.	2	Do. ...	do.		
Vegetables	4 do.	4	Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.	4		*Damoh.*—Wheat and rice substituted for Bajra, Barly or Kodu.
Oil	48 Grs.	...	Do. do. do.	Grs. 48		
Oil	do.	Grs. 96	Daily ...	do.		*Betul.*—Kodo and dal mussur substituted for a considerable time for wheat and dal toor.
Ghee	do.	96	Do. ...	do.		
Chillies	40 do.	40	Do. ...	40		*Jubbulpore.*—No change, but it had to be increased in the case of a number of weekly prisoners averaging 388 daily by the addition of meat, milk, vegetables, oil and salt extra 3 times a week.
Salt	180 do.	180	Daily 40 grains extra given when vegetables are issued.	180		
Firewood	6 Chts.	Chts. 6	Daily ...	Chts. 6		

C.—Prisons

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the cost of building new Jails, of

1	2	3	4	5								6								7							
				Rations.								Establishment.								Police guard.							
				A.					B			A.				B.				A.					B.		
Number.	Jails.		Average number of prisoners.	Total cost.					Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.				Cost per head of average strength.				Total cost.					Cost per head of average strength.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur.	Convicted ...	771·88	14,971	13	10	19	6	4	19,186	7	2	24	13	7	4,405	9	2	5	11	4						
		Under trial ...	12·59	191	0	1	15	2	9	312	14	10	24	12	4	17	13	5	1	6	9						
		Civil ...	6·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	1	9	24	13	8	35	2	5	5	11	4						
		Total ..	790·63	15,162	13	11	19	2	11	19,652	7	9	24	13	8	4,512	0	0	5	11	2						
2	Jubbulpore.	Convicted ...	945·46	14,877	0	2	15	11	9	10,539	2	0	11	2	4	8,255	9	6	8	11	8						
		Under trial ...	6·36	84	0	0	13	3	4	70	14	0	11	2	4	55	8	6	8	11	8						
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Total ...	951·82	14,961	0	2	15	11	6	10,610	0	0	11	2	4	8,311	2	0	8	11	8						
3	Raipur.	Convicted ...	457·96	3,515	11	8	7	10	10	6,815	11	2	19	3	11	1,454	14	7	3	2	10						
		Under trial ...	7·12	56	11	5	7	15	5	107	10	5	15	1	11	22	10	0	3	2	10						
		Civil ...	1·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	6	15	1	11	5	5	5	3	2	10						
		Total ...	466·76	3,572	7	1	7	10	5	6,948	12	1	14	14	2	1,482	11	0	3	2	10						
4	Hoshangabad.	Convicted ...	140·41	1,615	8	9	11	8	0	3,799	1	3	27	0	11	790	5	9	5	10	0						
		Under trial ...	14·46	166	6	3	11	8	0	389	12	9	26	15	4	81	6	3	5	10	0						
		Civil ...	4·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	11	0	27	0	8	23	4	3	5	10	0						
		Total ...	159·00	1,781	15	0	11	8	0	4,300	9	0	27	0	9	895	0	0	5	10	0						
5	Chanda.	Convicted ...	64·95	810	4	5	12	7	7	2,245	9	11	34	9	2	893	11	3	13	12	2						
		Under trial ...	2·83	35	8	4	12	8	10	97	14	11	34	9	8	38	15	1	13	12	2						
		Civil ...	·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	6	34	9	8	9	5	8	13	12	2						
		Total ...	68·46	845	12	9	12	7	8	2,369	1	4	34	9	8	942	0	0	13	12	2						
6	Narsinghpur.	Convicted ...	108·27	1,740	14	8	16	1	4	2,226	6	0	20	9	0	858	11	5	7	14	10						
		Under trial ...	9·57	144	12	2	15	2	3	190	12	0	20	8	11	75	13	9	7	14	10						
		Civil ...	4·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	4	4	20	9	0	37	14	10	7	14	10						
		Total ...	122·62	1,885	10	10	16	1	0	2,521	6	4	20	9	0	972	8	0	7	14	10						
7	Saugor.	Convicted ...	182·39	2,744	15	1	15	0	9	2,384	5	6	13	1	2	798	5	7	4	6	0						
		Under trial ...	17·08	257	1	1	15	0	9	223	5	0	13	1	2	74	12	4	4	6	0						
		Civil ...	3·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	7	2	13	1	2	14	14	1	4	6	0						
		Total ...	202·87	3,002	0	2	15	0	9	2,652	1	8	13	1	2	888	0	0	4	6	0						

Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875, excluding the additions, alterations or repairs.

8												9									10									11			12		
Hospital charges.												Clothing.									Contingencies.														
A.						B.			C.			A.						B.			A.						B.								
Total cost.						Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.						Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost expended.						Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total.			Total cost per head of average strength.		
R s.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
1,504	2	3	1	15	2	54	10	9	4,615	8	5	5	15	8	1,579	4	9	2	0	8	46,262	4	7	59	14	11
24	8	5	1	15	2	22	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	2	2	0	8	626	0	11	49	11	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	12	9	7	2	0	8	200	13	9	32	9	7
1,528	10	8	1	15	2	53	6	3	4,615	8	5	5	15	8	1,617	10	6	2	0	8	47,089	3	3	59	8	11
986	9	10	1	0	8	28	10	4	2,752	9	10	2	14	6	2,448	15	2	2	9	4	39,859	14	6	42	2	6
6	10	1	1	0	8	1	13	5	...	...	...	..	..	...	16	6	0	2	9	3	233	7	1	36	11	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
993	3	11	1	0	8	26	2	1	2,752	9	10	2	14	6	2,465	5	8	2	9	5	40,093	5	7	42	1	11
587	7	7	1	4	2	21	3	5	675	2	7	1	7	7	632	9	5	1	6	1	13,681	9	0	29	10	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	10	3	1	5	8	196	10	1	27	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	1	1	7	10	33	4	0	19	12	8
587	7	7	1	4	2	21	3	5	675	2	7	1	7	7	644	11	9	1	6	1	13,911	7	1	29	10	5
94	9	0	0	10	9	8	15	11	239	12	0	1	11	4	594	14	1	4	3	8	7,134	2	10	50	11	0
9	11	4	0	10	9	88	4	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	61	6	3	4	3	12	708	10	10	49	0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	0	4	3	10	152	7	10	36	12	6
104	4	4	0	10	9	9	13	1	239	12	0	1	11	4	673	12	4	4	3	10	7,995	4	8	50	4	6
95	15	9	1	7	7	32	8	6	125	11	1	1	15	0	236	3	10	3	10	2	4,409	8	3	67	14	3
4	2	3	1	7	5	10	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	5	4	0	5	187	15	0	66	6	7
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	11	10	4	0	5	35	10	0	52	6	3
100	2	0	1	7	7	29	15	2	125	11	1	1	15	0	250	6	1	3	10	6	4,633	1	3	67	10	10
264	15	9	2	7	1	39	0	9	310	10	3	2	13	11	324	0	4	2	15	10	5,727	10	5	52	14	3
23	6	3	2	8	8	584	12	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	28	10	3	2	15	10	469	6	5	49	0	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	14	4	9	2	15	10	150	7	11	31	7	9
288	6	0	2	5	8	36	11	9	310	10	3	2	13	11	366	15	4	2	15	10	6,345	8	9	51	12	0
296	2	3	1	10	0	32	15	0	342	12	0	1	5	4	329	1	8	1	12	10	6,895	10	1	37	12	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	30	13	0	1	12	10	585	15	5	34	4	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	6	2	1	1	12	10	65	7	4	19	4	0
296	2	3	1	10	0	32	15	0	342	12	0	1	5	4	366	0	9	1	12	10	7,247	0	10	37	3	2

1	2	3	4	5						6						7					
				Rations.						Establishment.						Police guard.					
				A.			B.			A.			B.			A.			B.		
Number.	District.		Average number of Prisoners.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head to average strength.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
15	Mandla.	Convicted ...	35·32	486	0	8	13	12	2	1,526	5	7	43	3	5	548	12	1	15	8	7
		Under trial ...	3·62	49	13	3	13	12	3	156	15	0	43	5	7	56	12	7	15	10	11
		Civil ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	42	14	1	0	7	4	15	4	5
		Total ...	38·97	535	13	11	13	12	3	1,684	9	2	43	7	8	606	0	0	15	8	10
16	Bilaspur.	Convicted ...	93·91	491	0	5	5	3	8	1,643	3	1	17	7	11	403	13	3	4	4	10
		Under trial ...	16·36	85	9	7	5	3	8	286	3	6	17	7	11	70	4	2	4	4	9
		Civil ...	·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	1	17	7	10	3	6	3	4	4	8
		Total ...	111·06	576	10	0	5	3	8	1,943	3	8	17	7	11	477	7	8	4	4	9
17	Khandwa.	Convicted ...	65·29	1,382	15	2	21	2	11	1,708	2	7	26	2	7	677	9	11	10	6	0
		Under trial ...	3·02	64	14	9	21	7	11	79	0	0	26	2	6	31	5	5	10	6	0
		Civil ...	5·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	13	9	26	2	7	59	0	8	10	6	0
		Total ...	74·00	1,447	13	11	21	3	1	1,936	0	4	26	2	7	768	0	0	10	6	0
18	Sironcha.	Convicted ...	16·43	221	5	9	13	7	5	356	8	4	21	11	2	346	0	7	21	0	11
		Under trial ...	2·35	81	10	5	13	7	5	51	0	10	21	11	7	49	8	9	21	1	4
		Civil ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	10	21	5	8	0	6	8	20	13	4
		Total ...	18·80	253	0	2	13	7	3	408	0	0	21	11	3	396	0	0	21	1	0
		Convicted ...	3443·45	50,221	8	1	14	9	4	66,224	13	10	19	3	5	24,741	2	3	7	2	11
		Under trial ...	118·71	1,463	14	2	12	5	4	2,609	3	9	21	14	4	811	11	1	7	4	8
		Civil ...	37·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	2	3	24	9	3	290	2	4	7	2	11
		Total ...	3599·31	51,685	6	3	14	8	2	69,747	3	10	19	5	2	25,832	15	8	7	3	1

10.—(Financial.)—*Contd.*

8									9						10						11			12		
Hospital charges.									Clothing.						Contingencies.											
A.			B.			C.			A.			B.			A.			B.								
Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total expended.			Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
49	11	2	1	6	6	76	7	4	19	9	6	0	8	10	76	7	0	2	2	7	2,700	14	0	76	10	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	9	2	2	5	271	5	7	74	15	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	2	1	4	1	12	11	00	2	10
49	11	2	1	6	6	76	7	4	19	9	6	0	8	10	84	4	9	2	2	7	2,980	0	6	76	7	6
52	9	2	0	8	11	13	0	3	200	14	0	2	2	3	240	10	7	2	9	0	3,032	2	6	32	4	7
9	3	0	0	8	11	25	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	15	8	2	9	0	493	3	11	30	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	6	2	9	1	19	3	10	24	5	7
61	12	2	0	8	11	14	0	0	200	14	0	2	2	3	284	10	9	2	9	0	3,544	10	3	31	14	8
67	9	7	1	0	7	27	11	3	135	8	9	2	1	2	317	8	2	4	13	9	4,289	6	2	65	11	2
3	2	3	1	0	8	17	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	0	4	13	10	193	1	5	63	15	0
5	14	8	1	0	8	59	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10	10	4	13	10	241	7	11	42	7	0
76	10	6	1	0	7	28	2	11	135	8	9	2	1	2	359	14	0	4	13	9	4,723	15	6	63	13	5
47	3	5	2	13	11	50	3	8	32	9	0	1	15	8	52	14	4	3	3	6	1,056	9	5	64	4	11
6	10	6	2	13	1	28	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	3	3	0	146	6	0	62	4	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	3	6	2	0	14	7	45	9	2
53	13	5	2	13	10	46	0	3	32	9	0	1	15	8	60	7	5	3	3	5	1,203	14	0	64	0	8
4,512	8	9	1	4	11	31	13	10	10,614	0	1	3	1	4	8,096	10	10	2	5	7	1,64,414	11	10	47	11	11
103	11	8	0	14	0	15	7	0	5	1	0	0	0	8	314	14	11	2	10	5	5,362	8	7	46	2	9
6	5	7	0	2	9	39	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	0	3	2	15	0	1,818	10	5	35	7	10
4,622	10	0	1	4	6	31	2	1	10,619	1	1	2	15	2	8,520	10	0	2	5	10	1,71,095	14	10	47	8	6

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners
ing cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations
account in each of the

1	2	3											
Number.	Districts.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.											
		1872.			1873.			1874.			1875.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur ..	25	13	1	22	8	0	20	3	0	19	2	11
2	Jubbulpore ..	20	8	11	20	4	11	19	9	2	15	11	6
3	Raipur ..	11	15	5	10	10	10	8	7	4	7	10	5
4	Hoshangabad ..	21	15	10	15	11	8	19	14	10	11	8	0
5	Chanda ..	30	12	2	23	13	9	11	14	7	12	7	8
6	Narsinghpur ..	19	13	11	20	8	0	20	14	7	16	1	0
7	Saugor ..	15	6	9	19	0	0	17	6	1	15	0	9
8	Seoni ..	15	9	1	16	3	4	14	4	2	12	13	4
9	Sambalpur ..	14	6	9	12	6	8	13	1	10	15	15	1
10	Betul ..	28	5	6	18	12	2	13	8	7	11	9	7
11	Chhindwara ..	18	9	4	17	2	5	14	8	0	12	7	9
12	Bhandara ..	13	15	3	16	9	4	15	6	7	12	1	3
13	Wardha ..	22	2	3	19	9	3	14	2	3	13	6	7
14	Damoh ..	17	9	5	19	14	3	18	5	0	14	5	9
15	Mandla ..	20	12	9	18	9	7	17	15	11	13	12	3
16	Bilaspur ..	11	0	10	10	0	2	11	5	11	5	1	8
17	Khandwa ..	26	8	0	22	2	2	15	7	9	21	3	1
18	Sironcha ..	19	6	4	21	15	3	15	10	7	13	7	8
	Total ..	20	14	2	18	14	6	17	0	11	14	8	2

II.—(Financial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875. (Exclud- or repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same three preceding years.

4												5											
Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.												Cost of all hospital charges per head of average strength.											
1872.			1873.			1874.			1875.			1872.			1873.			1874.			1875.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
27	11	8	25	8	6	27	3	5	30	8	10	1	15	0	1	7	5	1	13	1	1	15	2
26	13	0	22	9	2	20	12	3	19	14	0	1	7	6	0	9	5	0	14	4	1	0	8
33	10	10	21	4	6	18	6	3	18	0	11	1	1	10	1	1	9	1	9	0	1	4	2
36	15	1	30	11	5	29	1	6	32	10	9	1	15	2	1	7	6	1	2	10	0	10	9
31	15	6	39	14	8	43	11	4	48	5	10	1	11	10	1	6	7	1	1	5	1	7	7
27	13	0	28	8	0	28	0	10	28	7	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	1	1	5	2	5	8
28	8	8	17	1	4	14	1	2	17	7	2	2	11	0	1	7	8	2	1	5	1	10	0
30	6	9	25	15	5	24	14	11	24	15	3	1	7	2	1	0	10	0	13	7	0	15	6
34	1	3	35	7	1	43	5	5	39	2	11	3	8	8	1	9	11	1	3	10	0	13	10
30	15	0	30	9	9	22	15	11	24	1	6	0	8	6	0	10	1	0	8	3	0	9	3
59	0	9	29	10	5	28	15	3	27	13	9	2	12	9	1	7	8	0	14	11	0	10	6
51	13	5	51	10	8	52	1	0	44	2	5	0	13	6	0	6	9	0	10	4	0	4	2
45	9	11	30	8	5	42	13	3	45	3	9	4	0	3	1	7	4	0	14	2	1	7	4
56	9	3	39	12	9	43	14	2	58	12	3	1	5	4	1	14	8	1	8	8	1	4	2
54	15	2	37	4	9	55	11	2	59	0	4	0	0	10	1	5	9	1	13	1	1	6	3
43	3	9	37	14	5	36	8	0	21	12	8	0	4	2	0	2	9	0	6	5	0	8	11
29	1	5	30	4	2	27	1	5	36	8	7	1	10	0	1	15	6	1	15	2	1	0	7
29	3	2	22	12	9	42	4	2	42	12	3	5	14	7	3	3	2	2	6	3	2	13	10
31	12	11	26	6	5	25	10	4	26	8	3	1	11	2	1	2	2	1	5	0	1	4	6

1	2	6											
Number.	Districts.	Cost of clothing per head of average strength.											
		1872			1873			1874			1875		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur ...	3	11	5	3	10	10	3	8	5	5	15	8
2	Jubbulpore ...	7	7	5	2	12	1	1	15	2	2	14	6
3	Raipur ...	3	3	7	4	10	11	1	5	1	1	7	7
4	Hoshangabad ...	5	10	2	6	11	1	1	3	2	1	11	4
5	Chanda ...	2	4	8	3	0	7	0	3	4	1	15	0
6	Narsinghpur ...	1	14	0	5	10	4	1	14	4	2	13	11
7	Saugor ...	4	0	4	6	3	4	4	1	6	1	5	4
8	Seoni ...	8	9	11	10	0	11	1	11	8	2	6	1
9	Sambalpur ...	3	9	9	4	0	0	2	6	7	1	12	5
10	Betul ...	4	6	8	6	15	11	1	4	2	0	7	7
11	Chhindwara ...	7	14	1	9	11	9	0	15	10	4	2	5
12	Bhandara ...	4	6	1	4	5	5	3	5	8	1	14	0
13	Wardha ...	2	13	8	3	6	8	2	10	10	2	14	2
14	Damoh ...	5	9	0	3	7	11	2	1	11	0	4	0
15	Mandla ...	4	1	9	3	14	11	1	4	4	0	8	10
16	Bilaspur ...	8	2	5	3	10	9	2	5	5	2	2	3
17	Khandwa ...	8	3	8	3	1	4	3	11	0	2	1	2
18	Sironcha ...	3	15	3	4	11	8	1	15	9	1	15	8
	Total ...	5	1	3	4	7	0	2	4	6	2	15	2

II.—(Financial.)—*Contd.*

7												8											
Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.												Total cost per head of average strength.											
1872			1873			1874			1875			1872			1873			1874			1875		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2	2	1	2	6	10	2	0	2	2	0	8	61	5	3	55	9	7	54	7	1	59	8	11
2	5	5	2	12	5	2	6	10	2	9	5	58	10	1	49	0	0	45	9	9	42	1	11
2	10	5	2	12	6	1	15	1	1	6	1	52	12	2	40	8	6	31	10	9	29	10	5
8	8	11	4	14	10	2	14	2	4	3	10	75	1	3	59	8	6	54	4	6	50	4	6
3	8	2	2	7	9	1	10	5	3	10	6	70	4	9	70	11	4	59	9	1	67	10	10
3	6	5	3	7	11	1	14	6	2	15	10	53	10	7	58	12	5	53	13	7	51	12	0
2	7	2	2	3	8	1	12	10	1	12	10	53	1	11	46	0	0	39	7	0	37	3	2
3	0	2	2	2	3	1	13	7	2	6	9	59	1	2	55	6	9	43	9	11	43	5	0
3	1	0	2	5	9	3	11	3	2	1	2	58	11	6	55	13	6	63	12	11	59	10	10
3	9	2	4	1	11	1	9	3	1	8	11	76	12	11	61	1	10	39	14	2	38	2	0
4	7	0	3	0	7	1	6	0	2	0	1	91	12	0	61	1	0	46	12	0	47	1	2
4	0	10	2	7	5	2	3	0	1	15	7	75	1	3	75	7	7	73	10	7	60	1	11
4	13	5	3	13	8	2	8	6	2	7	8	79	7	6	68	13	5	63	1	0	63	13	2
6	4	4	5	9	9	5	9	9	4	4	0	87	5	7	70	11	4	71	7	6	78	13	3
1	13	9	3	3	4	2	5	0	2	2	7	82	6	3	64	6	6	78	7	6	76	7	6
4	8	2	3	5	1	2	6	7	2	9	0	67	3	6	55	1	2	53	0	4	31	14	8
7	11	4	14	6	8	9	15	5	4	13	9	73	2	6	70	13	5	58	2	9	63	13	5
4	0	10	6	5	4	4	7	3	3	3	5	62	8	2	58	15	10	66	12	0	64	0	8
3	1	7	3	2	8	2	7	2	2	5	10	62	9	5	54	0	2	48	12	5	47	8	6

C.—Prisons

Showing the employment of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5	
Number.	Districts.	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number effective.*	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Nagpur ...	720·33	47·28	2·95	1·32	685·18	43·60
2	Jubbulpore ...	880·58	57·83	3·55	3·50	775·27	52·41
3	Raipur ...	427·70	28·13	1·31	0·82	358·19	26·43
4	Hoshangabad ...	125·21	7·29	6·11	1·80	113·66	679
5	Chanda ...	57·67	6·02	·59	·67	53·48	5·89
6	Narsinghpur ...	100·55	5·57	1·36	0·79	92·86	5·45
7	Saugor ...	157·83	18·62	4·85	1·09	148·30	16·29
8	Seoni ...	116·57	11·25	1·51	0·52	110·02	11·03
9	Sambalpur ...	73·37	6·89	1·05	1·50	71·51	6·89
10	Betul ...	92·72	4·64	·85	·31	89·77	4·56
11	Chhindwara ...	85·27	5·13	·51	·16	81·12	5·07
12	Bhandara ...	52·52	5·92	1·87	·47	50·96	5·88
13	Wardha ...	48·55	3·37	2·00	·52	47·01	3·37
14	Damoh ...	37·39	5·48	·55	·29	35·71	5·35
15	Mandla ...	33·70	0·46	1·00	0·16	33·05	0·46
16	Bilaspur ...	84·46	7·40	1·80	·25	78·68	7·29
17	Khandwa ...	57·67	6·13	1·32	·16	55·00	5·51
18	Sironcha ...	15·64	·32	·39	·08	14·70	·32
	Total ...	3167·73	227·73	33·58	14·41	2894·47	212·50

(*i. e.*, excluding the infirm;

12.—(Financial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

6						7		
Employment.						Ratio per cent on col. 5 of those employed.		
A	B	C	D	E	F			
Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and repairing jail.	On jail garden.	On manufactures	Extra mural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
7·41	74·77	117·79	37·80	329·46	...	1·01	10·26	45·20
23·64	102·33	146 42	18 43	366 73	5·89	2 85	12 36	44 30
2·03	27·10	22 17	24 64	208 00	...	0 53	7 04	54 01
0·19	8·45	15 88	5 45	57 25	...	0 15	7 01	47 53
...	7·25	12 29	4 78	22 40	...	...	12 21	37 73
...	8·97	13 18	6 74	46 73	...	...	9 12	47 53
...	22·23	4 62	10 71	83 44	4 42	...	13 51	50 72
...	4·00	3 36	2 87	73 93	...	...	3 30	61 02
...	5·14	1 72	6 40	52 49	...	...	6 55	66 95
...	7·69	7 96	5 25	55 59	18	...	8 16	58 93
...	5·70	3 13	4 40	53 77	...	...	6 61	62 38
1·01	5·33	2 93	3 95	29 25	...	1 79	9 44	51 85
·97	3·60	1 05	4 75	28 14	...	1 92	7 15	55 85
...	2·01	8 35	2 59	17·48	0 82	...	4 89	42 57
...	2·12	1 00	3 41	20 14	..	...	6 32	60 10
...	8·30	8·17	7 91	36 06	..	...	9 72	41 94
...	9·69	...	6 54	28 06	2 14	...	16 01	46 37
...	1 02	42	4 96	2 64	3 23	...	6 78	17 55
35·25	305·76	370 44	161 53	1511 56	16 68	1 10	9 89	48 65

sick or convalescent.

C.—Prisons

Showing the results of the employment of the Convicts

1	2	3								
		Credits.								
		A			B			C		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Cash received for labour or articles sold during the year.			Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes.			Value of manufactured goods remaining in store.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur	27,728	14	11	18,918	11	2	4,359	1	2
2	Jubbulpore	24,661	7	0	4,710	12	9	1,000	8	10
3	Raipur	8,706	10	8	2,828	11	4	3,590	15	3
4	Hoshangabad	2,505	3	7	99	9	3	682	12	7
5	Chanda	1,812	4	0	864	2	6	145	15	7
6	Narsinghpur	1,393	0	10	584	2	7	331	4	6
7	Saugor	4,217	8	9	1,908	3	11	611	12	6
8	Seoni	2,931	15	1	462	14	4	1,610	6	0
9	Sambalpur	2,057	2	3	268	15	11	233	3	2
10	Betul	941	8	8	314	8	0	115	0	0
11	Chhindwara	4,738	4	6	1,148	0	3	198	3	2
12	Bhandara	2,789	6	10	61	11	2	381	6	5
13	Wardha	2,493	7	6	57	13	4	150	15	9
14	Damoh	1,503	9	8	108	4	2	204	14	9
15	Mandla	1,093	0	4	56	8	2	352	4	5
16	Bilaspur	2,137	6	9	57	5	11	270	5	10
17	Khandwa	1,315	6	11	125	12	8	717	5	3
18	Sironcha	332	0	1	14	4	7	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,358	6	4	31,890	8	0	14,962	7	2

13.—(Financial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

C.—Prisons

Showing the expenditure on the construction of new jails and on in the Jails of the Central

1	2	3						4			5		
		On jail buildings.											
		A.			B.								
Number.	DISTRICTS.	By Jail Department.			By Public Work Department.			On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.			Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur ..	260	15	6	6,738	4	11	47,089	3	3	54,088	7	8
2	Jubbulpore ..	...	...	...	2,374	5	0	40,093	5	7	42,467	10	7
3	Raipur ..	...	...	...	2,510	9	6	13,911	7	1	16,422	0	7
4	Hoshangabad ..	146	4	0	1,824	11	9	7,995	4	8	9,966	4	5
5	Chanda ..	0	10	9	4,051	0	1	4,633	1	3	8,684	12	1
6	Narsinghpur ..	485	1	0	2,040	15	9	6,345	8	9	8,871	9	6
7	Saugor ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,547	0	10	7,547	0	10
8	Seoni ..	23	7	0	440	12	7	5,883	11	3	6,347	14	10
9	Sambalpur ..	67	10	3	525	10	10	4,982	14	3	5,576	3	4
10	Betul ..	...	...	...	574	13	3	4,050	15	9	4,625	13	0
11	Chhindwara ..	93	11	0	...	...	...	4,353	15	3	4,447	10	3
12	Bhandara ..	...	...	...	541	7	8	3,901	4	5	4,442	11	1
13	Wardha ..	...	...	...	525	6	0	3,932	6	1	4,457	12	7
14	Damoh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,921	4	2	3,921	4	2
15	Mandla ..	...	...	...	343	8	0	2,980	0	6	3,323	8	6
16	Bilaspur ..	...	...	...	37	12	6	3,544	10	3	3,582	6	9
17	Khandwa ..	131	2	0	111	4	7	4,723	15	6	4,966	6	1
18	Sironcha ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,203	14	0	1,203	14	0
	Total ..	1,208	13	6	22,640	10	11	1,71,093	14	10	1,94,943	7	3
	Add cost of Inspector General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c...										18,056	6	11
	Grand Total...										2,12,999	14	2

14.—(Financial.)

additions, alterations and repairs with gross and net cost of the prisoners Provinces, during the year 1875.

6			7			8			9			10			11		
Expenditure on manufactures (column 4 D of Statement XIII.)			Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.			Cash receipts from manufactures (column 3 A of Statement XIII.)			Net cost or column 7 minus column 8.			Total expenditure (column 5) per head of average strength.			Net cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
29,557	7	7	83,645	15	3	27,728	14	11	55,917	0	4	68	5	6	70	11	6
28,262	5	0	70,730	15	7	24,661	7	0	46,069	8	7	44	7	0	48	3	4
7,213	3	2	23,635	3	9	8,706	10	8	14,928	9	1	35	2	10	31	15	8
1,806	0	1	11,772	4	6	2,505	3	7	9,267	0	11	60	12	8	58	4	6
1,142	4	7	9,827	0	8	1,812	4	0	8,014	12	8	126	13	5	117	1	1
1,568	0	11	10,439	10	5	1,393	0	10	9,046	9	7	72	5	7	73	12	4
4,334	7	2	11,878	8	0	4,217	8	9	7,660	15	3	37	3	2	37	12	2
3,639	15	4	9,987	14	2	2,931	15	1	7,055	15	1	46	11	8	51	15	2
1,393	4	4	6,969	7	8	2,057	2	3	4,912	5	5	66	12	4	58	13	1
783	13	4	5,409	10	4	941	8	8	4,468	1	8	43	8	6	42	1	0
3,340	14	11	7,788	9	2	4,738	4	6	3,050	4	8	48	1	5	32	15	6
2,401	0	6	6,843	12	7	2,789	6	10	4,054	5	9	68	7	6	62	7	6
1,922	15	9	6,380	12	4	2,493	7	6	3,887	4	10	72	5	7	63	1	5
1,409	12	8	5,331	0	10	1,503	9	8	3,827	7	2	78	13	3	76	15	0
395	4	2	3,718	12	8	1,093	0	4	2,625	12	4	85	4	8	67	6	3
1,896	14	9	5,479	5	6	2,137	6	9	3,341	14	9	32	4	0	30	14	9
947	15	11	5,914	6	0	1,315	6	11	4,598	15	1	67	1	9	62	6	9
214	8	8	1,418	6	8	332	0	1	1,086	6	7	64	0	8	57	12	2
92,228	4	10	3,05,228	3	0	93,358	6	4	2,11,869	12	8	59	2	9	58	13	9

C.—Prisons

Showing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in

1	2	3			4			5			6		
Number.	Districts.	Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur ...	1,059	106	1,165	740·18	50·45	790·63	803	62	865	690	42	732
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,008	88	1,096	892·68	62·83	955·51	895	65	960	703	49	752
3	Raipur ...	642	45	687	437·29	29·47	466·76	512	34	546	572	41	613
4	Hoshangabad...	181	17	198	149·36	9·64	159·00	180	13	193	185	7	192
5	Chanda ...	126	13	139	61·51	6·95	68·46	70	11	81	88	3	91
6	Narsinghpur ...	124	12	136	115·26	7·36	122·62	134	13	147	132	2	134
7	Saugor ...	245	16	261	178·34	24·53	202·87	200	29	229	251	58	309
8	Seoni ...	146	16	162	123·35	12·49	135·84	167	19	186	84	12	96
9	Sambalpur ...	105	9	114	75·11	8·39	83·50	117	12	129	83	...	83
10	Betul ...	181	18	199	100·38	5·87	106·25	120	8	128	48	4	52
11	Chhindwara ...	145	12	157	87·12	5·37	92·49	107	5	112	42	3	45
12	Bhandara ...	45	10	55	58·22	6·67	64·89	69	19	88	40	2	42
13	Wardha ...	48	5	53	57·58	4·03	61·61	61	9	70	93	...	93
14	Damoh ...	74	16	90	43·31	6·43	49·74	53	7	60	39	5	44
15	Mandla ...	63	9	72	38·34	0·63	38·97	69	1	70	14	...	14
16	Bilaspur ...	68	16	84	102·16	8·90	111·06	124	8	132	97	4	101
17	Khandwa ...	42	8	50	67·29	6·71	74·00	87	10	97	81	16	97
18	Sironcha ...	44	4	48	18·16	·64	18·80	21	2	23	20	...	20
	Total ...	4,346	420	4,766	3345·64	257·36	3603·00	3,789	327	4,116	3,262	248	3,510

15—(Vital.)

the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

7			8			9														
						Ratio per cent of average strength.														
						A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			On deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
26·23	2·40	28·63	19	...	19	93	83	92	3	3	3	...	..	...	2·57	...	2·40	2·57	...	2·40
36·59	1·42	38·01	26	1	27	79	77	78	3	2	3	...	..	..	2·91	1·90	2·82	2·91	1·90	2·82
25·99	1·70	27·69	14	...	14	130	139	131	6	6	6	0·68	...	0·64	2·51	...	2·35	3·20	...	2·99
10·12	0·50	10·62	11	..	11	123	72	121	6	5	6	0·67	...	0·62	6·69	...	6·28	7·36	...	6·90
3·26	0·8	3·34	7	...	7	143	43	133	4	1	4	...	...	...	9·75	...	8·76	9·75	...	8·76
7·73	0·12	7·85	2	...	2	114	27	109	6	1	6	...	...	...	1·73	...	1·63	1·73	...	1·63
7·44	1·55	8·99	3	...	3	141	236	152	4	6	4	...	..	...	1·68	...	1·47	1·68	...	1·47
2·82	0·22	3·04	6	...	6	68	90	70	2	1	2	...	...	...	4·86	...	4·61	4·86	...	4·61
1·86	0·06	1·92	1	...	1	110	...	99	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·33	...	1·20	1·33	...	1·20
2·73	0·8	2·81	3	...	3	48	68	49	2	1	2	...	...	...	2·98	...	2·82	2·98	...	2·82
1·63	0·6	1·69	1	...	1	43	56	43	2	1	2	...	...	...	1·14	...	1·08	1·14	...	1·08
1·64	0·4	1·68	1	...	1	68	30	64	3	1	2	...	...	...	1·71	...	1·54	1·71	...	1·54
1·54	...	1·54	...	...	...	161	...	151	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·73	...	1·62	1·73	...	1·62
1·60	0·13	1·73	1	...	1	90	77	88	3	2	3	...	...	...	2·30	...	2·01	2·30	...	2·01
0·65	...	0·65	1	..	1	36	...	36	1	...	1	2·60	...	2·56	...	...	...	2·60	...	2·56
4·27	·14	4·41	19	..	19	95	45	91	4	1	4	10·76	...	9·90	7·83	...	7·20	18·60	...	17·10
2·35	0·37	2·72	2	...	2	120	238	131	2	5	3	...	...	...	2·97	...	2·70	2·97	...	2·70
1·17	...	1·17	1	..	1	110	...	106	6	...	6	...	...	...	5·50	...	5·31	5·50	...	5·31
139·62	8·87	148·49	118	1	119	97	.96	97	4	3	4	·47	...	·45	3·05	·38	2·85	3·52	·38	3·30

C.—Prisons

Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the

1	2	3											
		A		B		C		D		E		F	
Number.	Districts.	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia and General debility.	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1	Nagpur ...	...	...	272	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	8	2
2	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	220	...	35	3	...	..	2	1	21	1
3	Raipur ...	...	...	202	1	13	1	7	3	1	1	22	4
4	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	45	1	21	...	1	1	...	...	6	1
5	Chanda ...	...	...	32	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	3	1
6	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	40	...	3	...	...	..	1	1	...	...
7	Saugor ...	1	...	138	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...
8	Seoni ..	2	1	38	...	8	...	2	..	6	1	...	...
9	Sambalpur ...	...	...	23	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
10	Betul ..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...
11	Chhindwara ..	...	...	15	..	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...
12	Bhandara ...	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	2	...
13	Wardha ...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	...
14	Damoh ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	...
15	Mandla ...	...	...	7	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
16	Bilaspur ..	...	..	1	...	...	...	15	11	...	...	...	...
17	Khandwa ...	...	...	27	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
18	Sironcha ..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	1	1,104	4	86	5	26	16	15	6	68	9

16.—(Vital)

Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

G		H		I		K		4							
								Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent of average strength from.							
Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
23	4	49	2	1	...	102	1	34·40	...	...	...	...	...	6·21	0·25
60	10	241	7	2	...	77	...	23·02	...	3·66	0·31	...	...	25·22	0·73
10	2	78	1	1	...	95	...	43·27	·21	2·78	·21	1·50	·64	16·72	·21
4	1	20	2	...	...	80	...	28·30	0·63	13·20	...	0·63	0·63	12·58	1·25
...	...	10	1	...	...	14	...	46·74	2·92	1·45	1·45	...	...	14·16	1·46
7	...	11	...	...	...	42	...	32·62	...	2·44	...	...	...	8·97	...
10	2	35	1	1	...	62	...	68·02	...	...	...	...	...	17·25	0·49
7	2	6	2	4	...	23	...	27·90	...	5·88	...	...	...	4·41	1·47
4	...	11	1	...	...	28	...	27·56	...	2·39	...	...	...	13·18	1·19
5	2	9	...	...	...	4	...	6·59	...	...	...	...	...	8·47	...
2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	16·22	...	...	...	...	...	5·40	...
2	...	14	...	4	1	15	...	4·63	...	...	...	...	...	21·57	...
8	...	84	...	1	...	6	...	32·46	...	...	...	...	...	55·18	...
...	...	13	1	...	...	8	...	16·08	...	...	...	...	...	26·12	2·01
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	17·96	...	...	...	2·56	2·56	2·56	...
2	...	52	7	...	...	2	...	0·90	...	...	...	13·50	9·90	46·81	6·30
3	...	11	1	30	1	21	...	36·48	...	4·05	...	...	...	14·86	1·35
3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	31·91	...	...	...	...	...	15·96	...
151	24	603	26	44	2	581	1	30·64	0·11	2·31	0·14	0·72	0·44	16·73	0·72

C.—Prisons

Showing the sickness and mortality among Under-trial, Convicted and and cholera in each class of prisoners in the Jails

1	2	3						4					
		Average population.						Daily average sick.					
Number.	Districts.	Under trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under trial.		Convicted.		Civil.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	11·32	1·27	723·28	48·60	5·58	0·58	0·40	0·70	25·83	1 70	...	...
2	Jubbulpore ...	5 55	0 81	884 15	61 33	3 00	0 69	3 60	...	32 99	1 42	...	...
3	Raipur ...	6 76	36	429 01	28 95	1 52	0 16	...	...	25 99	1 70	...	...
4	Hoshangabad .	13 91	55	131 32	9 09	4 13	...	0 11	...	10 01	0 50	...	...
5	Chanda ...	2 62	21	58 26	6 69	63	05	39	...	2 87	08	...	...
6	Narsinghpur ..	8 61	96	101 91	6 86	4 74	0 04	0 04	...	7 69	0 12	...	...
7	Saugor ...	12 38	4 70	162 68	19 71	3 28	12	...	...	7 44	1 55	...	...
8	Seoni ...	3 88	72	118 98	11 77	1 39	...	0 04	...	2 78	0 22	...	...
9	Sambalpur ...	19	...	74 42	8 39	0 50	...	...	...	1 86	...	0·06	...
10	Betul ...	5 79	61	93 57	4 95	1 02	31	32	...	2 41	08	...	...
11	Chhindwara...	1 22	...	85 78	5 29	12	08	14	...	1 49	06	...	...
12	Bhandara ...	3 26	28	54 39	6 39	57	...	16	...	1 48	04	...	...
13	Wardha ...	1 81	14	50 55	3 89	5 22	...	...	...	1 51	...	...	...
14	Damoh ...	4 79	66	37 94	5 77	0 58	...	0 04	...	1 56	0 13	...	...
15	Mandla ...	3 61	01	34 70	62	0 03	...	...	...	0 65	...	...	...
16	Bilaspur ...	15 16	1 20	86 26	7 65	74	05	32	05	3 95	00	...	...
17	Khandwa ...	2 86	16	59 00	6 29	5 43	26	0 18	...	2 07	37	0·10	...
18	Sironcha ...	2 12	23	16 03	40	02	...	28	...	94	...	...	...
	Total ...	105·84	12·87	3201·31	242 14	38 50	2·34	5·97	0·75	133·55	8 06	0·16	...

17.—(Vital)

Civil prisoners severally, and the mortality from fever, bowel complaints of the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

5						6						7						8					
Total deaths in and out of hospital.						Deaths from fever.						Deaths from bowel complaints						Deaths from cholera.					
Under trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under trial.		Convicted.		Civil.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	115	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	...	...

C.—Prisons

Showing the mortality, according to age, among the Convicts in the jails

1	2	3						4					
		Under 16 years.						16 to 40.					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	16·09	0·40	...	...	...	...	612·28	44·29	9	..	1·47	..
2	Jubbulpore ...	5·17	·08	...	...	...	...	571·12	39·19	21	..	3·67	...
3	Raipur	5·21	·26	1	...	19·19	..	369·56	27·63	6	..	1·62	..
4	Hoshangabad ...	10·45	...	.	...	...	.	128·09	9·64	7	...	5·46	...
5	Chanda ..	·76	·07	...	...	...	...	47·77	6·36	2	...	4·18	...
6	Narsinghpur ...	8·27	0·13	...	..	...	...	70·24	5·38	1	...	1·42	..
7	Saugor ..	3·95	·74	...	..	...	..	133·51	19·91	1	...	·84	...
8	Seoni	·28	30	...	...	...	..	93 58	10 57	4	...	4·27	..
9	Sambalpur ...	2·66	1·36	..	...	..	...	58·99	6·03	..	...	...	..
10	Betul ...	1·32	1·13	..	...	...	...	87·34	2·20	3	..	3·42	..
11	Chhindwara ...	·49	·06	...	...	...	...	74 27	4·01	1	...	1·34	..
12	Bhandara ...	·11	...	...	...	...	...	33 56	6·56	1	...	2·97	...
13	Wardha ...	0·18	0·04	...	...	...	...	49·82	3·57	...	...	...	...
14	Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·20	3·48	1	...	3·41	...
15	Mandla ...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	32·38	·46	...	..	...	...
16	Bilaspur ...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	87·55	7·60	16	...	18·27	...
17	Khandwa ..	·35	0·01	...	...	...	..	51·85	4·71	2	...	3·54	...
18	Sironcha ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·67	·63	1	..	5 69	...
	Total ...	57·12	4·58	1	...	1·75	...	2518·77	202·22	76	...	2·98	...

18.—(Vital.)

of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

5						6						7					
40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
71·39	4·41	6	...	8·40	...	40·42	1·35	4	...	9·90	...	740·18	50·42	19	...	2·57	...
282·15	17·26	3	1	1·0	5.79	34·24	6·30	2	...	5·84	...	892·68	62·83	26	1	2·91	1·59
58·05	1·05	4	...	6·89	...	4·47	·53	3	...	67·11	...	437·29	29·47	14	...	3·20	...
8·45	...	4	...	47·33	...	2·37	...	...	...	...	...	149·36	9·64	11	...	7·36	...
12·71	·52	4	...	31·47	...	·27	...	...	...	...	...	61·51	6·95	6	...	9·75	...
22·89	1·46	1	...	3·04	...	3·86	0·39	...	...	...	...	115·26	7·36	2	...	1·73	...
35·87	3·88	2	...	5·58	...	5·01	...	...	...	...	...	178·34	24·53	3	...	1·68	...
28·49	1·62	2	...	7·02	...	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	123·35	12·49	6	...	4·86	...
11·95	0·63	1	...	8·36	...	1·51	0·37	...	...	...	...	75·11	8·39	1	...	1·33	...
10·73	1·54	...	...	...	...	·29	1·	...	...	...	...	100·38	5·87	3	...	2·98	...
10·64	1·30	...	...	...	...	1·72	...	...	...	...	...	87·12	5·37	1	...	1·14	...
24·32	·11	...	...	...	...	·23	...	...	...	...	...	58·22	6·67	1	...	1·71	...
7·58	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·58	4·03	...	...	...	...
11·20	1·94	...	...	...	...	2·76	1·01	...	...	...	...	43·31	6·43	1	...	2·31	...
5·63	·17	1	...	17·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·34	0·63	1	...	82·60	...
12·42	1·30	3	...	24·15	...	·69	...	...	...	...	...	102·16	8·90	19	...	18·60	...
11·76	1·59	...	...	...	...	3·33	·40	...	...	...	...	67·29	6·71	2	...	2·70	...
·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·16	·64	1	...	5·51	...
636·87	39·20	31	1	4·87	2·55	102·93	11·35	9	...	8·74	...	3345·64	257·36	117	1	3·50	·39

C.—Prisons

Showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Central

Number.	Districts.	3			4		
		Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.
1	Nagpur ...	108·60	3	2·76	116·47	3	2·57
2	Jubbulpore ...	146·75	5	3·47	194·37	5	2·57
3	Raipur ...	248·28	...	...	129·04	5	3·87
4	Hoshangabad ...	115·17	3	2·60	30·23	6	19·84
5	Chanda ...	51·23	4	7·80	17·23	3	17·41
6	Narsinghpur ...	54·64	2	3·66	34·50	...	...
7	Saugor ...	149·99	...	...	27·26	1	3·65
8	Seoni ...	68·83	...	...	30·10	6	19·93
9	Sambalpur ...	30·04	1	3·32	33·10	...	...
10	Betul ...	50·39	2	3·96	26·71	1	3·74
11	Chhindwara ...	19·05	...	...	38·37	1	2·57
12	Bhandara ...	53·92	1	1·85	6·61	...	...
13	Wardha ...	34·09	...	...	18·05	...	...
14	Damoh ...	28·42	1	3·52	8·33	...	...
15	Mandla ...	12·70	...	...	11·30	1	8·84
16	Bilaspur ...	82·98	12	14·47	15·52	5	32·21
17	Khandwa ...	53·05	2	3·77	13·72	...	...
18	Sironcha ...	12·00	...	...	4·80	1	20·83
	Total ...	1320·68	36	2·72	750·31	38	5·05

19.—(Vital

Provinces during the year 1875, according to length of imprisonment.

5			6			7			8		
From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.
201·79	1	0·49	127·75	4	3·13	155·35	2	1·28	80·07	6	7·49
237·64	6	2·52	187·27	5	2·67	120·98	3	2·47	69·50	3	4·33
41·18	3	7·28	20·30	2	9·85	23·05	3	13·01	4·91	1	20·36
8·80	1	11·36	3·40	1	29·41	...	...	...	1·40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·36	...	...	12·49	...	...	4·32	...	...	1·31	...	...
7·60	2	26·31	14·61	...	...	3·31	...	...	...	...	...
15·99	...	...	10·36	...	...	6·06	...	...	4·56	...	...
13·90	...	...	5·25	...	...	1·17	...	...	0·94	...	...
19·61	...	...	5·79	...	...	2·37	...	...	1·38	...	...
24·67	...	...	3·29	...	...	4·46	...	...	2·15	...	...
3·18	...	...	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	...	...
6·53	...	...	1·01	...	...	0·36	...	...	0·97	...	...
4·91	...	...	1·72	...	...	2·18	...	...	4·18	...	...
9·18	...	...	·63	...	...	3·08	...	...	1·18	...	...
8·50	2	23·53	3·07	...	...	·85	...	...	0·19	...	...
5·00	...	...	1·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	...
2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
625·84	15	2·39	398·60	12	3·09	330·22	8	2·42	171·35	10	5·83

C.—Prisons

Showing particulars regarding Civil prisoners in the

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Number.	Districts.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur	...	..	102	14	102	14	5·58	·58	100	14	..	..	..	...
2	Jubbulpore	6	...	67	7	73	7	3·00	·69	73	6	...	.	..	..
3	Raipur	1	.	36	1	37	1	1·52	·16	36	1	..	...	..	..
4	Hoshangabad	...	..	64	..	64	...	4·13	..	63	...	..	...	..	..
5	Chanda	...	..	9	1	9	1	·63	·05	8	1	...	...	...	...
6	Narsingbpur	1	..	75	2	76	2	4·74	·04	74	2	..	..	..	...
7	Saugor	2	...	47	2	49	2	3·28	·12	46	2	..	..	..	..
8	Seoni	...	...	13	..	13	..	1·39	..	8	...	..	...	...	...
9	Sambalpur	...	..	5	..	5	..	·50	...	4	...	..	...	...	..
10	Betul	...	...	26	1	26	1	1·02	·31	26	1	...	..	..	..
11	Chhindwara	...	...	2	2	2	2	·12	·08	2	2	..	...	..	..
12	Bhandara	1	..	6	..	7	..	·57	...	7	...	...	..	...	..
13	Wardha	2	...	72	..	74	..	5·22	...	65	..	...	...	..	..
14	Damoh	...	...	6	..	6	..	·58	..	4	...	..	..	...	...
15	Mandla	...	..	2	..	2	..	·03	..	2	...	..	...	..	..
16	Bilaspur	...	..	19	1	19	1	·74	·05	18	1	..	...	..	..
17	Khandwa	7	..	89	6	96	6	5·43	·26	94	6	..	...	..	..
18	Sironcha	...	..	1	...	1	..	·02	...	1	..	..	...	...	...
	Total ...	20	..	641	37	661	37	38·50	2·34	634	36	..	...	..	..

20.—(Vital.)

Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1875.

10		11		12		13		14		15								16					
										Hospital.								Cost.					
										A.		B.		C.		D.		A.			B.		
Died.		Remaining on 31st December.		Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength.		Total charges.			Average cost per prisoner.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	2	...	18	...	..	..	12·42	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
..	...	...	1	16	16	..	..	·13	15·31	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
..	..	1	..	32	...	..	..	20·46	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..
..	..	1	...	8	...	..	..	3·87	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
...	..	1	...	6	...	...	..	5·37	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
...	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	3·26	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
...	..	3	...	11	..	..	...	7·72	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
..	..	5	..	8	...	..	..	6·61	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..
1	..	...	..	12	..	..	..	11·50	..	1	...	·07	...	1	...	200·00	..	..	..	...	..	..	...
..	..	..	...	8	..	..	..	6·98	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..
...	..	...	..	6	...	...	...	5·88	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
...	..	..	...	12	...	..	...	11·43	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
...	..	6	...	5	..	·22	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	10	...	..	..	9·42	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	3	...	0·10	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
1	..	26	1	160	16	0·22	..	...	...	4	...	0·17	...	1	..	2·59	..	..	...	..	..	..	..

C.—Prisons

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Nagpur ..	11	...	312	28	336	28	351	11·32	1·27	12·59	170	15	185
2	Jubbulpore ..	5	1	282	24	287	25	312	5·55	·81	6·36	150	13	163
3	Raipur ..	2	..	241	15	243	15	258	6·76	·36	7·12	104	7	111
4	Hoshangabad ..	8	3	209	7	217	10	227	13·91	·55	14·46	87	4	91
5	Chanda ..	1	...	76	9	77	9	86	2·62	·21	2·83	34	2	36
6	Narsinghpur ..	9	..	278	20	287	20	307	8·61	·96	9·57	177	7	184
7	Saugor ..	6	..	408	83	414	83	497	12·38	4·70	17·08	262	62	324
8	Seoni ..	3	.	151	11	154	11	165	3·88	·72	4·60	78	3	81
9	Sambalpur ..	1	..	14	...	15	...	15	·19	...	·19	3	...	3
10	Betul ..	5	..	172	7	177	7	184	5·79	·61	6·40	63	3	66
11	Chhindwara ..	..	...	51	...	51	...	51	1·22	...	1·22	13	...	13
12	Bhandara ..	1	...	73	4	74	4	78	3·26	·28	3·54	22	1	23
13	Wardha ..	3	...	93	7	96	7	103	1·81	·14	1·95	57	4	61
14	Damoh ..	1	...	114	11	115	11	126	4·79	·66	5·45	41	6	47
15	Mandla ..	..	..	110	2	110	2	112	3·61	·01	3·62	28	...	28
16	Bilaspur ..	2	2	403	18	405	20	425	15·16	1·20	16·36	146	8	154
17	Khandwa ..	...	...	104	9	104	9	113	2·85	·17	3·02	45	3	48
18	Sironcha ..	4	1	55	2	59	3	62	2·12	·23	2·35	50	2	52
	Total ..	62	7	3,146	257	3,208	264	3,472	105·83	12·88	118·71	1,530	140	1,670

21.—(Vital.)

the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

8			9		10		11		12			13							14			
Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December 1875.			Cost.							Hospital.			
												A	B	C	D	E			A	B	C	D
												Rations.	Guard and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength.
M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.				
134	10	144	1	1	...	..	...	..	18	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0·11	...	...
134	10	144	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
132	8	140	..	.	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	6	125	3	.	3	...	..	..	5	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·11	.	...
40	5	45	1	...	..	...	1	..	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	·39	1	35·33
105	12	117	..	...	...	...	1		4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	·04	1	10·49
148	20	168	...	...	...	...		..	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	8	82	1	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·01	...	...
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
110	4	114	1	...	.	..	.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	·32	...	...
32	...	32	1	...	..	...	..	..	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	3	·14	...	...
42	3	45	...		..	...	...	..	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	·16	...	...
36	3	39	...	..	...	...	*1	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
71	4	75	...	1	...	..	...	..	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	0·04	..	...
76	2	78	1	...	..	.	..	..	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
247	12	259	4	..	...	..	1	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	·37	1	6·11
53	5	58	3	...		..	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	0·18	...	...
8	1	9	..	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·23	..	...
1,573	113	1,686	16	2	4	..	4	1	81	8	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	76	2·13	3	2·53

* Committed suicide by hanging.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 63 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Per Number actually put on trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																
1A	115, 117, to 119.	Substantive abetments ...	1	..	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 & 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes.	85	...	85	2	..	52	...	...	..	94	2	...	32	64
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	17	...	13	3	1	10	...	...	...	23	4	..	6	21
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	120	14	138	1	...	111	...	1	1	149	1	7	15	127
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	35	...	27	1	1	28	..	...	..	232	29	...	36	216
6	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier.	24	..	22	...	.	17	2	..	2	21	..	1	1	21
		Total ..	282	14	286	7	2	213	2	1	3	520	36	8	90	459
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*																
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
9		Do, by dacoits ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
10		Do. by robbers .	8	..	8	...	...	5	1	..	1	14	..	...	5	9
11		Do. by poison for sake of robbery ...	...	...	..	..	...	1	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
		Murder by poison from other motives	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	..	10	..	...	4	4
12		Other murders from motives connected with women ...	18	...	19	1	...	11	...	...	...	24	3	...	5	22
		Other murders from other motives ...	50	1	56	...	...	27	4	...	4	97	...	5	31	54
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	22	1	25	...	..	18	...	1	1	30	..	1	5	20
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide .	34	...	35	...	...	26	4	1	5	53	1	1	12	40
15	376 ...	Rape ...	58	..	84	2	...	29	1	...	1	59	3	..	23	35
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences .	14	...	17	...	..	13	...	...	...	21	...	..	4	17
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	26	..	26	...	...	21	4	...	4	35	...	...	9	30

lice 1.

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1875.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.								Property.						Cases.						
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8, in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Taken up direct by Magistrate.	Attempts.	Abetments.	Zamindaris.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	8	1	...	...	...
4	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	...	...
2	10	115	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	4	2	...	...	...
46	5	165	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	8	...	...	...
3	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	3	...	...	...
6	16	373	...	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	16	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	626	562	626	562	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...
1	23	28	2	...	...	...	11	6	5	702	534	702	534	...	48	7	...	...	...	...
...	2	18	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	18	...	18	...	...	23	2	...	...	1	...
6	3	31	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	7	...	...	...	...
6	1	28	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	35	3	4	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...	2	...	...
1	1	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6	...	...	...	2

D.—Po

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	195	...	209	...	..	149	2	...	2	208	..	2	46	161
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose or extorting property or confession.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	170	...	171	2	...	13	5	..	5	242	4	2	19	219
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	16	1	22	...	...	8	1	...	1	30	...	2	10	11
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	9	...	8	...	...	6		...	..	11	...	...	...	11
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	77	...	85	...	...	55	2	...	2	83	...	1	10	73
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	21	1	28	3	...	13	...	1	1	32	3	1	14	19
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	22	...	22	1	..	12	..	...	...	19	2	...	6	15
26	372 to 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	2	2	...	..	...	..	2
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356. 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	217	...	189	15	3	110	...	...	..	215	36	...	59	184
29	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	8	...	9	...	...	7	...	..	..	11	...	...	1	10
29	304A ...	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	9	1	10	...	...	9	..	...	...	18	...	...	...	18
		Total ...	977	5	1,025	24	3	654	26	5	31	1,212	52	15	263	956
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ..	7	4	13	...	...	8	47	...	47	97	...	10	28	100
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	1	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	16			2	14

lice 1.—*(Cont nued.)*

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1875.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.								Property.						Cases.						
Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.																
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.* died., &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Taken up direct by Magistrate.	Attempts.	Abetments.	Zamindars.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
12	...	149	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	26	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...
22	...	197	..	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	149	9	4	...	...	1
1	...	10	...	1	2	3	2	5	...	595	...	595	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
5	..	63	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	11	1	...	...	...
1	...	18	...	1	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9	...	...	...	...
2	...	13	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	26	26	26	26	..	16	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	145	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	1	8	19	...	...
2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
1	..	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	...
99	43	811	3	8	9	20	24	20	11	1,967	1,122	1,967	1,122	...	861	14	9	30	10	1	3
9	2	95	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	1,775	2,501	1,775	2,501	...	8	5	...	...	...	...
4	...	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

lice 3.

rugs for Criminal purposes, and other professional Crimes, for 1875.

Comparative Return.															
Number of sons arrest-ed.*			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered			Remarks.
1873	1874	1875	1873	1874	1875	1873	1874	1875	1873	1874	1875	1873	1874	1875	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	83	44	27	52	37	14	45	37	4,147	66,471	1,379	212	14,017	*1,695	* Includes a portion c stolen property of the Berars.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	...	2	1	†2	3	...	2	27	507	199	...	96	...	† Pending of 1874.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

hese offences; though such persons be not included in columns 2 and 3, the difference should be explained f Remarks.

D.—Pt

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of person

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	PART Additional Police collected for the: Strength of Police usually located at the place. Officers.	Men.	Detached from the Regular Force. Officers.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8. Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saugor ...	Bunghiria ...	1 day.	2,050	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Phulhur ...	2 days.	12,000	2	8	3	8	...	...
	Ranger ...	6 do	36,500	2	4	2	4	...	...
	Garhakota ...	33 do	43,487	3	14	3	14	...	...
	Garphera ...	4 do	8,000	1	4	1	4	...	...
Damoh ...	Bandekpur ...	7 do	15,000	3	20	4	16	...	...
	Do. ...	7 do	8,000	3	20	3	12	...	...
	Kundulpur ...	...	...	3	20	2	10	...	...
	Pundea ...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Gysabad ...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Chopra ...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Papur Kheiray / Duxas Janj	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Bheraghat ...	7 do	25,000	...	...	7	40	...	...
Mandla ...	Herdanaggar ...	15 do	30,000	...	...	3	18	...	...
	Purna ...	15 do	12,000	...	...	2	17	...	...
	Mandpuri ...	15 do	15,000	...	...	2	17	...	...
Seoni ...	Mundara ...	7 do	1,200	...	...	1	8	...	...
	Chapara ...	30 do	1,400	...	...	1	8	...	...
Nimar ...	Bhowani ...	30 do	9,000	...	...	2	11	...	...
	Oonkarji ...	10 do	20,000	...	...	5	30	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	Sankul ...	8 do	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Birman ...	37 do	27,634	16	83	15	72	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	Brandribhan ...	8 do	6,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
Chhindwara ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	Ramtek ...	16 do	76,359	5	20	10	36	...	...
Wardha ...	Kondulpur ...	30 do	6,000	...	...	4	22	...	...
	Sonaigaon ...	3 do	3,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Poli ...	8 do	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
Chanda ...	Mahankali ...	40 do	78,394	1	6	10	42	...	...
	Watta ...	13 do	6,242	...	1	2	6	...	...
	Bhandak ...	10 do	5,208	1	6	2	12	...	...
	Chima ...	15 do	3,341	4	13	2	12	...	...
	Markandi ...	4 do	9,146	...	...	1	4	...	...
Bhandara ...	Gaimook ...	8 do	30,000	...	...	2	11	...	...
	Rampaili ...	45 do	2,000	3	12	1	6	...	...
	Soundur ...	8 do	3,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Powrie ...	20 do	7,000	4	18	1	4	...	...
	Pertabgarh ...	8 do	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
Balaghat ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	Rajim ...	30 do	50,000	2	11	2	12	...	...
Bilaspur ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari ...	Vittul / Booknabhoy	8 do	2,700	4	15	...	5	...	...

lice 4

and property or quartered as a punitive measure, for the year 1875.

I. protection of persons and property.						PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2	2	27 0 0	27 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	4	..	31 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	6	3	40 0 0	19 0 0	..	1	4	616	1 year.	..	
						..	1	6	275	5 months	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2	1	5 3 6	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	1	1 6 0	1 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	6	3	41 8 0	9 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	7	2	209 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	12	8	268 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	1	3 2 3	3 2 3	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	4	1	12 4 0	3 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	6	4	11 5 0	9 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2	..	182 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	2	4	688	6	60	
..	..	10	7	457 0 0	113 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Showing strength, cost, distribution

Number.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police.								
		Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Supts.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1.)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1.)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Saugor ..	...	1	2	81	18	468	...	17	140
2	Damoh ..	...	1	2	61	7	297	...	2	14
3	Jubbulpore ..	...	2	2	87	14	458	...	20	117
4	Mandla ..	...	1	...	43	5	215	...	1	6
5	Seoni ..	...	1	...	44	8	246	...	2	12
6	Nimar ..	...	1	1	52	16	287	...	9	53
7	Narsinghpur ..	...	1	...	56	5	283	...	4	21
8	Hoshangabad ..	...	1	3	71	8	387	...	8	56
9	Betul ..	...	1	2	50	5	272	...	2	7
10	Chhindwara ..	...	1	2	47	5	308	...	2	22
11	Nagpur ..	1	2	1	83	54	502	...	53	291
12	Wardha ..	...	1	1	61	15	314	...	4	26
13	Chanda ..	...	1	2	74	30	435	...	3	29
14	Bhandara ..	...	1	2	56	7	327	...	4	26
15	Balaghat ..	...	1	1	37	5	186	...	1	11
16	Raipur ..	...	1	2	67	33	364	...	5	34
17	Bilaspur ..	...	1	...	47	8	246	...	...	..
18	Sambalpur ..	...	1	...	53	18	288	...	3	12
19	Upper Godavari ..	...	1	1	11	3	62	...	...	..
	Total ..	1	21	24	1,081	264	5,995	...	142	874
	Petty construction and repairs to Police Posts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Compensation for dearness of grain ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	G. I. P. Railway Police ..	...	6	4	12	...	97	...	...	..
	Payment from the Remount Fund ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
	Extra Police under Sections 13, 14 and 15 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total Rs..	1	21	28	1,093	264	6,092	...	142	874

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

lice 5.

and employment of Police.

Cost of Police.

Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3.) [2].	Other expenses of Col. 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4, and 5) [4].	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. 11, 13, and 14.	Average pay of	
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	9,600	1,000	2,316	19,887	37,239	5,196		
..	7,200	1,000	2,196	14,466	22,200	2,604		
..	13,200	1,700	2,352	21,267	34,534	4,248		
..	7,200	1,000	1,956	8,402	18,198	1,824		
..	6,000	1,000	2,016	8,955	18,558	2,244		
..	9,600	1,200	2,196	12,612	22,346	4,032		
..	8,400	1,000	2,196	13,074	20,976	2,184		
..	7,200	1,000	2,196	17,220	28,851	3,024		
..	6,000	1,000	2,016	11,628	20,149	1,920		
..	6,000	1,000	2,016	11,097	22,809	2,184	21-12-0	6-1-4
34,380	16,800	1,700	2,256	19,200	42,187	1,848		
..	7,200	1,000	2,016	13,332	24,234	3,960		
..	8,400	1,200	2,256	16,488	34,491	6,912		
..	6,000	1,000	2,256	12,726	24,366	261 6		
..	6,000	1,000	1,236	7,257	13,920	1,572		
..	12,000	1,200	2,256	15,366	29,574	7,332		
..	6,000	1,000	1,956	9,930	18,615	2,676		
..	7,200	1,000	2,196	10,404	22,644	4,188		
..	6,000	1,000	1,380	3,156	4,719	684		
34,380	1,56,000	21,000	39,504	2,47,472	4,60,355	70,248	...	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...		
..	..	...	...	...	...	...		
..	3,600	...	...	13,860	9,321	...		
..	..	...	...	...	...	...		
..	..	...	...	...	...	...		
34,380	1,59,600	21,000	39,504	2,61,332	4,69,676	70,248		

12 includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

Number.	District.	Cost of Police.—(*Contd.*) Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution In dis- Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Men.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	Saugor ..	6,427	96,769	81,665	15,104	2	10	13	81
2	Damoh ..	4,076	55,389	53,742	1,647	...	...	4	21
3	Jubbulpore ..	5,706	98,294	83,007	15,287	...	...	6	35
4	Mandla ..	3,429	43,594	43,009	585	...	...	2	10
5	Seoni ..	3,559	43,943	42,332	1,611	1	13	5	46
6	Nimar ..	4,631	63,450	56,619	6,831	1	6	17	91
7	Narsinghpur ..	4,206	54,518	52,036	2,482	...	...	6	40
8	Hoshangabad ..	5,336	70,341	64,827	5,514	1	10	1	13
9	Betul ..	3,668	47,140	46,381	759	1	9	5	33
10	Chhindwara ..	3,843	51,053	48,949	2,104	1	8	3	16
11	Nagpur ..	7,399	1,77,419	1,39,803	37,616	5	44	12	69
12	Wardha ..	4,111	59,026	56,353	2,673	1	6	2	12
13	Chanda ..	5,703	77,557	75,450	2,107	1	11	6	28
14	Bhandara ..	4,161	55,567	53,125	2,442	2	10	7	40
15	Balaghat ..	2,944	34,715	33,929	786	...	...	1	9
16	Raipur ..	5,037	76,664	72,765	3,899	...	...	4	18
17	Bilaspur ..	3,765	43,942	43,942	...	...	...	28	176
18	Sambalpur ..	3,887	52,905	51,519	1,386	...	...	2	10
19	Upper Godavari ..	1,320	18,259	18,259	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	83,208	12,20,545	11,17,712	1,02,833	16	127	124	748
	Petty construction and repairs to Police Posts ..	...	45,550	40,000	5,550	...	...	...	...
	Compensation for dearness of grain ..	...	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
	G. I. P. Railway Police ..	...	29,555	3,305	26,250	...	...	...	...
	Payment from the Remount Fund ..	...	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Extra Police under Sections 13, 14 and 15 ..	...	5,500	5,500	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Rs..	83,208	13,11,150	11,76,517	1,34,633	16	127	124	748

(5) Columns 34 to 37, A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (6) Columns 34 to one square mile. (7) Columns 36 and 37, one

Annas and pies to be omitted from

lice 5.—(*Continued.*)

of Force.						Proportion of Police (Officers and Men)					
triot.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole district.	Of District exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns.
Officers.	Men.										
28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
68	415	116	41	4,005	597,725	5·4	6·8	Information not procurable.	706	801	349
54	251	16	...	2,799	269,642	7·3	7·3		708	...	902
85	443	110	27	3,918	528,859	5·6	5·6		755	841	403
41	204	7	...	4,719	213,018	16	...		717	724	...
42	191	14	...	3,053	299,592	10	10		936	948	682
44	197	59	3	3,340	211,176	5·1	5·5		504	470	683
52	246	28	...	1,916	339,395	5·1	5·5		905	929	486
79	365	64	7	4,437	474,987	8·	8·4		789	879	764
46	235	9	...	3,993	249,254	11·5	11·8		739	734	939
45	289	24	...	3,916	316,095	9·2	...		804	811	717
74	436	226	118	3,734	631,109	4·	5		648	699	548
63	307	30	...	2,379	354,720	5·7	...		841	849	723
70	425	23	...	9,700	534,431	17·4	18·1		954	955	395
49	280	30	...	3,922	564,813	9·3	10·		1,335	1,351	1,132
39	180	12	...	3,161	302,746	7·5	...		127	...	...
67	377	39	...	11,885	1,093,405	23·7	...		2,161	2,187	644
19	69	9	...	7,793	715,398	26·	25·		2,369	2,330	550
51	276	33	...	4,407	523,034	12·	13·		1,394	1,422	735
12	65	...	...	1,086	24,425	...	...		313	313	...
909	5,342	849	196	84,078	8,173,824	10·1	11·4	...	988	1,030	561
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
999	5,342	849	196	84,078	8,173,824	10·1	11·4	...	988	1,030	561

and 35, *i. e.*, in Districts one Policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen policeman to so many of the population.

all totals contained in this Statement.

RETURN showing equipment, discipline, and general internal for the

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.		
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saugor	113	709	350	88	384
Damoh	65	314	201	33	145
Jubbulpore	110	597	133	34	544
Mandla	43	252	129	14	152
Seoni	48	268	108	18	194
Nimar	70	383	112	33	309
Narsinghpur	68	328	165	19	210
Hoshangabad	9	505	238	27	334
Betul	54	280	134	5	180
Chhindwara	51	329	132	17	235
Nagpur	147	867	329	90	595
Wardha	70	362	150	33	250
Chanda	80	480	200	47	315
Bhandara	62	350	210	21	188
Balaghat	39	200	97	14	128
Raipur	70	423	202	89	208
Bilaspur	48	249	140	21	277
Sambalpur	57	313	326	44	...
Upper Godavari ...	12	63	54	6	15
Total ...	1,800	7,280	3,410	653	4,663

lice 6.

management of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces, year 1875.

Punishments.												
Punished by their own Departmental Officers.												
Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fine.		
Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Rs.	A.	P.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
...	11	9	4	8	2	5	17	22	34	31	8	0
...	1	6	12	5	2	...	8	11	23	76	0	11
...	3	5	16	3	3	1	5	9	27	54	8	7
...	6	5	19	3	4	...	27	8	56	40	0	11
...	1	19	22	1	3	1	9	21	35	45	2	5
1	6	16	8	12	6	...	12	29	32	83	6	0
2	3	16	33	10	2	...	4	28	42	55	3	10
1	6	7	1	13	3	...	...	21	10	23	0	0
2	10	11	19	7	2	...	9	20	40	24	14	0
2	11	10	32	3	2	...	...	15	45	114	9	11
2	21	33	40	14	3	...	...	49	64	131	4	5
...	11	7	25	6	...	...	30	13	66	172	12	3
1	14	16	133	12	5	2	17	32	169	265	1	9
...	6	1	43	4	2	...	3	5	54	36	14	9
...	3	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	7	3	4	1
1	7	7	63	2	2	...	12	10	84	70	12	8
...	4	10	28	4	1	...	4	14	37	48	11	8
...	5	6	16	2	2	1	4	9	27	17	6	8
...	5	5	12	2	...	...	1	7	18	9	1	2
12	134	189	528	113	46	10	162	324	870	1,303	12	0

Districts.	Punishments.—*Contd.*								Rewards.	
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Saugor ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	38	...
Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	18
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	31	2
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...
Seoni ...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	20	1
Nimar ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	30
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	16
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	44	2
Betul ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	34
Chhindwara ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	43	6
Nagpur ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	15	86	28
Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	25	8
Chanda ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	11
Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	6
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	41
Raipur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	46	41
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	6
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	31
Upper Godavari ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2
Total ...	3	24	1	...	...	6	9	88	539	28

lice 6.—(*Continued.*)

Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.														
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
96	349	12	127	136	428	258	4	3	9	11	85	...	21	...	·2·	6·
57	127	...	26	22	185	172	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	54·	·52	9·
83	133	..	15	45	439	206	4	11	16	3	1	2	5	...	...	5·
39	87	3	161	33	151	119	.	2	14	6	6	2	5	40·	1·	21·
41	81	...	38	31	255	65	6	3	6	1	3	1	5	28·	1·	17·
50	112	5	93	48	298	99	...	..	21	7	5	5	8	70·	*1·7	13·3
56	115	11	88	24	218	157	10	4	8	5	7	..	2	44·	·5	17·
58	103	..	103	46	422	179	...	..	3	7	2	2	10	27·5	1·6	5·1
55	82	...	100	28	200	107	1	3	7	12	...	2	3	58·7	1·2	38·5
51	170	..	161	32	223	133	6	5	1	13	...	..	7	1·94	1·30	15·6
108	153	7	23	143	526	357	5	5	55	23	...	2	11	43·	1·	11·
47	108	7	78	26	314	117	4	...	7	11	3	4	2	26·	·4	18·
70	208	4	148	94	374	188	3	1	24	15	14	2	12	52·	2·	30·
59	146	3	80	18	277	141	...	2	4	6	...	1	5	43·	1·	14·
38	44	...	...	15	156	67	...	1	3	3	3	2	4	82·	10·	8·
75	147	9	127	49	279	170	1	6	18	8	6	...	4	50·	9·	18·3
48	62	2	54	35	160	104	3	3	5	4	...	...	8	46·	1·	19·
45	127	10	100	47	154	171	...	19	10	5	...	2	9	53·	2·	9·
11	11	1	54	8	55	14	...	...	1	5	1	2	2	154·	3·	32·
1,118	2,369	74	1,579	883	5,114	2,824	48	69	216	146	140	30	127	51·3	1·5	14·

D.–Po

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men

Districts.	Race. Europeans. Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Europeans. Uncovenanted.	Europeans. Subordinate Officers.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District or Assistant Superintendents.	Eurasians. Subordinate Officers.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District or Assistant Superintendents.	Natives. Subordinate Officers.	Natives. Constables.	Religion or Offi Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hin Brahmins.	Rajput.	Goorkhas.	Gonds.	Seikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Aheers.	Koormee.	Uriyas.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Saugor ...	1		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	111	709	3	46	83	5	...	...	2	10	1	8	...	.
Damoh ...	...		1	1	..	...	...	..	...	64	314	2	20	22	3	..	...	...	8	...	4	...	..
Jubbulpore ..	1		..	...	2	...	1	1	...	103	564	5	39	35	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...
Mandla ...	*		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	42	25	2	11	15	6	...	..	..	4	..	1	...	...
Seoni ...	...		1	...	...	...	1	2	...	47	264	2	20	7	3	...	...	3	2	..	2	...	...
Nimar ..	...		1	1	1	...	..	1	...	61	380	4	19	17	14	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	...		1	1	1	..	...	..	..	60	314	3	20	20	9	..	...	...	6	...	1	...	..
Hoshangabad ..	...		1	1	...	..	2	...	...	89	509	4	39	22	10	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...
Betul ...	...		1	..	..	..	..	..	...	53	281	..	19	16	5	...	...	1	6	3	1	..	..
Chhindwara ..	...		1	1	..	...	...	..	...	49	300	1	16	18	2	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...
Nagpur ...	..		2	1	3	..	2	1	...	141	864	9	57	36	12	...	..	...	1	14	3	...	..
Wardha ..	..		1	...	..	...	1	..	...	64	362	2	15	22	4	..	...	...	2	12	3	...	..
Chanda ...	...		1	..	...	...	1	..	...	79	480	2	24	26	10	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	...		1	1	..	..	...	...	..	60	350	2	29	18	5	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...
Balaghat ..	...		...	1	..	...	...	...	1	39	199	1	11	10	6	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...
Raipur ..	1		...	.	..	..	1	...	...	74	427	2	26	20	8	...	1	...	3	7	..	...	...
Bilaspur ..	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	48	249	1	13	22	3	...	...	..	6	1	1	...	...
Sambalpur ...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	..	67	318	2	4	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6
Upper Godavari .	...		..	1	...	...	..	..	...	11	62	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4		14	9	7	...	11	6	1	1,252	7,192	47	437	367	115	...	1	11	65	44	32	4	6

* District and Railway Polic
Municipal do.

Deduct vacancies and boys

Add Extra Police

lice 7.

employed in the Central Provinces' Police, for the year 1875.

Caste.																														
cers.										Men.																				
dus.				Other Religion.							Hindus.																			
Telings.	Mahanty.	Kalingi.	Hindus of all other castes.	Gour.	Soodh.	Kolee.	Parsee.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Gooklias.	Sikhs.	Aheer.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Kaiths.	Koormee.	Kolee.	Telinga.	Mahanty.	Kalingi.	Gours.	Soodha.	Uriyas.	Others.	Grand total of officers and men.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	232	128	74	...	6	28	...	6	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	823
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	110	74	25	...	...	19	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	380
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	169	167	68	...	1	27	4	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	672
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	62	68	18	...	2	16	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	296
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	94	55	23	...	5	14	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	315
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	100	111	59	...	2	48	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	445
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	94	66	34	...	...	18	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	377
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	194	131	53	...	1	12	1	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	598
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	77	62	35	...	...	...	18	20	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	335
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	94	66	46	...	...	5	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	357
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	4	297	165	81	...	3	19	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	1,014
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	128	73	49	...	1	18	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	428
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	196	51	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	561
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	165	48	36	...	4	6	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	412
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	79	20	26	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	240
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	129	53	76	...	1	22	9	65	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	499
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	65	66	41	14	...	9	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	298
2	19	4	5	1	1	1	...	...	36	23	26	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	35	51	7	20	6	15	87	371
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	75
2	19	4	137	1	1	1	1	11	2,397	1,427	816	14	29	261	107	393	92	28	5	35	51	7	20	6	12	1,548	*8,496

... 7,497
... 1,016

E.—Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1875.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year	Recruited in this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ..	474	79	...	13	13	27	63	450	3 Batteries.	18	19	...	66	365	580	5,683	...	452	267	89	3,02,708
Infantry ...	2,040	197	...	77	77	35	21	2,104	2 Regts. and 1 Compy.	...	70	...	187	1,847	201	4,817	...	347	190	84	8,27,236
Total ...	2,514	276	...	90	90	62	84	2,554	3 Batteries, 2 Regts. and 1 Company.	18	89	...	253	2,212	781	4,932	...	373	197	83	11,29,944
Native. Cavalry ...	635	17	...	9	9	13	7	623	2 Regiments.	...	20	20	140	443	850	9,870	995	258	135	62	4,26,217
Native. Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Infantry ...	4,829	192	...	57	57	81	33	4,850	6¾ Regiments	...	65	106	456	4,223	520	8,236	709	178	104	64	12,35,794
Total ...	5,464	209	...	66	66	94	40	5,473	8¾ Regiments.	...	85	126	596	4,666	1,370	8,427	766	195	107	63	16,62,011
Grand Total ...	7,978	585	..	156	156	156	124	8,027	3 Batts., 10¾ Regts. and 1 Company.	18	174	126	849	6,878	2,151	6,600	766	250	134	78	27,91,955

E.—Military 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1875.

	Arm fo Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c. detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European.	Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Artillery ...	3 Batteries.	2	...	23	190	..	...	...	29	334	3	12	267	17
	Infantry ...	2 Regiments and 1 Comp.	3	2	105	523	13	127	...	42	322	4	9	227	93
Native.	Cavalry ...	2 Regiments.	3	1	44	278	12	65	...	69	275	21	14	74	...
	Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	..	...	...
	Infantry ...	6¾ Regts.	9	2	184	564	46	207	—	63	283	19	9	103	41

E.—Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1875.

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average. Age.	Average. Height.	Average. Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Yrs. Ms.	Ft. In.	lbs.	
According to religion.	Mohammadans ...	33 7	5 7	140	
	Hindus ...	32 9	5 7	143	
	Seikhs ...	26 1	5 8¾	144⅞	
	Christians ...	34 11	5 7	141¼	
	Parsis ...	...	...	...	
	Others ...	36 1	5 7	...	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis ...	29 6	5 7¾	129¾	
	Punjabees ...	26 8	5 8¼	142	
	Afghans ...	23 9	5 8	142	
	Beloochees ...	...	...	...	
	From Western Himalayas ...	...	...	...	
	,, Eastern ,, ...	...	...	...	
	Bengalees ...	35 2	5 7	122	
	From Maratha Countries ...	37 5	5 6½	124	
	Telingas ...	35 1	5 7	121	
	Canarese ...	35 3	5 7	120	
	Tamils ...	35 3	5 7	120	
	Malabars ...	35 2	5 7	120	
	Others ...	...	...	...	
Hindus according to class.	Brahmins ...	33 9	5 7	133	
	Rajputs ...	29 6	5 7	136	
	Others castes ...	31 11	5 6¾	122	

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Provinces of in the year.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.								Average annual pay and allowance of each.					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.							

F.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE I.

Account of the gross and net revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1875-76.

Sources of Income		Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against the income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
				Charges for collection, including cost, salt, opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	..	60,78,847	10,741	643,851	606,927	..	1,261,519	4,817,328	
Tributes and contributions from Native States	..	1,37,986	...	...	..	..	...	137,986	
Forest	..	7,26,177	413	371,995	..	..	372,408	353,769	
Excise on spirits and drugs	..	13,56,392	1,187	52,865	..	..	54,052	1,302,340	
Total Territorial	..	82,99,402	12,341	1,068,711	606,927	..	1,687,979	6,611,423	
Assessed Taxes, Income Tax	..	16	...	...	..	..	...	16	
Customs duty on sugar	..	1,01,511	20	...	..	..	20	101,491	
Do. on salt	..	1,90,665	822	...	..	..	822	189,843	
Total Customs	..	2,92,176	842	...	..	..	842	291,334	

Opium ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stamps ...	...	9,72,609	13,341	12,838	..	..	26,179	9,46,430
Mint ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post Office ...	...	1,83,384	..	..	..	..	..	1,83,384
Electric Telegraph ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Justice ... Miscellaneous	...	26,042	268	..	..	..	268	25,774
Law and Justice ... General Fees, fines, and forfeitures	...	1,19,360	17,869	..	..	..	17,869	1,01,491
Public Works ... Refunds	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Works ... Real	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine ... Refunds	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine ... Real	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Military funds ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest ...	...	36,106	..	..	..	..	...	36,106
Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances ...	...	1,451	..	..	..	..	..	1,451
Miscellaneous ...	...	10,364	..	..	..	..	..	10,364
Total Imperial	...	99,40,910	44,661	10,81,549	6,06,927	..	17,33,137	82,07,773
Municipalities on Government Books	...	8,79,242	..	..	..	..	..	8,79,242
PROVINCIAL.								
Imperial allotment for Provincial Services	...	27,84,845	..	..	..	..	..	27,84,845
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS.								
Jails ...	...	3,20,206	15	..	..	..	15	3,20,191
Registration ...	...	43,991	117	..	..	..	117	43,874
Police ...	...	42,678	107	..	..	..	107	42,571
Education ...	...	72,683	120	..	..	..	120	72,563
Medical ...	...	1,573	..	..	..	..	..	1,573
Printing ...	...	1,179	..	..	..	..	..	1,179
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,972	..	..	..	..	..	1,972
Public Works ...	...	24,361	..	..	..	..	..	24,361
Total Provinical	...	32,93,488	359	..	..	..	359	32,93,129

A.—Finance 1.—(*Continued.*)

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against the income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collection including cost of salt, opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial Reserve fund (or Pandhri Tax) ...	1,97,719	1,040	99	..	..	1,139	1,96,580	
Education fund	1,26,510	..	..	..	..	..	1,26,510	
District Post fund	33,268	..	..	..	..	..	33,268	
Police Remount fund	6,230	..	..	..	..	..	6,230	
Police Butchut fund	646	..	..	..	..	..	646	
District Public Works fund	9,09,032	..	..	..	..	..	9,09,032	
Pachmarhi fund	538	..	..	..	..	..	538	
Dispensary fund	40,234	..	..	..	..	..	40,234	
Patwari fund	1,17,628	..	..	..	..	..	1,17,628	
Cantonment fund	37,653	..	..	..	..	..	37,653	
Museum fund	3,273	..	..	..	..	..	3,273	
Total Local Funds ...	14,72,731	1,040	99	..	..	1,139	14,71,592	
Total Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	47,66,219	1,399	99	..	..	1,498	47,64,721	
Gross Receipts	1,55,86,372	46,060	10,81,648	6,06,927	..	17,34,635	1,38,51,728	

A.—Finance 2.

Amount of Expenditure from the net income of the Central Provinces, for the year 1875-76.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase or decrease,
	Last year.	Present year.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishment	5,47,881	5,24,317	
Civil Contingencies	83,805	83,546	
Judicial charges Courts &c.	6,79,192	6,70,693	
Military	..	...	
Marine	...	...	
Post Office	1,75,182	1,70,645	
Electric Telegraph	...	...	
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.. ...	1,19,933	1,12,745	
Public Works.. Civil ... New	...	...	
Public Works.. Civil ... Repair	...	...	
Public Works.. Military ... New	...	...	
Public Works.. Military ... Repair	...	...	
Miscellaneous	7,672	8,267	
Allotment for Provincial Services	27,95,228	27,84,345	
Total Imperial ..	44,08,893	43,55,091	
Municipalities on Government Books ...	6,39,360	8,56,942	

A.—Finance 2.—(*Continued.*)

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
PROVINCIAL.			
Jails	4,91,936	4,54,679	
Registration	25,201	26,096	
Police	11,58,032	11,72,619	
Education	3,27,223	3,62,544	
Medical	1,43,371	1,80,736	
Printing	50,571	47,929	
Minor Establishment	30,178	36,102	
Office Rent Rates and Taxes	7,882	6,673	
Miscellaneous	34,937	32,076	
Contribution	5,495	5,450	
Public Works	15,92,516	10,11,221	
Total Provincial	38,67,842	33,36,125	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Provincial Reserve Fund (or Pandhri Tax)	95,896	70,022	
Education Fund	1,53,501	1,26,510	
District Post Fund	39,474	33,268	
Police Remount Fund	4,923	8,523	
" Butchut Fund	262	665	
" Clothing Fund	5,576	...	
" General Fund	3,765	...	
District Public Works Fund	3,66,162	9,01,349	
Pachmarhi Fund	..	867	
Dispensary Fund	25,744	30,472	
Patwari Fund	91,732	1,16,422	
Cantonment Fund	47,183	44,879	
Museum	...	1,140	
Bazar Fund	163	...	
Malikhana Fund	293	...	
Chowkidari Fund	1,574	4,272	
Total Local Funds	8,[illegible]9,617	13,38,389	
Total Provincial Services and Local Funds	46,97,489	46,74,514	
Grand Total	97,45,742	98,86,547	
Surplus	..	32,14,305	
Deficit	..	[illegible]	

Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Te .e Central Provinces in the year 1875-76.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.
Cash balance of last year ...	40,25,591
Net revenue as per Statement No. 1 ...	82,97,778
Municipalities as per do. ...	8,79,242
Capital account of loans to Native States or private persons.	59,399
Do. do. Municipalities ...	16,518
Deposits ...	17,15,690
Bills drawn on other Treasuries... { Local ...	14,56,021
Bills drawn on other Treasuries... { Other Governments ...	4,75,709
Local cash remittances ...	84,84,156
Advances recoverable ...	3,11,744
Suspense account ...	9,578
Cash recoveries ...	2,353
Advances to cultivators, &c. ...	7,228
Permanent advances ...	720
Post office permanent advances ...	...
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	...
Civil ... { Service Funds ...	63,989
Civil ... { Money Orders ...	7,89,473
Civil ... { Miscellaneous ...	15,20,978
Public Works Department ... { Civil ...	13,82,478
Public Works Department ... { Military Works Branch ...	29,262
Public Works Department ... { Electric Telegraph ...	18,189
Military departments ...	2,72,523
Total Imperial ...	2,56,94,023
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.	
Revenue and receipts as per Statement No. 1 ...	47,64,721
Advances recoverable ...	65,657
Suspense account ...	4,395
Cash recoveries ...	10,693
Permanent advances ...	1,961
Imperial receipts ...	3,051
Total Provincial Services ...	48,50,478
Grand Total ...	3,45,70,092
Disbursements ...	3,07,94,909
Cash at end of year ...	37,75,183

DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.
Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ...	43,55,091
Municipalities as per do. ...	8,56,942
Interest on service funds and other accounts ...	5,123
Capital account of loans to Native States or private persons.	...
Do. do. Municipalities ...	...
Deposits ...	16,58,932
Bills discharged by other Treasuries. { Local ...	14,59,777
Bills discharged by other Treasuries. { Other Governments ...	3,91,107
Local cash remittances ...	84,82,966
Advances recoverable ...	3,95,198
Suspense account ...	15,115
Cash recoveries ...	2,353
Advances to cultivators, &c. ...	5,139
Permanent advances ...	9,468
Post office permanent advances ...	300
Loans to Railways and interest ...	...
Civil ... { Money Orders ...	3,598
Civil ... { Miscellaneous ...	15,00,538
Public Works Department ... { Civil ...	31,46,315
Public Works Department ... { Military ...	1,96,394
Public Works Department ... { Electric Telegraph ...	1,08,436
Military departments ...	34,43,595
Total Imperial ...	2,60,36,387
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ...	46,74,514
Advances recoverable ...	18,112
Suspense account ...	12,215
Cash recoveries ...	21,923
Permanent advances ...	28,707
Imperial receipts ...	3,051
Total Provincial Services ...	47,58,522
Grand Total ...	3,07,94,909

B.—Public Works 1.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure incurred on Imperial and Provincial Services in the Public Works Department, during the year 1875-76.

DETAILS.	Total of each Station.			Total each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Kamptee ...	95,132	18,407	1,13,539	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Chhindwara ...	...	353	353	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Asirgarh ...	5,879	3,051	8,930	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Nagpur ...	3,528	1,522	5,050	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Jubbulpore ...	50,189	28,226	78,415	...	...	...
Commissariat	...	...	..	1,54,728	51,559	2,06,287
Ordnance	...	...	...	28,889	4,898	33,787
Rest-houses and encamping grounds...	...	...	...	470	1,554	2,024
Fortifications	...	...	...	5,815	4,954	10,769
General Cantonment Works and Staff Buildings	...	...	..	...	2,811	2,811
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops at Raipur ...	1,746	1,292	3,038	28,685	24,688	53,373
Ditto ditto Sambalpur ...	1,277	278	1,555	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Kamptee ...	16,366	3,677	20,043	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Asirgarh ...	...	1,17[illegible]	1,172	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Hoshangabad ...	3,122	93[illegible]	4,059	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Sironcha ...	170	25[illegible]	425	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Nagpur ...	10,803	2,02[illegible]	12,823	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Chanda ...	...	402	402	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Jubbulpore ...	4,314	1,237	5,551	37,798	11,270	49,068
Total Military Rs.	[illegible],14,305	...	...	2,56,383	1,01,734	3,58,119

[illegible] 0 81,642

CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
Buildings for the Postal Department	...	...	...	...	15,560	2,035	17,595
Ditto Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	29,995	833	30,828
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	45,555	2,868	48,423
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,635
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Works Proper, Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,09,681
Add balance of miscellaneous advances	...	...	...	...	...	5,888	...
Do. stock purchases and sales	...	...	...	...	...	146	6,034
Total Public Works Imperial Proper, Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,15,715
Deduct amount due to decrease in stock balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,361
Grand Total Public Works Imperial Proper, Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,92,354
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
BARRACK DEPARTMENT.							
Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,931
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,619
Total Barrack Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,160

B.—Public Works 1.—*Continued.*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
WARORA COLLIERY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	..	..	..	..	..	66,774
Establishment	..	..	..	..	...	32,150
Tools and Plant	..	..	..	..	..	20,103
Coal Cutting, &c.	..	..	...	..	...	1,386
Add balance of Stock purchases and Sales	..	..	..	..	27	...
Do. Miscellaneous advances	..	..	..	..	49	76
						1,20,489
Deduct amount due to decrease in Stock Balance	...	..	..	...	7,692	
Do. do. London Invoices	..	..	...	..	11,155	
Do. do. Stores	..	..	...	...	586	19,433
						1,01,056
Deduct expenditure in England	..	..	..	..	...	623
Net outlay of Warora Colliery ..	..	..	..	..	...	1,00,433
COAL EXPLORATIONS, NERBUDDA VALLEY.						
Original Works	..	..	..	..	...	6,387
Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	5,234

Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,219
							15,830
Deduct amount due to decrease in balance of London Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	610
Total of Nerbudda Valley...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,220
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.							
CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
IMPERIAL SERVICES. Land Revenue Buildings	...	...	...	...	11,728	3,226	14,954
IMPERIAL SERVICES. Court Houses	...	...	...	...	57,659	17,540	75,199
IMPERIAL SERVICES. Salt	...	...	...	...	...	360	360
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Jails	...	...	...	—	50,300	13,886	64,186
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Police	...	...	...	...	15,997	7,341	23,388
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Education	...	...	...	...	7,659	801	8,460
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Medical	...	...	...	...	3,435	2,567	6,002
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Government Houses and Residencies ...	...	...	...	...	4,734	1,831	6,565
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Public Department, Secretariat and other Public Buildings.	...	...	...	...	5,240	1,140	6,380
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Scientific Institutions	...	...	...	...	329	6,099	6,428
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	957	1,044	2,001
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	8,681	3,737	12,418
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Public Works Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,887	4,779	6,666
PROVINCIAL SERVICES. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4,382	667	5,049
Total Civil Buildings...	...	...	...	...	1,72,958	65,018	2,38,006
AGRICULTURAL.							
Alternative Project of the Model Farm Irrigation	...	...	...	...	3,091	...	3,091
Total Agricultural	...	...	...	...	3,091	...	3,091

E.—Public Works I.—*Contd.*

Details.		Total of each station.			Total each class.		
		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Road with Link road from Saugor to Heerapar, northward, and from Saugor to Kareli, southward	...	1,06,237	10,624	1,16,861			
Road from Nagpur to Bhandara and thence to Raipur, eastward	...	1,27,489	68,701	1,96,190			
Great Northern road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore	...	1,844	52,852	54,696			
New Mandla road from Jubbulpore to Mandla	...	47,173	2,049	49,222			
Road from Nagpur to Chanda	...	30,598	9,857	40,455			
Road from Jubbulpore towards Mirzapore terminating at Rewah	...	357	5,058	5,415			
Wardha Valley road from Hinganghat to Ashti	...	4,119	3,149	7,268			
Road from Nagpur and Kamptee to Chhindwara	...	3,545	20,126	23,671			
Other roads	...	17,892	15,808	33,700			
Road from Raipur to Cuttack boundary	...	...	2,590	2,590	3,39,254	1,90,814	5,30,068
Total Communications	...	...	...	...	3,39,254	1,90,814	5,30,068
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.							
Water supply	...	304	...	304			
Tanks	...	16,054	...	16,054			
Arboriculture	...	...	11,458	11,458			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	16,358	11,458	27,816
Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,794
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,406
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Provincial Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,21,181
Add balance of Miscellaneous Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,712
Deduct Stock decrease	...	...	...	...	...	35,065	...
Stock Purchases and sales	...	...	...	...	...	235	35,300
Grand Total Provincial Services	...	...	...	...	...		9,92,593

B.—Public Works 2.

STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces for the year 1875-76.

Name of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1874-75.	Total income realized during 1875-76.	Deduct charges 1875-76. Cost of work including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Total charges.	Net surplus or deposit.	Remarks.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway ...	23,96,085	1,243	14,08,936	1,37,782	15,46,718	...	Amount of outlay to end of 1874-75 ...	23,96,085
							do. during 1875-76 ..	14,10,179
							Net outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	38,06,264
							Deduct receipt on Capital account ...	2,932
							Net outlay to end of 1875-76.	38,03,332

C.—Railways.

Name of work.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolie class.	Total.	Approximate receipts from passengers.	Approximate receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total approximate receipts.	Working expenses approximate.	Net profits approximate.	Number of European Staff.	Do. Native do.	Total Capital expended.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Valley (State) Railway worked by the G. I. P. Railway Co. from 1st April to 15th June 1875, and from 20th November 1875 to 31st March 1876.	Nil	*19¼	145	253	1,392	11,534	13,324	4,096	19,927	†451	24,474	31,527	7,053	A.	B.	38,03,332

* Includes sidings.
† Includes Telegraph earnings

A. } Cannot be furnished.
B. }

B.—Public Works 1.—*Contd.*

Details	Total of each station.			Total each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Road with Link road from Saugor to Heerapar, northward, and from Saugor to Kareli, southward ...	1,06,237	10,624	1,16,861			
Road from Nagpur to Bhandara and thence to Raipur, eastward ...	1,27,489	68,701	1,96,190			
Great Northern road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore ...	1,844	52,852	54,696			
New Mandla road from Jubbulpore to Mandla ...	47,173	2,049	49,222			
Road from Nagpur to Chanda ...	30,598	9,857	40,455			
Road from Jubbulpore towards Mirzapore terminating at Rewah ...	357	5,058	5,415			
Wardha Valley road from Hinganghat to Ashti ...	4,119	3,149	7,268			
Road from Nagpur and Kamptee to Chhindwara ...	3,545	20,126	23,671			
Other roads ...	17,892	15,808	33,700			
Road from Raipur to Cuttack boundary ...	...	2,590	2,590	3,39,254	1,90,814	5,30,068
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	3,39,254	1,90,814	5,30,068
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Water supply ...	304	...	304			
Tanks ...	16,054	...	16,054			
Arboriculture ...	...	11,458	11,458			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	16,358	11,458	27,816
Establishmens ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,794
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,406
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Provincial Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,21,181
Add balance of Miscellaneous Advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,712
Deduct Stock decrease ...	...	...	...	...	35,065	...
Stock Purchases and sales ...	...	...	...	...	235	35,300
Grand Total Provincial Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,92,593

B.—Public Works 2.

STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces for the year 1875-76.

Name of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1874-75.	Total income realized during 1875-76.	Deduct charges 1875-76. Cost of work including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Total charges.	Net surplus or deposit.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway ...	23,96,085	1,243	14,08,936	1,37,782	15,46,718	...	Amount of outlay to end of 1874-75 ... Rs. 23,96,085 do. during 1875-76 ... 14,10,179 Net outlay to end of 1875-76 ... 38,06,264 *Deduct* receipt on Capital account ... 2,932 Net outlay to end of 1875-76. 38,03,332

C.—Railways.

Name of work.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolie class.	Total.	Approximate receipts from passengers.	Approximate receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total approximate receipts.	Working expenses approximate.	Net profits approximate.	Number of European Staff.	Do. Native do.	Total Capital expended.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Valley (State) Railway worked by the G. I. P. Railway Co. from 1st April to 15th June 1875, and from 20th November 1875 to 31st March 1876.	Nil	*19½	145	253	1,392	11,534	13,324	4,096	19,927	†451	24,474	31,527	7,053	A.	B.	38,03,332

* Includes sidings.
† Includes Telegraph earnings.

A. } Cannot be furnished.
B. }

D.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of in the year 187

*Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	REMARKS. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.						
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
ALL OTHER CRAFT, BOATS, &c.						

* After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

D.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of Officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of in the year 187

* Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.					
DOCKYARD ESTABLISHMENT.					
PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.					
Government salaried ...					
Government free ...					
Licensed ...					
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.					

* When necessary the description of Establishments here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

G.—Mines and Quarries.—(*Contd.*)

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Nimar ..	Beri, Shara. and Chira Khan ..	Building stone ..	3	
Chhindwara ..	Barkoi, Senda, and 38 other places ..	Coal, iron, and slate ..	..	
Raipur ..	Kondkasar, Bhindo, and Lahora Dalli, and Magarkand	Iron ..	4	
	Mahadeo Ghat ..	Blue limestone ...	...	Worked out by D. P. W.
	Gandia ..	Red ochre ...	...	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chichola ...	Galena or sulphate of lead.	...	
Bilaspur ..	Lapha, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawarda Zamindaris	Iron ...	7	
	Bilaspur and Seorinarain ..	Building stone ...	2	
	Korba ..	Coal ...	1	
Sambalpur ..	....	...	...	
Upper Godavari ..	Bastar and Sironcha Taluq ..	Iron ore ..	...	

H.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufactures.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	Silver and Gold.	Pottery.	Leather.
Number of mills and large manufactories ..	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	10		...	..
Private looms or small works ..	1.615	84,367	13,545	11,734	24	8,413	9,507	2,732	2,422	2,941	3,079	5,828
Number of workmen in large works .. Male ...	...	776	..	...	...	50	15	35	250	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works .. Female ..	..	148	...	...	...	50	20	30	50	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	5,269	148,638	13,575	5,427	146	15,563	20,586	9,062	5,713	4,870	4,504	10,972
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	..	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Value of block in ditto Rs.	..	42,126	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works. Rs.	*73,96,598	65,41,035	3,04,511	128,481	5,800	12,11,741	11,16,453	3,48,972	99,575	5,44,203	2,35,321	3,64,194

* This item includes silk and brocade work.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coin imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One eighth rupees.	Double piece.	Single piece.	Small coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
						Blank,—there being no Mint in these Provinces.															

K.—2. Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.							
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	
Small notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.			Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Class of securities being stated.	
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.								
17,698	7,221	499			21,231	8,244	490								
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	
2,67,525	5,27,200	5,62,000	72,56,840	71,69,110	2,48,695	6,23,800	3,36,500	...	4,39,743 5 8	...	...	...	...	7,47,901 10 4	

L. Charitable

STATEMENT showing the number of Charitable Institutions in

	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	In From Government on account of salaries.			Estimated cost of European medicines supplied by Government.			From Local Funds.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Dispensaries.												
Nagpur	7	653·59	64,009	6,291	9	0	4,000	0	0	3,902	12	8
Bhandara	2	70·76	6,752	958	0	0	329	0	7	240	0	0
Chanda	4	235·40	26,653	2,445	0	0	1,825	15	1	1,715	0	0
Wardha	5	256·83	14,652	2,083	13	10	841	10	4	4,439	14	11
Balaghat	5	157·47	12,288	1,680	0	0	1,100	0	0	1,671	0	0
Jubbulpore	8	332·04	32,822	3,240	0	0	1,397	8	7	1,945	0	0
Saugor	9	428·65	27,389	6,422	7	6	1,683	0	10	3,523	4	5
Damoh	5	181·85	8,919	2,489	8	8	506	3	9	422	7	1
Seoni	2	142·88	14,763	960	0	0	396	9	0	408	0	0
Mandla	2	44·19	3,446	680	0	0	467	*2	11	360	0	0
Hoshangabad	5	287·10	27,517	2,839	4	5	877	1	0	3,339	8	5
Betul	2	75·22	5,800	748	13	10	420	9	6	475	0	0
Narsinghpur	2	115·80	9,417	1,490	0	0	332	10	4	486	0	0
Chhindwara	2	138·06	8,471	764	2	8	1,214	2	3	132	11	2
Nimar	4	287·24	14,748	1,938	2	11	492	0	6	940	14	0
Raipur	5	318·72	43,742	2,522	10	1	1,449	0	2	*..	..	
Sambalpur	2	118·10	12,757	1,020	0	0	220	15	3	1,193	14	8
Bilaspur	3	108·17	7,963	902	4	8	1,721	8	8	†1,470	7	11
Sironcha	1	46·98	1,855	904	1	7	227	8	10	120	11	9
Kamptee	1	287·50	15,792	1,620	0	0	873	11	5	1,560	0	0
Asirgarh	1	20·80	1,200	‡967	15	0	419	2	10	..	..	..
Total ..	77	4307·38	3,61,455	42,977	14	2	20,790	9	10	28,375	11	0

NOTE.—In-door Dispensaries are those
Out-door Dispensaries are those
General Dispensaries are those

* Rs. 1,200 received but not
† Includes Rs. 70·7·11 recoup
‡ Includes special allowance

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Institutions.

operation in the Central Provinces during the year 1875.

COME.						In what shape relief is granted.	OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH AFFORD RELIEF.		
Interest on invested funds.			Subscriptions and donations from Europeans and Natives.				In-door.	Out-door.	General.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
314	15	0	1,764	6	7	Medicines, food, bedding and passage money.	..	6	1
45	0	0	573	2	3	Do. do. do. do.	..	..	2
..	..	..	1,174	15	7	Do. do. do. do.	..	3	1
...	..	..	1,057	7	6	Do. and diet.	..	..	5
..	...	..	843	1	3	Medicines only.	..	3	2
...	..	..	876	0	4	Medicines, diet and bedding.	..	2	6
..	..	..	1,432	11	1	Medicines and diet.	..	3	6
89	15	0	1,175	8	3	Medicines, diet and bedding.	..	1	4
..	..	..	768	7	6	Do. do. do.	..	..	2
53	14	0	536	3	5	Do. do. do.	..	1	1
..	..	..	2,742	2	6	Medicines and diet.	..	1	4
..	..	..	790	2	6	Do. do.	..	..	2
...	..	..	2,108	4	8	Medicines only.	..	..	2
..	..	..	1,248	7	1	Medicines and diet.	..	..	2
..	..	..	2,818	12	6	Medicines only.	..	1	3
..	..	..	2,467	11	2	Medicines, diet and bedding.	..	2	3
..	..	..	2,233	11	3	Do. do. do.	..	..	2
..	..	..	660	10	3	Do. do. do.	..	2	1
..	..	..	315	7	9	Medicines and diet.	..	..	1
115	0	0	684	7	9	Do. do.	..	..	1
...	..	..	108	0	0	Medicines, diet and bedding.	..	..	1
618	12	0	27,379	13	2		..	25	52

that afford only in-door relief.
that afford only out-door relief.
that afford both in- and out-door relief.

ent to Treasury till beginning of 1876, hence not credited.
ed from Provincial Services.
of Rs. 480 received from Government on account of dieting, &c.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1875-76.

1		2	3	4	5			6
PROFESSION.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons professing the religion.	Annual income from Government.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	a.	p.	
Christians ...	Roman Catholic ...	13	7	4,921	7,160	0	0	
	Church of England ...	16	7	3,114	20,164	0	0	
	Do. Scotland ...	3	6	350	...	...	...	
	Protestant Dissenters ...	1	...	25	...	...	...	
	Greeks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Armenians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unitarians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Hindus ...	...	...	5,119	3,341	2,431,168	*20,544	10	6
Mohammadans ...	Suni ...	...	382	264	82,062	1,446	8	0
	Shiah ...	...	46	28	1,534	...	...	...
Sikh ...	...	...	6	6	306	35	0	0
Budhist or Jain	...	...	350	200	14,287	18	0	9
Others ...	...	...	7	7	191,952	...	...	...
	Total	...	5,943	3,866	2,729,719	49,368	2	6

* *In addition*:—

(1) Narsinghpur—Rupees 3,556, being the amount of remission of Government revenue.

(2) Raipur—Rupees 10,081, probable amount of Mokassa.

(3) Bilaspur—Rupees 2,481-0-7, revenue derived from land and interest accruing from Government Promissory Notes.

B.—Education.

1.—The University.

Result of Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April 1875 ending 31st March 1876.

		Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.				Religion or natural classification of passed candidates.					
													Natives of India.					
		Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.			Europeans.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Entrance or Matriculation	..	1	5	6	17	27	1	45	16	18	..	34	..	30	2			
Art — First Arts	...	1	..	1	12	..	..	12	10	...	..	10	..	8	2			...
Art — Bachelor of Arts	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Art — Master of Arts	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Laws — Licentiate of Laws	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Laws — Bachelor of Laws	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Laws — Doctor of Laws	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..			...
Medicine — First L. M. S.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Medicine — L. M. S.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Medicine — First B. M.	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Medicine — B. M.	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Medicine — M. D.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Engineering — First L. C. E.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			
Engineering — L. C. E.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Engineering — B. C. E.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Engineering — M. C. E.	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..			...
Total	...	2	5	7	29	27	1	57	26	18	..	44	..	38	4			2

B.—Education 2.

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year beginning 1st April 1875, ending 31st March 1876.

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts :—									
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—									
Madrassas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—									
For Masters ...	4	216	188	...	216	...	204	12	...
For Mistresses ..	1	14	13	...	14	...	12	2	...
School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Schools (English) ...	1	96	74	96	...	1	92	3	...
Middle Schools (English) teaching through Vernacular only ...	45	2,630	1,916	1,051	1,579	19	2,293	305	13
Lower and Primary Schools ...	763	44,276	27,719	...	44,276	2	39,933	3,119	1,222
Schools for Girls ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For Natives of India ...	88	2,951	1,696	...	2,951	1	2,698	252	...
For Europeans and others ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	902	50,183	* 31,606	1,147	49,036	23	44,23	3,693	1,235

* Excluding boarding house.

Class of Institution.	Aided Institutions.								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts: —									
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—									
Madrassas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—									
For Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Schools (English) ...	3	100	83	100	...	4	93	3	...
Middle Schools English teaching through Vernacular only ...	15	1,425	1,079	1,286	139	395	874	152	4
Lower and Primary Schools ...	590	27,156	16,319	250	26,906	19	25,042	1,183	912
Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Natives of India ...	14	424	258	...	424	6	399	19	...
For Europeans and others ...	2	219	211	171	48	179	40	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	2	78	67	78	...	78	...	...	...
	626	29,402	18,017	1,885	27,517	681	26,448	1,357	916

tion 2.—(*Continued.*)

Unaided Institutions.									Grand total of institutions on 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total.			
			Number of scholars on the the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.									
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	4	216	...	204	12	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	...	12	2	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	4	196	5	185	6	..
1	51	37	...	51	..	42	9	..	61	4,106	414	3,209	465	17
138	2,641	1,727	...	2,641	..	1,919	642	80	1,491	74,073	21	66,894	4,944	2,214
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	46	32	...	46	2	31	13	..	104	3,421	9	3,128	284	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	2	219	17	40	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	2	78	78	..	..	..
141	2,738	1,796	...	2,738	2	1,992	664	80	1,669	82,323	706	73,672	5,714	2,231

B. Education 3.

Receipt and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Central Provinces for the official year beginning 1st April 1875, ending 31st March 1876.

Nature of Establishments.	Received.							Expended total.
	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Subscriptions, including Municipal grants.	Fees and Fines.	From Revenues or Native States.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNIVERSITY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ..	25,878	...	...	...	...	...	25,878	25,878
Inspection	80,558	...	...	...	...	...	80,558	80,558
Colleges or departments of colleges not affiliated to the University ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Art ... Government ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Art ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Law ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Engineering ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Colleges or departments of colleges not affiliated to the University ...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...

Madrasas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Masters ... Government	...	20,884	...	416	...	...	...	21,300	21,263
For Masters ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ... Government	...	4,109	...	...	...	...	...	4,109	4,109
For Mistresses ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical schools ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical schools ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Class English ... Government	...	*20,931	...	...	1,360	...	...	22,291	20,931
Higher Class English ... Aided	...	*6,606	...	3,446	562	...	1,566	12,180	12,543
Middle Class English ... Government	...	*61,508	...	14,225	6,211	...	46	81,990	76,288
Middle Class English ... Aided	...	15,176	...	8,404	6,029	...	6,082	35,691	35,565
Middle Class Vernacular ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class Vernacular ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Class and Primary ... Government	...	*52,188	1,12,970	18,236	8,539	...	39	1,91,972	1,85,586
Lower Class and Primary ... Aided	...	27,854	...	31,441	2,933	...	499	62,727	62,284
Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Natives of India ... Government	...	1,963	13,224	1,822	1	...	84	17,094	16,892
For Natives of India ... Aided	...	873	...	842	...	...	...	1,715	1,715
For Europeans and others ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ... Aided	...	2,180	...	...	1,080	...	5,545	8,805	8,403
Mixed Schools, boys and girls. Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools, boys and girls. Aided	...	920	...	1,217	312	...	9	2,458	2,405
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In College ... Government	...	980	...	...	...	...	...	980	980
In College ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	4,390	...	...	...	...	19,504	23,894	23,894
Total	...	3,26,998	1,26,194	80,049	27,027	...	33,374	5,93,642	5,79,294

* Including scholarships.

B.—Education 4.

Description of Government Colleges and Scholars and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces and the States subject to administrative supervision.

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Betul	Hindi and Marathi ...	4,118	284,055	26	1,517	158	·53	
Balaghat	Hindi ...	2,608	195,008	35	2,114	75	1·08	
Bhandara	Marathi ...	3,922	564,813	60	3,138	65	·55	
Chanda	Marathi ...	9,700	534,413	55	3,155	175	·59	
Chhindwara	Marathi and Urdu ...	3,852	316,095	44	9,391	88	·56	
Nagpur	Marathi ...	3,734	631,109	175	3,781	21	1·49	
Nimar	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,340	211,176	103	121	32	1·79	
Upper Godavari ...	Telugu ...	1,926	52,120	5	3,469	385	·23	
Wardha	Marathi ...	2,379	354,720	64	1,841	37	·98	
Damoh	Hindi and Urdu ...	2,800	269,642	49	3,858	57	·68	
Hoshangabad... ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,222	440,186	108	6,787	39	·87	
Jubbulpore	Hindi and Urdu ...	3,918	528,859	129	832	30	1·28	
Mandla	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,719	213,018	38	4,143	124	·39	
Narsinghpur	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	339,395	84	4,143	23	1·22	
Saugor	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	527,725	93	4,421	43	·84	
Seoni	Hindi ...	3,606	407,330	50	1,877	72	·46	
Bilaspur	Hindi ...	7,798	715,398	63	3,284	124	·46	
Raipur	Hindi ...	1,880	1,093,405	209	13,114	57	1·62	
Sambalpur	Uriya ...	4,200	523,034	279	13,683	25	2·62	
Total ...		84,643	82,01,519	1,669	82,323	51	1·	

C.—Scientific and Literary

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1875-76.

Names.	Object.	Income.												Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.			Endowments.			Subscriptions.			Total.			Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.							
Hitakarini Sabha, Saugor.	Political and Literary	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	0	0	264	0	0	38	..	..	38	..	15th December 1874.	
Saugor Institute ...	Scientific and Literary	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	0	48	0	0	86	..	..	86	..	4th April 1875.	
Subhakarini Sabha, Saugor.	Translation and compilation of books.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	0	0	13	0	0	5	..	..	5	..	20th December 1874.	
Students' Institute, Saugor	Scientific and Literary	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	0	9	13	0	25	..	..	25	...	13th February 1876.	
Self-improving Society, Saugor.	" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	33	...	January 1876.	
Narsinghpur Literary Club of Teachers.	Literary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	All the School Masters of the District.	..	..	...	...	24th December 1870.	
Chhindwara.	For the diffusion of general knowlege.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0	300	...	25	325	Registered.	1868 A. D.	
Bhandara	Literary	..	..	..	..	..	..	326	13	9	326	13	9	40	..	..	40	...	February 1864.	

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(*Contd.*)

Names.	Object.	Income. From Government.			Endowment.			Subscription.			Total.			Members or visitors. Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.							
Sitabaldi Native Club ...	Public improvement ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	228	0	0	228	0	0	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	In 1867.	
Nagpur General Library...	" " ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	362	0	0	362	0	0	42	...	...	42	"	In 1863.	
Umrer Library ...	" " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	0	0	36	0	0	5	..	..	5	"	In 1867.	
Vidya Prasarak Sabha, Jubbulpore ..	Literary ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	50	...	...	50	"	December 1869.	
Damoh Debating Club ...	For the improvement in general knowledge and English conversation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	0	6	0	0	20	...	...	20	"	15th January 1876.	
Self-improving Society, Ashti ...	To promote eloquence ...	...	...	...	38	8	0	54	8	0	93	0	0	34	..	60	94	"	October 1873.	
Arvi Native Library ...	Literature and general improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*141	0	0	141	0	0	12	..	11	23	"	August 1874.	* Rs. 81 private subscription, and Rs. 60 Municipal subscription.
Burhanpur Public Library	To afford the public means of deriving pleasure by reading good books and papers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	12	0	81	12	0	12	...	4	16	"	1st April 1870.	
Khandwa Reading Room Club.	To afford mental amusement by reading newspapers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	47	...	20	67	"	In 1875.	

2.—*The Press.*

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Jubbulpore ...	Indian Railway Service Press.	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.	Indian Railway Service Gazette, published every Saturday morning.	Masonic Record of Western India, a pamphlet published monthly.	
Nagpur ...	Educational Press ..	The Inspector General of Education in his official capacity.	.....	"Central Provinces' News" published monthly in Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, and Uriya.	Miscellaneous work is also done at this Press, such as the publication of books for the Educational Department, Circulars, Blank Forms, &c.

V.—STATISTICS

1.—*Statement showing the deaths registered from different causes*

Topographical Division.	Districts.	Population under Registration.			Cholera.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vindhyan table-land.	Saugor ...	278,351	249,374	527,025	8	12	20
	Damoh ...	139,932	129,680	269,642	..	..	..
	Murwara ...	72,161	73,772	145,933	18	8	26
Valley of the Nerbudda.	Jubbulpore ...	197,306	185,620	382,926	7	4	11
	Narsinghpur ...	176,552	162,843	339,395	44	49	93
	Hoshangabad ...	236,338	213,639	449,977	351	278	629
	Nimar ...	75,243	65,441	140,684	230	193	423
	Burhanpur ...	37,238	33,302	70,540	119	107	226
Satpura Hill range.	Mandla ...	110,473	102,545	213,018	29	18	47
	Betul ...	141,959	136,898	278,857	176	149	325
	Chhindwara ...	133,492	131,699	265,191	343	307	650
	Seoni ..	147,807	144,371	292,178	3	...	3
	Balaghat ...	139,125	140,976	280,101	4	...	4
Nagpur plain.	Bhandara ...	279,284	285,529	564,813	138	123	261
	Nagpur ...	321,501	309,728	631,229	1,092	1,019	2,011
	Wardha ...	180,899	173,821	354,720	1,150	865	2,015
	Chanda ...	228,724	228,066	456,790	270	281	551
Valley of the Godavari.	Upper Godavari ...	12,770	11,655	24,425	11	9	20
Chhattisgarh plain.	Raipur ...	440,539	442,707	883,246	2,445	2,004	4,449
	Bilaspur ...	260,336	256,386	516,722	1,383	1,142	2,525
Sambalpur plain.	Sambalpur ...	159,761	160,201	319,962	137	117	254
	Total ...	3,769,821	3,638,253	7,408,074	7,858	6,785	14,643

OF LIFE.

in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1875.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel complaints.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
2,386	2,061	4,447	4,848	3,854	8,702	721	513	1,234
1,600	1,319	2,919	2,150	1,697	3,847	314	226	540
1,002	840	1,842	1,398	1,024	2,422	190	104	294
513	377	890	4,276	3,266	7,542	458	292	750
2,927	2,828	5,755	2,785	2,146	4,931	301	234	535
363	304	667	4,371	3,428	7,799	1,094	879	1,973
78	73	51	2.045	1,785	3,830	417	277	694
1	1	2	709	600	1,309	102	75	177
472	446	918	1,542	1,121	2,663	203	114	317
11	10	21	2,174	2,110	4,284	237	192	429
3	4	7	2,037	1,802	3,839	625	531	1,156
163	159	322	2,946	2,548	5,494	118	70	188
106	102	208	2,613	2,353	4,966	95	55	150
83	71	154	4,304	4,295	8,599	231	237	468
3	2	5	4,351	3,751	8,102	352	308	660
23	15	38	3,147	2,863	6,010	213	183	396
36	57	93	3,059	2,992	6,051	489	465	954
54	52	106	139	118	257	55	33	88
490	400	890	8,510	7,318	15,828	458	314	772
394	349	743	6,005	5,049	11,054	371	239	610
30	18	48	1,499	1,452	2,951	1,744	1,433	3,177
10,738	9,488	20,226	64,908	55,572	120,480	8,788	6,774	15,562

Topographical Division.	Districts.	Injuries.											
		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vindhyan table-land.	Saugor ...	24	33	57	6	11	17	59	53	112	59	46	105
	Damoh ...	22	30	52	4	6	10	42	47	89	32	36	68
	Murwara ...	17	18	35	1	...	1	13	17	30	10	17	27
Valley of the Nerbudda.	Jubbulpore ...	12	18	30	9	7	16	42	32	74	32	21	53
	Narsinghpur ...	8	4	12	5	9	14	33	26	59	13	12	25
	Hoshangabad ...	13	13	26	1	3	4	36	37	73	19	12	31
	Nimar ...	...	2	2	2	1	3	26	18	44	7	3	10
	Burhanpur ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	15	7	22	2	2	4
Satpura Hill range.	Mandla ...	11	10	21	3	1	4	36	21	57	38	30	68
	Betul ...	10	9	19	4	1	5	33	22	55	23	6	29
	Chhindwara ...	5	8	13	3	1	4	20	26	46	17	6	23
	Seoni ...	4	3	7	4	4	8	25	25	50	23	14	37
	Balaghat ...	8	12	20	13	5	18	32	28	60	30	12	42
Nagpur plain.	Bhandara ...	13	30	43	7	7	14	58	60	108	41	25	66
	Nagpur ...	19	44	63	5	7	12	29	33	62	20	13	33
	Wardha ...	13	20	33	3	2	5	47	34	81	23	21	44
	Chanda ...	20	11	31	5	10	15	43	33	76	40	24	64
Valley of the Godavari.	Upper Godavari ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	7	7	14	8	1	9
Chhattisgarh plain.	Raipur ...	30	24	54	43	25	68	55	47	102	49	24	73
	Bilaspur ...	9	10	19	7	8	15	56	58	114	61	31	92
Sambalpur plain.	Sambalpur ...	19	13	32	5	4	9	28	11	39	28	20	48
	Total ...	259	314	573	132	112	244	735	642	1,377	575	376	951

OF LIFE.—(*Contd.*)

All other causes.			From all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,672	1,303	2,975	9,783	7,886	17,669	0·03	8·42	16·48	2·33	0·55	35·14	31·6.	33·48
572	495	1,067	4,736	3,856	8,592	0·00	10·82	14·26	2·00	0·81	33·83	29·7.	31·86
185	151	336	2,834	2,179	5,013	0·18	12·62	16·59	2·01	0·63	39·27	29·55	34·35
782	633	1,415	6,131	4,650	10,781	0·03	2·33	19·69	1·95	0·45	31·07	25·05	28·15
786	576	1,362	6,902	5,884	12,786	0·28	16·96	14·52	1·57	0·32	39·09	36·13	37·67
243	158	401	6,491	5,112	11,603	1·39	1·48	17·33	4·38	0·29	27·46	23·92	25·78
250	185	435	3,055	2,537	5,592	3·00	1·07	27·22	4·93	0·41	40·60	38·76	39·74
257	209	466	1,209	1,001	2,209	3·20	0·03	18·55	2·50	0·41	32·44	30·05	31·31
95	82	177	2,429	1,843	4,272	0·22	4·31	12·50	1·48	0·70	21·98	17·97	20·05
612	517	1,129	3,280	3,016	6,296	1·16	0·07	15·36	1·53	0·38	23·10	22·03	22·57
515	461	976	3,568	3,146	6,714	2·45	0·02	14·47	4·36	0·32	26·72	23·88	25·31
125	124	249	3,411	2,947	6,358	0·01	1·10	18·80	0·64	0·34	23·07	20·41	21·76
177	135	312	3,078	2,702	5,780	0·01	0·74	17·72	0·53	0·50	22·12	19·16	20·63
924	840	1,764	5,799	5,688	11,487	0·46	0·30	15·22	0·83	0·41	20·76	19·92	20·33
1,076	990	2,066	6,947	6,167	13,114	3·34	0·00	12·83	1·04	0·26	21·60	19·91	20·77
322	254	576	4,841	4,357	9,198	5·69	0·10	16·04	1·11	0·45	26·76	25·06	25·92
1,973	1,707	3,680	5,935	5,580	11,515	1·20	0·20	13·21	2·09	0·40	25·94	24·46	25·26
132	112	244	407	334	741	0·81	4·34	10·52	3·60	1·06	31·87	28·65	30·33
263	209	472	1,243	10,365	22,708	5·03	1·00	17·92	0·87	0·33	28·01	23·41	25·71
260	201	461	8,546	7,087	15,633	4·88	1·44	21·39	1·18	0·46	32·82	27·64	30·25
232	172	404	3,722	3,240	6,962	0·79	0·15	9·22	9·93	0·40	23·30	20·22	21·75
11,453	9,514	20,967	105,446	89,577	195,023	1·98	2·73	16·26	2·10	0·42	27·97	24·62	26·32

V 2.—*Annual Return of Out- and In-patients treated at the Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year* 1875.

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES,	Out-patients.							In-patients.						
			Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results.				Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results.			
						Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.				Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
		CLASS I.—*General Diseases.*														
ORDER.—A.	1	Small pox ...	2	29	31	24	...	7	...	1	17	18	16	...	2	...
	3	Chicken pox ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	4	Measles ...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	9	Enteric fever ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	10	Relapsing fever ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Simple continued fever ...	40	2,867	2,907	2,674	174	23	36	4	134	138	84	2	49	3
	12	Febricula ...	170	563	670	576	85	...	9	...	20	20	15	...	...	5
	15	Ague ...	810	72,561	73,371	68,495	4,041	56	779	66	2,083	2,149	2,008	32	49	60
	16	Remittent fever ..	13	1,624	1,637	1,464	117	46	10	15	315	330	208	8	106	8
	18	Malignant Cholera ...	...	1,907	1,907	1,316	25	566	...	...	197	197	95	2	100	...
	20	Hooping cough ...	13	644	657	606	33	11	7	1	2	3	3	...	...	...
	21	Mumps ...	12	1,212	1,224	1,105	106	2	11	...	7	7	5	...	1	1
	22	Influenza ..	8	739	747	713	31	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29	Gangrene ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
	30	Erysipelas ...	3	118	121	108	9	3	1	1	10	11	8	...	2	1
	31	Pyœmia ..	...	29	29	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Puerperal fever ...	...	15	15	11	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Phagedœna ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	3	...	2	1
		Choleraic diarrhœa ...	...	42	42	40	2	...	...	...	6	6	1	5	...	...
		Tonsilitis ..	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...

Order.—B.	34	Acute rheumatism	...	55	4,159	4,214	3,813	345	...	56	4	117	121	102	9	3	7
	37	Muscular do.	...	91	7,220	7,311	6,193	1,009	...	109	2	104	103	98	2	5	1
	A—37	Lumbago	...	1	365	366	265	93	...	8	...	3	3	...	2	1	...
	38	Chronic rheumatism	...	98	5,648	5,746	5,018	661	2	65	17	192	209	159	24	6	20
	39	Acute gout	...	1	5	6	5	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A—43	Primary syphilis	...	45	2,364	2,409	2,159	207	1	42	14	167	181	149	19	4	9
	B—43	Secondary syphilis	...	42	2,040	2,082	1,767	268	1	46	10	177	187	137	28	6	16
	44	Cancer	...	3	74	77	38	31	...	8	2	26	28	7	8	5	8
	48	Leprosy	...	15	588	603	307	218	7	71	10	151	161	74	38	18	31
	49	Scrofulous disease of glands	...	12	242	254	197	48	...	9	1	18	19	12	7	...	...
	49	Phthisis pulmonalis	...	1	103	104	60	31	10	3	2	36	38	13	2	19	4
	52	Diabetes	...	2	62	64	48	14	1	1	...	10	10	4	2	2	2
	54	Scurvy	...	...	126	126	113	11	1	1	1	9	10	8	...	2	...
	55	Anæmia	...	18	807	825	712	93	7	13	4	48	52	28	5	15	4
	57	General Dropsy	..	6	273	279	188	74	9	8	5	79	84	39	17	18	10
		Malignant Tumours	...	2	41	43	37	6	...	...	1	5	6	6	...	...	...
		Non-malignant Tumours	...	11	229	240	175	61	...	4	1	30	31	20	7	3	1
		Cancer of tongue	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Scrofula	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stiff neck	...	..	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Syphilitic ulcer	..	1	7	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tabes mesenterica	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sebaceous tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
				1,412	106,741	108,153	98,296	7,800	757	1,300	165	3,974	4,139	3,310	219	418	192
		CLASS II.— *Local Diseases.*															
Nervous System.	65	Apoplexy	...	...	16	16	14	2	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	66	Sunstroke	...	..	49	49	44	4	...	1	...	9	9	6	1	2	...
	84	Paralysis	..	13	271	284	185	87	2	10	7	41	48	21	10	12	5
	85	Hemiplegia	...	...	10	10	8	2	...	...	1	3	4	3	...	..	1
	86	Paraplegia	...	...	7	7	4	3	...	...	1	3	4	3	1	..	..
	90	Tetanus	...	3	45	48	34	8	6	...	1	16	17	5	2	8	2
	91	Hydrophobia	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	...	...
	93	Epilepsy	..	3	147	150	105	39	1	5	1	21	22	16	3	1	2
	97	Shaking palsy	...	..	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
	98	Chorea	..	...	5	5	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	..
	99	Hysteria	...	1	37	38	35	3	...	..	...	2	2	1	1	...	..
	101	Neuralgia	..	33	4,829	4,862	4,271	540	2	49	...	31	31	24	3	3	1
	101—D.	Pleurodynia	...	...	31	31	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	103	Anæsthesia	..	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

V 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Out-patients. Remaining from the previous year.	Out-patients. New cases treated during the year.	Out-patients. Total treated.	Out-patients. Results. Cured or relieved.	Out-patients. Results. Absented or unknown.	Out-patients. Results. Known to have died.	Out-patients. Results. Remaining under treatment.	In-patients. Remaining from the previous year.	In-patients. New cases treated during the year.	In-patients. Total treated.	In-patients. Results. Cured or relieved.	In-patients. Results. Unknown.	In-patients. Results. Died.	In-patients. Results. Remaining under treatment.
		CLASS II.—*Local Diseases.*—(Contd.)														
NERVOUS SYSTEM. (*Contd.*)	105	Mania	...	2	70	72	48	19	...	5	7	52	59	36	20	1	2
	107	Dementia	...	..	18	18	14	2	..	2	4	27	31	24	6	...	1
		Monomania	...	..	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Concussio cerebri	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	...	1	...
		Diseases of the brain	...	3	340	343	320	21	1	1	...	8	8	3	1	4	...
		Brow Ague	...	..	305	305	296	6	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	..
		Tic Doloureux	..	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Chronic Hydrocephalus	...	...	1	1	..	..	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	...
		Cephaloca	..	..	500	500	418	76	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
		Convulsion	...	...	9	9	7	...	2	...	...	3	3	2	...	1	..
		Hypochondriasis	...	...	3	3	3	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Sciatica	...	1	88	89	69	20	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
OF THE EYE.	111	Conjunctivitis	..	127	21,747	21,874	20,426	1,310	11	127	...	58	58	53	4	...	1
	114	Purulent Ophthalmia	...	37	5,038	5,075	4,796	224	7	48	2	45	47	43	2	...	2
	118	Chronic Ophthalmia	...	9	2,186	2,195	2,002	171	..	22	...	10	10	8	1	...	1
	121	Pterygium	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	125	Heratitis	...	...	30	30	27	3	..	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
	128	Ulceration of Cornea	...	3	82	85	66	16	..	3	1	12	13	7	5	1	...
	129	Lencoma	..	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	135	Staphyloma	..	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
	136	Iritis	..	1	93	94	80	14	..	...	1	2	3	3	..	...	...

Diseases	146	Amaurosis	..	5	114	119	94	21	...	4	1	4	5	2	3	...	...
	152	Cataract	..	3	151	154	103	46	...	5	...	19	19	11	8	...	...
	162	Hemeralopia	...	1	39	40	33	7	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...
	163	Nyctalopia	..	..	72	72	54	17	..	1	...	4	4	3	1	...	...
	166	Fistula	..	...	12	12	9	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diseases of the eyelids	..	11	333	344	286	54	..	4	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
		Impaired vision	..	..	3	3	3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ostitis	..	..	42	42	36	6	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Ear.	190	Inflammation	...	105	9,911	10,016	9,039	874	...	103	..	26	26	25	1	...	...
	191	Abscess	...	...	641	641	614	13	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	192	Accumulation of wax	...	...	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	205	Deafness	...	16	407	423	352	64	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Otalgia	.	...	18	18	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ozœna	...	...	79	79	72	3	...	4	...	4	4	2	..	2	...
		Otorrhœa	...	2	141	143	140	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Foreign body in Ear	...	...	27	27	27	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nose.	209	Ozœna	...	5	209	214	168	40	...	6	...	9	9	7	2	...	...
	211	Abscess	...	...	146	146	145	...	...	1	...	3	3	2	...	...	...
	213	Epistaxis	...	4	338	342	301	41	...	...	..	11	11	7	1	2	1
	215	Polipus	...	2	115	117	95	20	1	1	...	3	3	2	1	...	...
		Penash	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Foreign body	...	...	25	25	23	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Circulatory System.	219	Pericarditis	...	...	5	5	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	242	Angina pectoris	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	243	Syncope	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	244	Palpitation of heart	...	...	12	12	10	2	...	...	...	6	6	3	2	1	...
	250	Aneurism	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	260	Phlebitis	—	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
	266	Varicose Veins	...	1	6	7	3	3	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
	267	Nœvus vascularis	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Symphatitis	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...
Absorbent System.	271	Inflammation of glands	...	9	1,395	1,404	1,315	73	...	16	...	2	2	2	...	...	—
	273	Hypertrophy of glands	...	1	20	21	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ductless Glands.	280	Goitre	...	1	6	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V 2.—(*Continued.*)

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			Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results.				Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results.			
						Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.				Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
		CLASS II.—*Local Diseases.*—(Contd.)														
Respiratory System.	288	Croup ...	2	75	77	73	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	289	Coryza ...	47	2,403	2,450	2,113	295	...	42	...	34	34	29	1	3	1
	293	Laryngitis ...	...	27	27	25	...	1	1	...	4	4	3	...	1	...
	306	Bronchitis ...	237	15,081	15,318	14,126	978	23	191	8	172	180	150	7	16	7
	314	Asthma ...	24	1,120	1,144	875	231	11	27	3	65	68	39	4	19	6
	315	Pneumonia ...	3	349	352	290	45	13	4	6	95	101	72	2	23	4
	318	Hæmoptysis ...	...	19	19	16	3	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...
	331	Pleurisy ...	14	412	426	386	34	5	1	...	42	42	28	2	9	3
		Bronchial catarrh ...	...	32	32	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Congestion of lungs ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Abscess of lungs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
System.	350	Aphtha ...	...	38	38	37	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	423	Tonsilitis ...	1	145	146	141	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	424	Sloughing sore throat ..	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
	449	Gastritis ...	1	275	276	232	34	7	3	...	8	8	5	2	1	...
	451	Hæmatemesis ...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	460	Dyspepsia ...	111	11,018	11,129	10,303	726	3	97	3	146	149	117	3	23	6
	461	Gastrodynia ...	1	98	99	93	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	463	Vomitting ...	...	76	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Digestive	464	Enteritis	...	...	9	9	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	466	Dysentery	...	109	8,451	8,560	7,828	630	46	56	17	481	498	299	10	159	30
	473	Melæna	...	...	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	476	Obstruction of bowels	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	480	Hernia	...	2	110	112	98	11	...	3	...	9	9	4	2	2	1
	483—1	Ascaris lumbricoides	...	21	3,592	3,613	3,439	142	1	31	...	13	13	12	..	...	1
	483—13	Tænia solium	...	24	261	285	226	56	...	3	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
	484	Diarrhœa	...	99	8,756	8,855	8,085	643	57	70	9	547	556	363	5	178	10
	486	Colic	...	23	3,695	3,718	3,559	122	11	26	4	58	62	55	3	1	3
	487	Constipation	...	55	17,653	17,708	17,114	535	1	58	...	17	17	15	1	...	1
	490	Fistula in ano	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	8	8	6	2	...	...
	491	Hæmorrhoids	...	3	179	182	138	39	1	4	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
	501	Hepatitis	...	8	287	295	227	59	4	5	1	16	17	14	1	1	1
	504	Congestion of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	1	1
	513	Jaundice	...	16	387	403	334	62	1	6	2	24	26	22	1	1	2
	524	Splenitis	..	85	2,319	2,404	1,892	447	4	61	12	119	131	94	19	7	11
	528	Hypertrophy	...	...	200	200	74	114	...	12	...	10	10	7	...	1	...
	581	Peritonitis	...	...	6	6	5	...	1	...	...	4	4	1	...	3	...
	532	Ascites	...	...	28	28	11	12	4	1	..	17	17	6	5	5	1
		Diseases of the mouth	...	18	1,660	1,678	1,528	130	2	18	2	8	10	7	...	3	...
		Diseases of teeth and gums	...	30	4,253	4,283	3,996	270	...	17	..	10	10	10	...	...	...
		Dentitis	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diseases of fauces	...	8	657	665	583	77	...	5	..	5	5	3	...	2	...
		Do. of rectum & anus	...	18	869	887	739	128	4	16	..	28	28	25	1	2	...
		Gastralgia	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Prolapsis	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Caries	...	...	49	49	49	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	...	...
		Tabes mesenterica	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stomatitis	...	...	8	8	6	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hœmoptysis	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Enlarged Tonsil	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Condyloma	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Congestion of spleen	...	...	149	149	96	44	1	8	..	10	10	10	...	...	...
		Glositis	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oxyuris Vermicularis	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary System.	538	Diseases of Kidney	...	4	80	84	65	19	...	...	..	7	7	3	...	3	1
	553	Hœmaturia	...	...	7	7	6	1	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...
	555	Dysuria	...	...	26	26	25	...	...	1	..	2	2	2	...	...	...
	570	Calculus	...	2	73	75	70	4	1	...	8	77	85	64	8	5	8
	585	Gonorrhœa	...	53	3,855	3,908	3,456	394	2	56	3	50	53	46	5	1	1

V 2.—(*Continued.*)

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		CLASS II.—*Local Diseases.*—(Contd.)														
URINARY SYSTEM. (*Contd.*)	587-8	Phymosis and Paraphymosis ...	1	118	119	103	13	..	3	4	38	42	35	6	...	1
	589	Bubo ...	12	1,190	1,202	1,050	135	2	15	1	19	20	19	..	...	1
	594	Gleet ...	...	5	5	5	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	596	Stricture of Urethra ...	11	315	326	301	22	1	2	1	45	46	41	3	2	...
	599	Urinary Fistula ...	...	2	2	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
		Retention of Urine ...	1	35	36	30	6	..	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...
		Disease of Bladder ...	6	187	193	167	22	1	3	1	23	24	16	4	3	1
		Spermatorrhœa ...	4	174	178	150	22	2	4	...	3	3	1	1	...	1
		Cystitis ...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	...
		Balanitis ...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
		Ischuria ...	...	4	4	4	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
		Torpidity of Liver ...	...	2	2	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
GENERATIVE SYSTEM MALE.	539	Mephritis ...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
	555	Hœmatocel ...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
	610	Elephantiasis scroti ..	...	21	21	20	1	..	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	2
	617	Hydrocele ...	...	169	169	151	17	..	1	...	12	12	10	2	...	...
	620	Orchitis ...	3	627	630	542	80	..	8	1	20	21	19	..	1	1
	627	Impotency ...	...	39	39	36	3	..	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...
		Priapismus ...	...	2	2	2	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
		Sloughing of scrotum ...	...	6	6	5	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
		Inflammation of cord ...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	2	2	2	..	...	...

Generative System—Female Organs.	630	Diseases of the ovary	...	1	17	18	16	2	..	...	...	1	1	1	..			...
	654	Do. of uterus	...	...	149	149	113	31	..	5	2	2	4	3	...		1	...
	670	Do. Vagina and vulva	...	3	96	99	83	15	..	1	...	9	9	7	...		1	1
	690	Do. Functions &c.	...	1	61	62	52	8	..	2	...	1	1	1	..	...		...
	693	Dysmenorrhœa	...	2	48	50	45	4	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	...		...
	694	Menorrhagia	..	...	5	5	5	...	..	...	...	4	4	2	...		1	1
	695	Metritis	...	...	3	3	2	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...
	711	Rape	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	...		...
	729	Diseases of breast and tumours	...		36	36	25	10	..	1	...	2	2	1	1	...		...
		Pregnancy	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...		1
		Twins	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	—		...
		Hysteralgia	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	1	...		...
		Chapped nipple	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...
		Partus	...	...	2	2	2	..	..	...	...	3	3	3	...	...		...
		Natural labor	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	2	2	2	...	...		...
		Rupture or laceration of uterus.	...		..	..	..	..	..	...	...	2	2	...	..		2	—
		Parturition	...	...	4	4	2	..	1	1	...	4	4	3	1	...		...
		Inflammation	...	...	2	2	2	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...
		Cancer of breast	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	...		...
		Scirrhus	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	...		...
		Abortion	...	...	6	6	6	..	..	...	...	6	6	6	...	...		...
		Dropsy	...	...	2	2	2	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...
Organs of Locomotion.	755	Ostitis	...	3	209	212	197	10	..	5	..	10	10	8	2	..		...
	759	Caries	...	4	434	438	350	82	..	6	3	6	9	4	2		1	2
	760	Necrosis	...	2	68	70	51	18	..	1	1	24	25	16	4		3	2
	766	Rachitis	...	...	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...
	768	Diseases of joints	...	8	233	241	170	64	..	7	3	21	24	13	9	..		2
	768	Synovitis	...	...	34	34	30	4	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..		1
	794	Abscess	...	...	2	2	...	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..		...
	795	Gangrene	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		...
	796	Progressive Atrophy	...	...	7	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	804	Diseases of tendons &c.	...	1	40	41	33	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		...
	807	Contraction of faciæs	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		...
	812	Disease of Bursæ	...	...	3	3	3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...
		Periostitis	...	...	4	4	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...
		Nodes	...	...	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		—
Cellular Tissue.	817	Gangrene	...	...	6	6	6	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...
	818	Inflammation	...	23	1,670	1,693	1,565	107	2	19	..	20	20	20	..	..		...
	819	Abscess	...	26	3,212	3,238	2,998	202	1	37	4	48	52	43	3		2	4
	825	Guinea worm	..	1	219	220	177	43	..	..	..	18	18	14	2	..		2
	827	Diseases of the skin	...	158	15,262	15,420	13,437	1,815	1	167	1	44	45	36	6	..		3
	838	Psoriasis	...	4	87	91	64	22	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		...
	841	Herpes	...	12	546	558	517	33	..	8	..	3	3	3	..	..		...
	B.—842	Pemphigus	...	...	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		...

V 2.—(*Continued.*)

Distinguishing number.	DISEASES.	Out-patients.							In-patients.						
		Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results.				Remaining from the previous years.	New cases treated during the year.	Total.	Results.			
					Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.				Cured or relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
	CLASS II.—*Local Diseases.*—(Contd.)														
844	Impetigo ...	...	24	24	22	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
855	Melasma ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
859	Ulcer and sinus ...	358	33,496	33,854	30,857	2,586	8	403	60	656	716	585	30	...	45
861	Boil and Abscess ...	90	8,159	8,249	7,670	592	4	73	3	74	77	64	5	33	5
862	Carbuncle ...	1	25	26	22	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...
863	Onychia ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865	Whitlow ...	28	1,742	1,770	1,570	189	...	11	...	10	10	10	...	...	...
872	Fibro Fatty Tumours ...	...	15	15	10	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
877	Wart ...	1	8	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
883	Tinea Tonsurans ...	...	115	115	96	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
888	Parasitic diseases of the skin	191	16,316	16,507	15,098	1,177	...	232	4	74	78	72	3	...	3
889	Tinea Decalvans Porrigo ...	3	118	121	90	25	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
894	Scabies ...	51	2,892	2,943	2,459	442	...	42	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
900	Scorpions ...	...	39	39	30	9	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
	Fistula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
	Urticaria ...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eczema ...	10	1	11	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alopecia ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Itch ...	...	895	895	869	6	...	20	...	6	6	5	...	...	1
	Condyloma ...	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,441	228,349	230,790	210,196	17,954	264	2,376	195	3,828	4,023	2,981	260	585	197

	CLASS III.— *Conditions not general or local.*														
902	Still born ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
903	Premature birth ...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
904	Senectus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	1	1	9	...
905	Debility ...	55	2,267	2,322	2,029	226	14	53	27	198	225	126	5	85	9
	Moribund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	...
	Total ...	55	2,271	2,326	2,033	226	14	53	27	218	245	128	6	102	9
	CLASS IV.— *Poisons.*														
906	Arsenic ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	11	9	...	2	...
907	Mercury ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
936	Opium ...	...	32	32	29	...	3	...	...	12	12	7	...	5	...
937	Indian Hemp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
938	Alcohol (*a*) delirium tremens	...	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	25	25	22	2	1	...
943	Stramonium (dhatura) ...	...	24	24	24	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	...	...	...
951	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
953	Strychnia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
966	Poisonous grain ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	..
985	Poisoned wounds ..	12	1,447	1,459	1,412	32	7	8	...	25	25	23	1	1	..
	Sulphuric acid ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
	Vegetable poison ..	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	..	..	..
	Oleander poison ..	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	12	1,544	1,556	1,505	32	11	8	...	98	98	86	3	9	..
	CLASS V.— *Injuries.*														
992	Burns and scalds ..	20	1,315	1,335	1,219	79	12	25	2	50	52	38	2	9	2
993	Lightning stroke ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
994	Multiple injury ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	..
995	Asphyxia ..	2	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
996	Privation ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	2	..	1	..
1003	Concussion of the brain ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	2	..
	Foreign bodies ..	1	211	212	202	8	...	2	...	2	2	2	..	..	..
	Cut-throat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Contusions ..	44	3,573	3,617	3,316	254	...	47	8	193	201	179	9	2	11
	Wounds ..	24	1,638	1,662	1,472	165	2	23	...	251	251	233	15	8	5
	Do. gun-shot ..	...	30	30	20	8	...	2	4	8	12	7	1	3	1
	Sprains ..	12	1,879	1,891	1,747	133	...	11	.	24	24	20	..	..	4

V 4.—*STATEMENT showing the expenditure of Vaccine Department in each Circle of superintendence in the Central Provinces during the year* 1875-76.

	1			2			3	4	5		
	Sanctioned.			Expended.			Total number vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases excluding those "unknown" from the total.	Cost of each successful case.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
Moiety of salary of Sanitary Commissioner ...	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0					
1 Deputy Superintendent ...	960	0	0	960	0	0					
2 Native Superintendents at Rs. 30 per mensem..	720	0	0	605	0	0					
14 " " " 25 " ...	4,227	0	0	4,101	0	0					
35 1st Class Vaccinators " " 12 " ...	5,121	0	0	4,939	4	11	74,648				
31 2nd " " " 9-8-0 " ...	3,926	0	0	3,751	1	1	52,043				
64 3rd " " " 8-0-0 " ...	5,632	4	3	5,104	4	10	95,942				
Peons ...	645	0	0	626	1	0					
Travelling allowance to Medical Officers ...	4,120	13	0	3,469	15	0					
Carriage of tents ...	849	4	7	854	0	4					
Other Contingencies ...	300	9	3	157	0	9					
Total ...	35,501	15	1	33,570	11	11	222,633	93·81	0	2	7¼